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AN ANGLO-SAXON READER

SWEET

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



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AN

ANGLO-SAXON READER

IN PROSE AND VERSE

WITH

GRAMMAR, METRE, NOTES AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

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PREFACE

THE first edition of this book appeared in 1876—at a time when interest in Old-English studies was beginning to revive, and when the two books most in use then—Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica* and Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide*—were beginning to become antiquated. As it thus supplied a pressing want, it met, from the first, with a favourable reception from the gradually increasing body of Old-English students, not only in this country and America, but also on the Continent. After the appearance of Professor Earle's *Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon* I then brought out an *Anglo-Saxon Primer*, to serve as an introduction to the Reader, which in consequence underwent certain modifications in subsequent editions, besides the many improvements suggested by ripened experience, the advice of others, and the progress of philology. I have also learnt much from the other books of a similar character that have appeared of late years—sometimes from their good points, sometimes by endeavouring to avoid what seemed to me their defects. The most prominent of these are the

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German Kluge's *Angelsächsisches Lesebuch* (1888), and the American Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, which has been republished in this country by the enterprising firm of Swan Sonnenschein and Co. (1892). The latter bears a striking resemblance to the earlier editions of my *Reader*; but the grammatical introduction is omitted. This defect is, however, from another point of view, an advantage, inasmuch as it has made the book a few shillings cheaper than its namesake. It is a pity that the author has not adhered more closely to what appears to have been his original plan; he might also have consulted the convenience of myself and those who use my *Reader* by following the same system of numbering and reference as in the later editions of my book.

In the first few editions of this work I was, as I have remarked in the preface to my *Anglo-Saxon Primer*, obliged to make it 'a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for [more] advanced students.' In the present edition I have carried out, even more consistently than before, those alterations which seemed called for by its being a continuation of the *Primer*. But although it covers a wider field, and appeals to more advanced students, it is still an elementary book: it does not attempt to anticipate the learner's future studies in English philology, literature, history, or institutions, or in comparative philology, but claims only to lay a firm and broad foundation for such studies.

In its present form, therefore, the object of this book is to put before the student who has already mastered the

Primer, a series of texts which will give a general knowledge of the language in its chief periods and dialects, without neglecting the interests of literary and antiquarian study, with such additional helps in the way of grammar, metre, notes, and glossary as seemed necessary.

In every Old-English Reader the preference must necessarily be given to West-Saxon texts; but the exclusion of the other dialects—as in the previous editions of this book and in Bright's—is a mistake in any but a very elementary book. Dialectal texts are absolutely necessary for linguistic students, for modern English is of dialectal origin; and the Anglian dialect in particular is of great importance for the critical study of the poetry (see Grammar, § 3). Hence I have given specimens of Northumbrian and late and early Kentish together with a long piece of early Mercian from the well-known Vespasian Psalter; but as the hymns in that MS. give a more varied vocabulary than the psalms themselves, I have given the hymns in full, although they are also in my *Second Anglo-Saxon Reader*, where, however, they are accompanied by the Latin original, which I have omitted here, so as to induce the learner to master the forms more thoroughly; I have also marked the quantities in the present work.

Otherwise I have excluded glosses and glossaries, for which I must refer to the Second Reader.

To make room for this additional matter, I have cut out *Ælfric on the Old Testament* on account of its disproportionate length and want of interest.

This saving of space has further enabled me to add the

finest of the Old-English lyrics, *The Seafarer* (No. 29). I may also add that most of the dialectal pieces are of great value from a literary and antiquarian point of view, the Old-Kentish charters, in particular, affording many a glimpse into the daily life of our ancestors.

But while giving due prominence to what the Germans conveniently term *realien*, I have been careful not to forget that this is still an elementary book. Hence I have excluded all texts—however interesting and important in themselves—whose technical nature would require a disproportionate amount of comment—often, too, with a considerable residue of hopeless obscurities. Many of them, too, are preserved only in late and corrupt recensions. So also linguistic considerations have often obliged me to give the preference to translations over original works.

That I have been successful in making a representative and interesting selection of texts is generally admitted by critics—even those who are otherwise unfavourable. Certain pieces are, of course, common property, such as the account of the poet Cædmon, portions of the Chronicle, and poems such as the Battle of Maldon. But even allowing for this, it will be found that my successors follow me very closely. Thus Kluge shows his approval of the way in which I have accomplished the difficult task of making a selection from the Laws by reprinting my extracts bodily. My selection of the life of Oswald from the mass of material in (the then unpublished) Ælfric's *Lives of the Saints* seems to meet with especial favour, for this text is reprinted not only by Kluge, but also by Körner in his *Einleitung in das Studium des*

Angelsächsischen. It is, of course, included in Bright's Reader.

The principles which have guided me in selecting the texts have also made me refrain as much as possible from antiquarian and historical comment. There can be no question that the first object of all who occupy themselves with Old-English literature, whether with a view to the literature itself, to historical investigations, or to a better understanding of the development of the English language generally, must be to acquire a sound elementary knowledge of the language. Everything else will then follow naturally.

In the first editions of this work the spelling of the texts was to some extent normalized and regulated. But when I had brought out the Primer in a rigorously normalized spelling, I removed from the Reader the few deviations from the manuscript spellings, so that the student had only to remove the diacritics, &c., to restore the MS. text, although, of course, I have not attempted to reproduce purely palaeographical features. The MS. accents are faithfully kept, either in the texts or at the foot of the page, in their original form ('), theoretical longs being marked (ˉ). The great advantage of this method is that it enables the careful student to remember whether or not any given word is accented in the MSS. I also supplement final-consonant doubling by adding the omitted letter in italics (*mann*).

Divergent MS. readings are given but sparingly, and only when really instructive, not with a view to giving an *apparatus criticus*, which would be quite out of place in such a book as this.

The grammar in the present edition is more strictly subordinated to that in the Primer than before. The omissions thus entailed have enabled me to give a full account of the varieties of period and dialect, especially as regards phonology. Some of these details may seem too minute; but even when they are perhaps too minute from a practical point of view, they have the advantage of training the student to habits of linguistic observation and of fixing the actual forms more firmly on the mind.

Anyhow, a grammatical sketch like the one given here, which is based on a limited selection of texts, must be easier to master than one which draws upon the whole literature; and I hope that it will be found useful also as an introduction to such books as Sievers' *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*—a work which is not quite suited to the ordinary English beginner. In one important respect my grammar has the advantage over Sievers', namely, that it includes derivation and syntax, together with sentence-stress and metre.

In the section on metre I have tried to give a clear abstract of Sievers' views (see his *Altgermanische Metrik*, Halle, 1893, and his article in Paul's *Grundriss der germanischen philologie*), which I feel obliged to accept, in spite of the adverse criticisms of Lawrence (*Chapters on Alliterative Verse*, London, 1893), Heath (*The Old-English Alliterative Line*, Philological Society Trans. 1891-3), and others. These critics seem to forget that Sievers' classification of the Old-English metrical forms into types is not a theory, but a statement of facts, and that the complexity and irregularity to which they object is a fact, not a theory. The

truth is that we know very little of the details of the versification of most languages; and it is possible that if our modern English metres, for instance, were analyzed in the same thorough way in which Sievers has analyzed the Old-English metres, we should have a difficulty in realizing that a modern poet could carry such a complicated scheme in his head.

Considerations of space have obliged me to refrain from adding much to the Notes, in spite of complaints of their scantiness. It appears that certain examinees have been disappointed at not being able to get through by cramming up the notes instead of reading the texts! But they forget that Old- is not Middle-English, and that methods which work well with *Piers Ploughman* do not necessarily apply to *Beowulf*.

The glossary gives very full references, but without any elaborate classification of forms and spellings. It is difficult to see what practical use there can be in registering *stān*, acc. sg. *stān* 20/165, nom. pl. *stānas*, &c., when the single letter *m*. gives all the information required. The large number of dialectal forms introduced into the present edition has, however, caused me some embarrassment. But the use of suitable diacritics in the head-words has enabled me to dispense in most cases with repeating the word in its dialectal form. Again, when a dialectal form falls under a general law, I have not thought it necessary to note it specially in the glossary. But when it is exceptional, or likely to cause any difficulty in recognizing the word, it is given, in a cross reference, if necessary. The student is,

in short, expected to learn the dialectal forms by reading the texts, not by looking the words up in the glossary.

The most important practical use of a glossary is, evidently, to explain the meanings of words, then to state such grammatical constructions, inflections, and other details as are likely to cause difficulty to the learner who is advanced enough to use the book with profit. Ease of reference depends greatly on compactness and conciseness, in which I hope this new edition will be found to be an advance on its predecessors. Of course, if a beginner attempts to cram up Old-English from this Reader without having mastered the Primer, the dialectal forms will cause him great irritation and waste of time; but that is no reason why I should double the bulk of the glossary by giving such regular variations as *heran*, *hieran*, *hyran*, *anda*, *onda* separate headings and cross-references.

The order in the glossary is strictly alphabetic on an Early West-Saxon basis. In the first editions I separated the long from the short vowels; but when I found this was a real difficulty to learners, I restored the purely alphabetic order. Another improvement was referring to the number of each piece instead of to the page, so that the student might learn to recognize each piece by its number.

The reasons which have made me refrain from antiquarian comment have also obliged me to be sparing with the details of comparative philology. Comparative philology is based upon and presupposes an elementary practical knowledge of some at least of the languages with which it deals; and until that practical knowledge is acquired, an incessant com-

parison with and reference to the divergent forms of other allied languages is positively injurious to the student who is beginning the practical study of any one language. I have, therefore, in the grammar to the Reader as well as in that to the Primer avoided all reference to 'stems,' &c., and have made purely practical divisions, in order to bring out as clearly as possible the actually existing phenomena of the language. Indeed to call the Old-English nouns *hūs* an *a-* or *o-* (why not *e-*?) stem, *cynn* a *jo-*, *menigo* an *ī-* or *in-* stem, on the ground that in some other language the corresponding words ended in *-o*, &c., is, from an Old-English point of view, sheer nonsense: if we must have *o-* stems in Old-English, surely a word like *menigo*, which keeps the *o* throughout, has the best claim to the designation. In fact, there are no 'stems' at all in Old-English; let them and Verner's Law, &c., be kept till their proper time.

But we are bound to utilize all the practical results of comparative philology; and I have done my best to keep up with recent progress.

As historical and comparative philology are still chiefly cultivated in Germany, there is a danger of rushing from the one extreme of ignoring German work into that of blindly accepting whatever views happen to be fashionable in Germany at the moment. As I was almost the first Englishman to introduce German philological methods into this country—for which I have been a good deal abused in my time—I have a special right to protest against over-imitation of our Teutonic brethren. Why not rather try to improve on their methods and critically sift their theories

before they become fossilized? If we can improve in even so trifling a matter as the numbering of the strong verbs, let us at all events give any new suggestion a trial! As it is, the common-sense of England and America has almost unanimously rejected the unmeaning German practice of printing *z* instead of *g* in Old-English, and has adopted (˘) as the mark of length—in both cases in direct opposition to German usage. Why then continue to assume—against all analogy—that the doubling of final consonants was only ‘etymological,’ and to call the change of *weorc* into *werc* ‘palatal mutation,’ when the change is not a mutation, and is caused not by front, but invariably by back consonants?

It must also be borne in mind that many of the details of German teaching and exposition which work well in Germany are doomed to failure in differently organized countries. It must be particularly noted that most German elementary text-books are intended as companions to the author’s lectures, so that he naturally does not care to put his book into such a form as will make his lectures superfluous: hence such books are generally not fitted for self-instruction. Nor must it be forgotten that a German has great advantages over an English-speaker in learning Old-English: he has no conception of the difficulties of grammatical gender, the distinction of strong and weak adjectives, &c., to the latter; and hence he is able to acquire a practical knowledge of it from a crabbedly theoretical exposition which would baffle an English learner.

The besetting sin of Englishmen and Americans who

study German philology is that they take the 'literature of the subject'—as the Germans, with unintentional irony, call it—much too seriously: if the would-be 'junggrammatiker' cannot learn the art of skimming and sifting dissertations and abhandlungen, he had better leave them alone. If he studies in Germany, he should beware of attaching himself to one professor exclusively: if he is warned not to go and hear another professor, he should make a point of doing so—in a word, he should cultivate independence of judgement. The best foundation for this is a thorough practical study of the languages required: and this foundation can be firmly laid—as far as Old English is concerned—by means of the *Anglo-Saxon Primer* and the *Anglo-Saxon Reader*.

HENRY SWEET.

OXFORD,
March, 1894

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AN ANGLO-SAXON READER.

GRAMMAR.

[References not otherwise specified are to the numbers of the texts in the Reader. Pr. = Anglo-Saxon Primer.]

DIALECTS AND PERIODS.

1. THE chief dialects of Old English (OE) are **Northumbrian** (North.)—between the Humber and the Firth of Forth, **Mercian** (Merc.)—between the Thames and the Humber, **West-Saxon** (WS), which was spoken south of the Thames, except in Kent and Surrey, where **Kentish** (Kt) was spoken. North. and Merc. constitute the **Anglian** (Angl.), Angl. and Kt the **non-West-Saxon** (nWS) group.

2. We distinguish two periods of OE, **early** (e) 700–900. and **late** (l) 900–1100, the distinction between eWS and lWS being especially important.

a. Nearly pure OE was still written—and probably spoken—in some of the monasteries of the South of England as late as the beginning of the twelfth century. But in the North the language broke up much more rapidly, so that lNorth.—and, to some extent, lMerc. also—shows already the characteristics of the transition to Middle English. For specimens of these dialects, as exhibited in the Durham and Rushworth glosses, see my *Second Anglo-Saxon Reader*.

3. The OE poetry is mainly of North. origin, but is preserved—except a few fragments, such as 30—only in IWS copies, which keep only an occasional Angl. spelling. nWS forms are also found even in contemporary MSS of WS writings (§ 80), which was the result of the employment of nWS scribes, who, in their endeavours to avoid nWS forms, sometimes wrote forms which did not exist in any dialect (§ 57a).

a. The original dialect of OE poems is often shown by the metre requiring the substitution of Angl. etc. forms for the written ones (§ 310).

4. OE belongs, together with Low and High German, Scandinavian (Icelandic, Danish, Swedish) and Gothic, to the **Germanic** group, descended from a hypothetical parent Germanic language.

SPELLING AND SOUNDS.

5. The Anglo-Saxons wrote the Roman alphabet in its British form, in which $\delta=d$, $f=f$, $g=g$, $p=r$, $s=s$, $t=t$. They afterwards added from their own Runic alphabet—itsself a variety of an old northern Euro-Asiatic modification of some Greek alphabet— $\beta=th$ and $\var�=w$, and made from δ a new letter $\delta=p$. It is now usual to print OE with ordinary letters, β and δ only being kept. In this book we keep δ in the texts, but write β only in the grammar and glossary. We also supplement the defective distinctions of the MSS by adding diacritics, such as those in \bar{a} , ξ , ρ , ϵ , \acute{g} .

a. In OE MSS various contractions are used for a few very common words. It must be noted specially that *and*, *and* is only occasionally written in full.

Stress.

6. We distinguish three degrees of stress, **strong** (·), **medium** (:), and **weak**, which we generally leave unmarked,

sometimes marking it by a prefixed (-). We often use 'weak' to include 'medium,' as it is not always easy or convenient to distinguish them. Sounds and forms that are the result of weak stress, such as *be* (§ 15), are called 'weak.'

7. In OE most words have their strong stress on the first syllable. So also in compounds, such as *·heofon:riče, wīdcūþ*, where the second element has medium stress. Long inner syllables (§ 35) also have medium stress when preceded by a long stress-syllable, as in *·ō:þerne, āresta* compared with *ārest, manode*.

8. Such word-groups as *·cyninges :tūn, Ælfred cyning, þēoden mære* 'famous prince,' *twēgen fēt, wordum wīs, wīde cūþ* are stressed as if they were compounds, and so also most of the other combinations of noun + noun, noun + adjective, adjective + noun, and when the first element is an adverb of full and distinct meaning. So also, when such adverbs are associated with verbs, the group is stressed like a compound word: *·inn :gān, ·bī stōd; ·eode :inn, ·stōd -him :bī, ·wlītan þurh*. A finite verb is subordinated in stress to all nouns and adjectives which take full stress, whether it precedes or follows them, as also to infinitives, participles, and to finite verbs dependent on itself: *:cōm tō ·lande, hāteþ ·grētan, ·feallende swealt, cwæþ þæt hē ·bude*.

9. Subordinate words—especially prepositions and other particles—have subordinate stress, as in Modern E., whence the stress on the second element of such combinations as *of·dūne, tō·dæg*, which were originally groups of preposition + noun. Similarly in *be·foran, tō·gædre*, &c., where the second element is an adverb or lost noun.

10. When a verb is combined with an inseparable particle [as opposed to the separable particles *inn, bī* in *inn gān*, &c.], the stress is thrown on to the verb, as in *be·gān, ā·þencan*. But when a noun is combined with prefixes—which are then

never separable—the stress is on the prefix, as in *‘bīgang*, *‘orþanc*, *‘forweyrd* compared with *forweorþan*. If the noun is formed directly from a verb, it keeps the verb-stress, as in *ā‘līesednis* from *ā‘līesan*, *for‘sewennis* ‘contempt.’ But some prefixes occur only in one form—strong or weak; thus *ge-* is always weak, even in independent nouns such as *gefēra*, and *mis-* is always strong, as in *‘mislimpan*.

11. Most pronouns have weak stress, and are subordinated even to verbs: *-hē cwæþ*, *nānig heora ‘pohte*. But emphatic pronouns, such as *self*, *ōþer*, *ālc*, *āgþer*, have strong stress like nouns.

12. Some quantitative adjectives, and adverbs of similar meaning, are subordinated to nouns, adjectives, and emphatic adverbs: *manige ‘menn*, *ealles ‘manncynnes*, *nealles ‘swāslīce* ‘not gently.’ Such adverbs as *hū*, *swā*, *þær*, *þonne* sometimes take the stress from the finite verb, sometimes not: *‘swā dyde*, *hū ‘lamp ēow?*

a. The best way of acquiring correct stress is careful reading of the poetry, which is, indeed, the main source of our knowledge of OE stress.

13. Weak stress has a great effect in producing sound-changes. It leads to the shortening of vowels (§ 15) and consonants (§ 101), the loss of vowels (§ 34) and consonants (§§ 148, 50), and to various vowel-changes.

Vowels.

QUANTITY.

14. In the OE MSS vowel-length is sometimes marked by doubling, sometimes by (’), the two methods being sometimes combined: *gōd*, *good* (9/3), *wīf* (32 b/10). But the MSS evidence is so scanty and often so incorrect that we have to rely mainly on the phonetic laws of OE itself and compari-

son with the other periods of English and with the cognate languages. The metre often shows the quantity (§ 361). In some cases the spelling—apart from doubling or accentuation—also does so (§§ 46, 126).

15. Some words have two forms, one with a long, one with a short vowel, the shortening being the result of weak stress. Thus to the strong *sē* 'he' corresponds the weak *se* 'the.' So also the adverb *bī* is the strong form of the preposition *be* and the prefix *be-*.

a. There were probably similar weak forms of *hē*, *sēo*, and other words which occur frequently unstressed, together with strong forms of *þes* &c., although for convenience we generally write only one—generally the strong—form.

b. For the lengthening shown by such spellings as *īs* (2/65; 32 b/1), *ōn* (2/3 &c.), *ōf*, *hit*, *ōndrēdaþ* (3/131), *ūnbiēldo* (3/114) see my *History of English Sounds*, § 384.

16. By 'group-lengthening,' vowels are lengthened before the vowel-like consonants *r*, *l*, *n*, *m*, when followed by another consonant. This began in eAngl., and before *l*, as shown by such spellings as *wælle*, *ældra*=*wielle*, *ieldra* in 31 (§ 46). It is fully established in lAngl.: *wōrd*, *āld*, *lōng*. It appears also in IWS; thus in 13, 14 we find *hórdfatu*, *cīldes*, *lānde*, *stīncende*, *gelāmp*.

a. In 31 the spelling seems to show lengthening before *g* and *h*: *dæga*, *gefæh*, *mæhtig* = *daga*, *gefeah* pret., *mihlig*.

17. Vowel-length is sometimes the result of the loss of a consonant, especially *h*, which is always dropped medially before a vowel (§ 145), whence the long vowels in *fūrum*, dat. pl. of *furh*, *fēolan* 'penetrate' compared with its pret. *fealh*, *fēos*, gen. of *feoh*. But such inflections as fem. sg. nom. *þweoru* from *þweorh* in 31, together with the metre, which often requires *feores*, *þyrel* instead of *fēores*, gen. of *feorh*, &c., show that the short vowel was sometimes restored—generally

by the influence of uninflected forms such as *feorh*. The loss of *g* before a consonant is also a cause of vowel-lengthening, especially in IWS, as in *sāde*=*sægde* (§ 130).

18. Foreign words had their stress-syllables long, all their more prominent syllables being apparently often uttered with strong stress: *Ādam*, *Ādām*, *Ēve*, *Māria*, *Mārīa*.

19. Long vowels seem to have been generally shortened before *ht*, as in *sohte*, *geþoht*, *þuhte*, being never accented in the MSS.

CONSONANT-INFLUENCE.

20. In WS *ċ* and *ġ* make a following *æ*, *ǣ* (=nWS *ē*, § 73), *e* into *ea*, *ēa*, *ie* respectively: *sceal*, *ġeaf*; *scēap*, *ġēafon*, *ġēar*; *sciold*, *ġiefan*=nWS *scāl*, *ġǣf*; *scēp*, *ġēfon*, *ġēr*; *sceld*, *ġefan*. So also nWS *ġu-* becomes *ġeo-* in WS, as in *ġeong*, *ġeogub*=nWS *ġung*, *jung* (§ 122), *jugob*.

a. But we find *sceal* in eNorth. (30 c).

b. There is no diphthonging in the prefix *ge-* (§ 123).

21. In Angl. *c* (*x*), *h*, *g*—also *rc*, &c.—‘smooth’ a preceding diphthong, *ea*, *eo*, *ēa*, *ēo* becoming respectively *æ*, *e*, *ē*, *ē*: *gesæh*, *wæxan*, *hærg* ‘idol’; *geseh!*, *fehlan*, *gewerc*; *ēc* ‘also,’ *ēge*, *þēh* (30 c), *hēh* [but *se hēa* and pl. *hēa*, &c., § 216]; *flēgan*, *lēgan*=*geseah*, *weaxan*, *hearg*; *geseoh!*, *feohtan*, *geweorc*; *ēac*, *ēage*, *þēah*, *hēah*; *flēogan*, *lēogan*.

When these smoothings occur in WS and Kt texts they may, of course, be due to Angl. scribes; but the frequency of such spellings as *þēh* (8/20, 173) and *ēc*, Kt *ēc* § 46 (32/11; 34/89) seem to show that they were really established in these dialects.

22. *wio-* from Germanic *wi-* (§ 91) generally becomes *wu-*, although the intermediate forms *wio-*, *weo-* also occur in the earlier texts: *wudu*=Oldest E. and Germanic *widu* [cp. *Weoduninga* 12 b/57]; *swutol*, *sweotol*; *wicu*, *wucu*, *wiece* (§ 96); *betwih*, *-eoh*, *-uh*; *widuwe*, *wuduwe*.

23. *weo-* becomes *wo-* in *woruld* = nWS *weoruld*, and occasionally in other words, such as *worc* 'trouble' (22/51). In IWS it often becomes *wu-*, as in *swurd* (13/155), *wurpan* (16/19), *wurpian*, *tōwurpan*, sometimes *wy-*, as in *swyrd* (23/264), *swytol*.

a. In lNorth. such forms as *sword*, *worþ* are very frequent.

24. *wi-*, *wī-* sometimes become *wy-*, *wȳ-* as in *wyllaþ*, *swyft* (4/143, 50), *cwyde* (13/243), *wydewan* (13/24), *swȳþe* (13, 15), *geswȳcon* (13/241).

25. In eWS *ie* before *h* (*x*) becomes *i*, as in *hli(e)hhan*, *niht*, *miht*, *wælsliht*, *six*, which, of course, prevents it from undergoing its usual change into IWS *y*. In the same way *īe* generally becomes *ī* in IWS before *č*, *ǵ*: *īcan*, *smīc* 'smoke,' *līg* 'fire,' *āflīgan*, *gebīgan*.

a. As such spellings as *ȳcan* (27 d/24) also occur—probably against the pronunciation—*yc-*, *yg-* are sometimes written for original *ic-*, *-ig*, as in *sygefæst* (14/139).

b. In WS *cy-* sometimes becomes *ci-*, as in *cīng* (8/90), such spellings as *cīnedōm*, *cīnn* being not unfrequent in IWS.

c. In WS *čie-*, *ǵie-* sometimes become *čī-*, *ǵī-*, as in *ǵīngra*.

26. In IWS *y*, *ȳ* often becomes *i*, *ī* before *ht*, *c*, *g*, *cg*, *lg*, *ng*, *nc*: *drihten*, *genihtsumian*, *brīcas* 'fragments,' *hiġe* (21/4), *drīġe*, *bīcgan*, *brīcg*, *fil(i)ġan* 'follow,' *pīncan* (14/212).

WEAK VOWELS.

27. In OE all fully weak vowels are shortened, as in *be-* (§ 15), the length of medium-stress vowels being often preserved, as in the ending *-dōm*. Hence when the vowel of a derivative syllable is long, we must assume medium stress on it, as in the adv. *færlice* compared with the plur. *færlice*.

a. Even in the second elements of compounds long vowels may be shortened when their original meaning is forgotten.

28. The chief weak vowels in OE are *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*. In the

earliest period *e* is represented by the two distinct vowels *i* and *æ* (*e*) corresponding to Germanic *i* and *a* respectively. Thus in 30 we find *gidanc*=*geþanc*, *ēci*, *dāmid*, *hefænricæs*, *gāstæ* dat., *widæ* adv.

a. Weak *æ* is very frequent in some late nWS texts, such as a Suffolk charter in my *Second A. S. Reader* (p. 209), where it is written indiscriminately for the ordinary *e* without regard to its origin. In 15/182 we have *gangænde*.

29. But weak *i* is preserved in a few derivative endings, such as *-nis* (*-nys* § 57)—which is, however, as frequently written *-nes*, and before *g* and *c* in *-ig*—under which older *-ig*, *-īg* and *-æg* have been levelled—*-isc*, *-lic*, which are only occasionally written with *e*, these spellings being most frequent in eWS: *maneg-* (3/39; 15/164), *geweolegāþ* (31), *lytegan* (3/188), *męnnescs* (31), *ungefōglecesta*, *wunderlecast* (5b/33,9).

a. So also in eWS we find weak *-eng* = *-ing*, as in *sātenga* (3/188), *Basengum* (6/21).

30. It is important to observe that some of the weak front vowels are special OE modifications of Germanic back vowels, such as the *-ig*=Germanic **-ag*, in *hālig* [cp. *haleg*=*hālæg* 30], the *-ian* of *lufian* and the other verbs of the love-class, the *-ende* from Germanic **-andi* of the pres. partic. These vowels may be easily known by their inability to cause mutation.

a. Thus we can see that the *-ig* of *lytig*, and the *-ian* of *swerian*, *węnian* and the other verbs of the wean-class really correspond to Germanic *i* or *j*.

b. In some late MSS weak *e* is often written *y*, as in *ættrynne* (21/47) = *ættrene*, *engyl*, *mægyn* (22), which is the result of weak *y* itself being pronounced *e* (§ 69).

31. *u* and *o* frequently interchange, *u* being, as a general rule, more frequent in the earlier texts. Thus in 31 we find such spellings as *hēafud*, *wundur*, *sęmud*, in 1 *brōþur*, *wāerun*.

32. *o* and *a* also interchange, as in *huntoþe*, *fisceþe* (4/6). *a* is liable to become *o* (or *ø*?) before nasals, especially in eWS, as in *ūtone* (3/66), *wiotona*. The converse change of *o* (*u*) into *a* is especially frequent in Kt, as in *hāla* (32/5), *brōþar* (32 b/11); the reaction against this tendency led Kt scribes to write *o* instead of *a* in such words as *faron* (12/8) infin.

33. *o* and *e* interchange under certain conditions. When a back vowel is added to a syllable containing *o*, this *o* is often changed to *e*, so as to avoid the repetition of a back vowel; thus *rodor*, *stapol* have genitives *rodores*, *stapoles*, but plurals *roderas*, dat. *roderum*, *stapelas*, gen. *stapela*. So also *lufode* (-ude, -ade) often has plur. *lufedon*.

a. Some words show traces of an older (Germanic) alternation of back *a* or *o* and front *i* in weak syllables; thus *āgen* points to *-an, the rarer *āgen* to *-in.

34. The laws which govern the dropping of final weak vowels are too complicated to be stated here. But the tendency is to drop them after a long stressed (root) syllable, and keep them after a short stressed syllable, as in plur. *scipu* compared with plur. *hūs*, *word*, or a weak syllable, as in fem. sing. *menniscu*.

35. 'Inner vowels'—that is, weak vowels followed by consonant + vowel—are often dropped when the consonant is single. As a general rule such vowels are dropped after a long, kept after a short syllable, as in the genitives *engles*, *ōþres*, *heāfdes* compared with *rodores*, *heofones*, and the plur. *gebundne* compared with *gecwedene*. So also *hālig* has plur. *hālge*. But *mīcel* and *yfel* shorten: *mīcles*, *yfle*, &c.

a. In the earlier texts—especially Merc.—inner vowels are regularly kept before the *u* (*o*) of the fem. sg. nom. and neut. pl. nom. of three-syllable forms without regard to the quantity of the root-syllable; thus in 31 we find *hēafudu* (f/26), *nētenu*, *mīcelu*.

36. In IWS inner vowels are often restored after long syllables by the influence of the uninflected forms: *ēowere* (13/128), *ēþele* (14/35), *gebundene*, *hālige*.

37. If inner vowels are followed by two consonants, they are not dropped even if preceded by a long syllable, as in *ieldesta*, *æferra*, *ōþerra* gen. plur. compared with *ōþrum*. But in IWS the shortening of double consonants (§ 101) leads to contraction: *æftra*, *ōþra*.

38. In some cases **parasite-vowels** have developed themselves, especially before the vowel-like consonants *r*, *l*, *n*, *m* when final and preceded by another consonant, so as to be syllabic. Syllabic *m* does not generally develop a parasite-vowel, as in *bōsm*, *wæstm* [but *wæstem* in 31], *māþm* [but often *māþ(þ)um*]; often also *l*—especially after *t*, *d*, *s*, as in *setl*, *hūsl*, and *n*, as in *hræfn*, *þegn*. *r* always, and *l* often, take a parasite-vowel—generally *e* after a front, *o* (*u*) after a back vowel: *æcer*, Angl. *cæster*, WS *ceaster* (§ 20), *winter*; *āt(t)or* [oldest texts *ātr*], *wundor* (-*ur*); *īdel*, *tempel*; *hagol* [also *hægl*], *fugol*. *n* generally takes a parasite *e* when the preceding syllable is long, as in *tācen* (also *tācn*), *bēacen*.

a. *hrīþr* (32 b/35) is an isolated archaism. But *alr* 'alder' = *alor* is found even in late texts [cp. *æt Alre* (7/27)].

39. When these words are inflected, so that the vowel-like consonant is no longer syllabic, the parasite-vowels cannot develop themselves, whence such forms as *setlas*, *þegnas*, *fugles*, which form an apparent exception to § 35. But the parasite-vowel is generally introduced before *r* when a short syllable precedes, as in *wederum*, *fægeran* [*fægran* 25/21]; in IWS also before the other consonants, as in *þegenes*.

40. Parasite-vowels are often developed between *r* and a following consonant. In WS *rg* regularly becomes *rig*,

and *lġ* often becomes *liġ*, as in *byrig* (rarely *byrg*), *byr(i)gan* 'bury,' *heriges*, gen. of *here*, *fyl(i)gan* 'follow.'

a. *rġ* is more frequently kept in the nWS dialects, corresponding to WS *ri*, as in *hergan* 'praise' (30, 31), *nergend*, as well as to WS *rig*, as in *byrg*, *herges*.

b. The insertion of *e* between *r* and *g* (not *ġ*) in *heregodon* (17/14) is exceptional.

c. So also is *-uruh* = *-urh* in *puruh*, *buruh* (17/18, 26).

41. *w* often takes a parasite-vowel when a consonant precedes, as in *syr(e)wung* (14/92, 100). If a back vowel precedes, *u* or *o* is inserted, which is often weakened to *e*, as in *beadurwe* (21/185), *bearowe* (28/18) by the side of *beadwe* (20/289), *bearwas* (24/71).

HIATUS.

42. A weak before a strong vowel is generally kept, as in *geunnan*, *beirnan*. But *be-* becomes *b-* in compound prepositions, such as *b-innan*, *bæftan*, *būtan*, although such forms as *beinnan*, *bæftan* also occur. *ne* 'not' becomes *n-* in combination with certain particles, pronouns, and verbs, as in *n-ā*, *nāfre*, *nān*, *nānig*, *nis*, *nabban*, *nyste*, &c.; also in the adj. *nyten* 'ignorant.'

43. A weak vowel after a strong one—the hiatus being often the result of the loss of *h* (§ 145)—disappears, the strong vowel being lengthened if short. Thus we have the infinitives *fōn*, *slēan* from older *fōhan*, *sleahan*, *tēon* from *tēohan*, the adverbs *nēan*, *nēar* compared with *feorran*, *dēopor*, gen. *sāe-s*, *fēos* (from *feohes*), *gefēa-n*, *frēo-nd* compared with *hāelend*. But after *ū* and *ȳ* weak vowels are often kept, as in *būan* 'dwell,' partic. *gebū(e)n*, *drȳ-as* 'magicians.'

a. In the later OE the elided vowel is often restored by the analogy of uncontracted words, as in the dat. *wōum* (27 c/3) = older *wōm* from *wōh* 'crooked.'

b. In Angl. hiatus is more frequent, whence such forms as dissyllabic *dōan* (§ 310) *sī-e* = *dōn*, *sīe* subj. in the poetry.

SHORT VOWELS.

a, ɔ, æ.

44. All these—together with *ea* (§ 86)—developed out of Germanic *a*, which in OE was preserved only before nasals, as in *mann*, *nama*. This *a* is written sometimes *a*, sometimes *o*, in the oldest texts; as its sound was no doubt that of the open *o* in Modern E. *not*, we write it *ɔ* to distinguish it from the close *o*: *mōnn*, *nōma*, *lōng*, Angl. also *lōng* (§ 16). This *ɔ* is constant in lMerc. as well as eMerc.; eWS and eKt write both *ɔ* and *a*, while late WS and Kt write *a* only, which no doubt points to a change of sound.

a. Weak *ɔ* tended to become close *o*, and so was preserved from changing into *a* in lWS in such words as *on*, *þone*, § 62. Hence eWS *līchmlic* is occasionally written *licumlic* (10/99) with the further change of *o* into *u* (§ 31).

45. Everywhere except before nasals Germanic *a* became *æ* in the earliest period. But a following back vowel soon changed it back to *a*, as in WS *dagas*, *dagum* compared with *dæg*.

a. In the earliest texts we find such forms as *hæbuc* = *hafoc*, *-færa* (30 b, c) = *fare*, nom. *faru* 'course.' But *dagas* (= *dægās*) &c. in 31 point back not to *æ* but to *ea* (§ 21).

46. In the oldest texts *æ* is written indifferently *ae*, *æ*, *ɛ* (where the tag is a shortened *a*), all of which we write *æ* in this book. *ɛ* is often further shortened to *e*, and this spelling is regular in 31, where *æ* is reserved for the long *ǣ*, as in *wes*, *weter* compared with *hǣlan*, *dǣgas* (§ 45 a). In Kt *æ* and *e*, both short and long, are constantly confused; thus in 32 a, b we find *ðet*, *ðæt*, *ðættæ*, *mid godes gæfæ* (= *giefe*), *gedēlan*, *ǣce*, *ðǣm*, *ðēm*, *hǣr* 'here.'

a. Weak *æ* after lip-consonants becomes *a*, *o* in *herpaþ*, *herpoþ* = *herēpaþ*. Cp. similar changes of weak *ea* § 94. The apparent change

in *otēawan* (31) = *atēawan* is the result of confusion between *æt* and *oþ* [cp. 31 c/9, where *ot* = *oþ*].

b. There seems to be a tendency to make *æ* into *a* before *þ*: *hwaþer* (8/27; 32 c/32), *Abelmund* (12 b/108).

c. The anomalous *a* for *æ* in *ac* 'but' may be the result of weak stress.

47. In IWS *manig* often becomes *mænig*, (*māenig* ?) (16/46) and *mēnig* (13/138).

a. The fluctuation between *æ* and *ē* in such participles as *slægen*, *slēgen* is the result of the Germanic variation between *-an* and *-in* (§ 33 a).

e, œ.

48. In WS and late OE generally, *e* stands not only for Germanic *e*, but also for *æ*—written *œ* in the MSS—which is a mutation of *o*, having the sound of close French *eu*: *æle* 'oil,' *dæhter* dat. of *dohlor*. Already in eMerc.—which keeps *æ* (§ 75)—this vowel is unrounded into *e*, as in WS; thus 31 has *ele*, *bledsian* = WS *bletsian*, where the older *æ* was a shortening of *æ̃*.

a. There seems to be a tendency to broaden *e* into *æ* after *w*: *wæst* (8/83), *forecwæden* (32), *swælc* (32 b); although the last two are doubtful, being in Kt texts (§ 46).

b. For the alternation of *e* and *eo* see § 91.

49. In IWS *e* becomes *y* in *sylf* 'self.'

a. In the frequent IWS *ælmysse* (15/76, 8) = *ælmesse*, *e* has become *y* by the analogy of *-nes(se)*, *-nis*, *-nys* (§ 57).

ē.

50. *ē* is occasionally written *æ* in texts of all periods, though rarely in good WS MSS: *ældra* (30), *cændæ* (30 c), *ærfe* (32 b) = WS *ierfe* (§ 60), *gesagþ* (3/181), *ænglas* (15/232), *gegræmedon* (16/203). Some of these *æ*'s probably point to group-lengthening (§ 16). But *æ* is fixed in WS

in some words, especially before *st*, *f*: *fæst-an*, *-en*, *hlæstan*, *hæftan*; *ærnan* (§ 152) *bærnan*, *hæle*, *hærfest*, *gemæcca*, *stæpe*.

51. *ɛ* is represented by *ɣ* (pointing to an eWS **siellan*) in IWS *syllan* 'give.'

a. *-styde* (32 c/9) = *-stȳde* in an independent word.

b. The isolated IWS *stynt* (21/51) may be the result of the Kt pronunciation of *ɣ* (§ 69).

52. In IWS *ɛ* is lengthened to *ē* in such words as *lēde* = *legde* (§ 130).

a. In 31 group-lengthened *ɛ* becomes *æ*: *fēl* = *fiell* 'fall', *wēlle*, *cwēlman*.

i.

53. *i* is sometimes original, as in *witan*, and in *gebiden* and the other present participles of the shine-verbs; sometimes a mutation of *e*, as in *sittan*, *sitelþ* compared with *geseten*. For the alternation of *i* and *io* (*eo*) see § 91. For *i* = *ie*, *y* see §§ 59, 68.

54. *newi-* is contracted into *ny-* in the verb-forms *nyle*, *nyste*, &c., and the adj. *nylen* 'ignorant.'

55. In IWS *riht*, the *i* corresponds to the vowels of Kt *re(o)ht* and Angl. *reht* in the same way as WS *six* corresponds to Angl. *sex* (§ 25); but in eWS the usual form is *ryht* by the influence of the *r*. So also in such names as *Sigebryht* (1/1), where *-bryht* from *-briht* = *-bre(o)ht* is a weak form of *beorht* (§ 152). In IWS the *ɣ* of *-bryht* makes its way into the first (strong) element of proper names, as in *Byrhtwold* (21/309).

a. We see the same influence of *r* in *Bryttas* (15/89) 'Britons' = *Brettas*, *Brittas*, and in isolated forms such as *geryþon*, *þrym* (8/142, 67). For *wy-* = *wi-* see § 24.

56. In IWS *mycel* = *micel* the change seems due to the influence of the *m*.

57. In IWS weak *i* tends to become *y* without regard to consonant-influence, both in derivative syllables, as in *ēcnysse* (13/1), *beorhtnysse*, &c., *abbudysse* (10/55), and in subordinate words such as *ys* (23 93), *nys* (15/226), *hyne*, *hyt* (23/96, 174), *hyre*; this is probably due to an eWS change of weak *i* into *ie*, as in *hiere*=*hire*.

a. In some eWS MSS *ie* is written incorrectly for *i*, as in *wietanne*, *pienga* (3/4, 201), which is probably due to an ignorant nWS scribe (§ 3).

58. In IWS *ci-*, *gi-* are sometimes written *cy-*, *gy-* by the analogy of *cy*=*cie-* (§ 59) and through the pronunciation of *cyning* as *cining* (§ 25 b), as in *scyp* (4/81; 21/40, 56), *wurp-scype*, *þēodscype* (16/138, 46), *angynn* (13/226), *ongynnab* (22/53).

ie.

59. This vowel is peculiar to eWS. It was originally a diphthong, but the frequent spelling *i*, as in *andgit* (2/77), *fird* (5/5), *Wilisc* (11/57), and its regular change into *y* in IWS, as in *cyle*, *fyrð*, *gewyldan*, show that it had become a monophthong—probably the open *i* of Modern E. *it*. The spelling *i* occurs occasionally in IWS also, as in *gebildum* (13/269).

60. It has three main sources. (a) It is the mutation of *ea*, as in *ieldra*, *āhierdan*, (*wi(e)xt* (§ 25); *ciele* from **ceali*, **cæli*, **kali* (§ 20). In nWS this *ie* appears as *ē*—*eldra*, *cele*—this spelling occurring also in WS texts, as in *āfellan* (11/65). (b) It is the mutation of *eo*, as in *bierhtu*, *āfierran*, *onli(e)htan* (§ 25). In nWS this *ie* is represented by *i*, as in *birhtu*, *inlihtan* (31); but in many words the *eo* is restored, especially in Angl. texts such as 31, which has *heorde* ‘shepherd,’ *eorre*, *eorsung*. (c) It arises from *ce-*, *ge-*, as in *sciold*, *giefan*, the original forms being preserved in the nWS

dialects (§ 20). Although all these *ie*'s had the same sound, it is often convenient to distinguish them—as is done in our glossary—by writing *iē* for the mutation of *ea*, *ië* for the vowel in *scield*, leaving the mutation of *eo* unmarked.

61. The rare combination *ir* + cons.—resulting from transposition of *r* (§ 152)—is generally made into *ie* (*y*) in WS on the analogy of *wiernan*, &c., as in *i(e)rnān* 'run,' *biernan*, *fi(e)rst*; in the Angl. *eornan*, *beornan* the combination is treated as in *leornian*.

o.

62. *o*=weak *ø* in *on*, *þone*, *hwone*, the instrumentals *þon*, *hwon*, and the adverbs *þonne*, *hwonne*. So also *on* in composition ought to have *o* when weak, as in *on'ginnan*, but *ø*, *a* when strong, as in *ønginn* 'beginning,' *ønlīcnis*, *øn(d)weald*, whence the forms *anlīcnis*, *anweald*, which are frequent in eWS and are the regular ones in IWS. But there is often confusion between strong and weak forms. Thus in IWS we find *an'þrācian* 'dread' with the *a* of *'anþrāce* 'dreadful'; while, on the other hand, IWS often has *o* where we should expect *a*, as in *'onsāge*, *onscyle*. Hence we often leave the *o* in the eWS forms of such words unmarked, as we cannot be certain whether it is close or open.

63. As Kt makes weak *o* into *a* (§ 32), such forms as *an* prep., *þane* are frequent in Kt texts, and we find occasionally in WS texts also such forms as *an-wcg* (3/238), *angēan* (17/42), *angeald* (20/1).

64. Besides *þone* (and occasional *þane*) the forms *þæne* (16), *þænne*, *hwænne* (21/67), &c. are frequent in IWS [cp. *mænig*, § 47].

65. *morgen* appears also in the form *mergen* with mutation [cp. *slægen*, *slegen*, § 33 a], and in that of *margen* dat. *marne*, which is frequent in 31.

u.

66. *u* sometimes becomes *o* through stress-weakening, as in the adverbial *fol* 'full' in *fol nēah*, and in the Angl. *þorh* (31).

y.

67. *y* is occasionally written with the French *u* in very late MSS, especially after *w*, as in *Wurmelēa* (12 d).

68. For the change into *i* in *cyning*, &c. see § 25 b. Otherwise it is only occasional, as in *gemindig* (19), *martiras* (17/56).

69. Weak *y* tends to become *e* as in *cynren* 'kindred,' where *-ren*=*ryne*, *emb*, *embe* (12/6; 14/208), being sometimes extended to the strong *ymb(e)*, as in *embegang* (12 b). So also in *nele*=*nyle* 'will not.' In 1Kt this change is carried out everywhere; thus 34 has *senn*, *sceldig*.

LONG VOWELS.

ā.

70. Some words have *ā* instead of *æ* (§ 73) through the influence of a following vowel, as in *lāgon* 'they lay' compared with *cwædon*, *māg-as*, *-um*, *-a* plur. of *mæg*. But the forms with *æ*—*lægon*, *mægas*, nWS *lēgon*, *mēgas*—are frequent. *swā* appears frequently in eWS and regularly in Kt as *swæ* (*swæ*), the Angl. form being *swē*.

71. The IWS datives *þām*, *hwām*, *bām*, *twām*=eWS *þæm*, *hwæm*, *bæm*, *twæm* take their *ā* from *þā*, *hwā*, *þāra*, &c.

a. *ā* and its mutation *æ* interchange in eWS *gæst*, *gāst*, *āgen*, *āgen* (§ 33 a).

72. The adverb *ā* appears also as *ō*, especially in Angl., whence also *nō*, *nōwiht*, *noht* (§ 157)=*nā*, *nāwiht*, *naht*.

æ.

73. There are two *æ*'s in WS, one—generally a mutation of *ā*, as in *hælan*, *lædan*—which is preserved in all the other dialects, and one which becomes *ē* in the nWS. dialects; this we write *ê* in the grammar and glossary for the sake of convenience, as in *mêg*, *dêd*=nWS *mêg*, *dêd*. This *ê* corresponds to original Germanic *æ*, and its mutation. It is generally written *ee* in Mod. E., as in *deed* compared with *heal*. In WS it becomes *ēa* after *c*, *g* (§ 20).

a. *ē* for *ê* is fixed in WS *mēce* 'sword.' In other words the spelling *ē* is only occasional, as in *gēr* (8/119, 32) = *gēar*.

74. For the change of *ê* into *ā* see § 70. For *þām*, *þān*, &c. see § 71. The frequent *þār*, *hwār* (16/33, 54) for *þær*, *hwær* may have been originally weak forms.

a. In *stēr* 'history,' the *æ* is a broadening of *ē* from *æ* (**stēr* from **stōrja*) by the influence of the *r*.

ē.

75. The most frequent source of *ē* in WS is the unrounding of *æ*—the mutation of *ō*, the old spelling being still preserved occasionally in eWS, as in *æþel* (2/9)=*ēþel*. It is fully preserved in Angl., as in *æþel*, *dāman*, *fæt*. eKt writes *oe*, *eo* and occasionally *e*, showing that the change into *ē* was beginning: *goes*, *foeran*; *beoc* and *bec* (33), *gefeorum* (32 c).

a. *ē* is occasionally written *ei* in the oldest texts, as in *neid-* (30 b) = WS *nīed* (§ 78). For WS *ei* see § 125.

b. In lKt *ē* is sometimes expressed by *ȝ*, which had the same sound in lKt (§ 85); thus 34 has *cȝne* 'bold.' In lWS we find *bewȝþþ* (14 b).

76. In lWS we have long open *ē* (*ē*)—distinct from *æ*—in *lēde* from *legde* (§ 130).

ī.

77. *ī* is often written *ig* in lWS (§ 126). It is very rarely written *ȝ*, as in *āȝdlode*, *ȝdel* (13). For *swȝþe* see § 24.

īe.

78. WS *īe*—which probably had the sound of long open *i* [cp. § 59]—is generally a mutation of *ēa* and *ēo*, as in *tīman*, *gesīene* compared with *tēam*, *sēon*. In *cīese* ‘cheese’ it is a mutation of *ēa* from *ē* (§ 20). In IWS *īe* becomes *ȳ*, parallel to *y* from *ie*: *tȳman*, *gesȳne*, *cȳse*. The other dialects have *ē*: *tēman*, *gesēne*, *cēse*. But they often restore *ēo* [cp. § 60]; thus 31 (Angl.) has *underþiodan*, *stēoran*, and 32 b (Kt) has *gestrīonen*. In WS itself we find *gebēodan*, *þēostre* by the side of *gebīedan*, *-ȳdan*, *þīestre*, *þȳstre*.

79. In *hīe* ‘her,’ ‘they,’ and *sīe* subj. the *īe* is the result of contraction [cp. Gothic *sijai*], and appears therefore also in nWS, where it was of course a full diphthong, or even dissyllabic, as shown by the metre.

a. Angl. has *īe* in *onsīen* (31).

80. In WS *īe* is sometimes written *i*, sometimes *e*; thus in 2 we find *hērsumedon*, in 3 *nītenum*, *gīemlēste*, *-līste*, and in IWS *gesēne* (16/142). In IWS *ē* is frequent in the superlatives *hēhst*, *nēhst*, *æt nēxtan* (13/162).

ō.

81. Long open *o* occurs in Angl. in such words as *lōng*, *stōndan* (§ 16).

ū.

82. *ū* is the regular spelling of Scandinavian *ō*—which was probably a sound between *ō* and *ū*, as it still is in Swedish and Danish—as in *þūrstān* (12 c; 21/298) = Icelandic *þörsteinn*.

ȳ.

83. *ȳ* is rarely written *i*: *þī* (13/61, 101), *þīs* (22/44), *lithwōn* (15), *gelīllap* (16).

84. Weak \bar{y} often becomes \bar{e} ($e?$) in $\bar{h}\bar{y}$ $l\bar{a}s$ $\bar{h}e$, &c. (15/223; 16/78; 17/13).

85. In lKt \bar{y} regularly becomes \bar{e} , as in $m\bar{e}s$ 'mice.'

DIPHTHONGS.

ea, eo (Pr. 5).

86. In the oldest texts *ea* is occasionally written αo , eo ; and 32 still has *gegeorwien*, *reogolweord*.

87. *ea*, *eo* are generally the result of the development of parasite-vowels after Germanic *a* (through intermediate α) and *e* respectively before certain consonant combinations, such as *r* + cons., as in *weorþan*, *wearþ* compared with *bregdan*, *brægd*. In North. this *ea* often becomes *a*; thus 30a has *ward*, *barnum* by the side of *-geard*.

88. WS and Kt also have *ea* before *l* + cons., as in *feallan*, *swealt* compared with *sweltan*, although *fallan*, *swalt*, &c. are frequent in eWS and eKt, being universal in Angl., where the *a* was often lengthened (§ 16). In lWS such spellings as *baldlice*, *baldlicost* (21) are quite exceptional.

a. α instead of *ea* in *Ælfred*, probably by the influence of αl - in *alfremede*, &c.

89. WS and Kt also have *ea* before *h* + cons. and before final *h*, as in *eahta*, *weax*, *geseah*, *feohtan*, *gescoh* $l =$ Angl. αhta , *fehlan*, &c. (§ 21). But in WS also the retention of *eo* before *h* is exceptional: already in eWS *eo* in Kt *reoht*, *seo.x* began to pass through *ie* (§ 60) into *i*, whence eWS *ryht* (§ 55), and lWS *riht*, *six*.

a. WS sometimes has *e* for *ea*: *Exancester* (8/53), *Westsexna* (15/102), *Ēastsexe* (17/4)—where it may be due to weak stress (§ 94)—*eahta* (17/40), *lehtrep* (16/176).

b. In WS *a* is kept in foreign words such as *altare*, *martir*. For *arn*, *barn* see § 152

90. In WS *ea*, *eo* also arise from the action of *ċ*, *ġ* on following *æ*, *o*, *u* (§ 20), as in *ceaster*, *geong*.

a. This *ea* is sometimes written *e*—probably Kt *e* = *æ* (§ 46)—as in *agef*, *onget* (8/75, 148), *beget* (12/3).

91. The second main source of *ea*, *eo* is the influence of a following originally back vowel—including the *-ian* of the love-verbs and *-ende* (§ 30)—which is most fully carried out in eMerc.; thus 31 has *ic fearu* (from **fīru*), *gehleadap*, *cweopap*, *weofendan*. *i* under the same conditions develops into *io*; thus 31 has *nioman*, *liomu*=WS *niman*, *limu* plur. In WS *æ* followed by a back vowel became *a*, not *ea* (§ 45). WS also generally restores the simple vowels instead of *eo*, *io*, especially when these are the result of inflection. But *eo* is generally preserved—even in IWS—in such words as *heorot*, *eofor* (*Efordūn* 12 b/12), *heofon* (*hefene* 20/321), where its retention does not involve an alternation of monophthong and diphthong, as it would in *lim* plur. *liomu*, *leomu*, although these latter are not unfrequent in eWS.

a. *ongiotan* (2/37) is a scribal blending of *ongietan* and Angl. *ongcotan*.

92. Originally *io*=*i* was kept distinct from *eo*=*e*, but by degrees *eo* only was written, even 31 showing such spellings as *steogun*=WS *stigon* pret. plur. So also eWS *hi(o)ra* is also written *heora*, and in IWS *io* disappears. The spelling *io* for *eo* is rare; 2 has *giorn*, *liornunga*.

93. *eo*, *io* before *l*+cons. in such words as *heolstor*, *seolfor*, *meolc* (Angl. *milc*) compared with *swellan*, *self*, &c., is due to a following *u* or *o* (generally parasitic) still preserved in the oldest texts and occasionally in later spellings such as *mioluc*.

94. In weak syllables *ea* (or *æ*) and *eo* undergo some special changes. *ea*+*r*, *l* tends to become *o* when preceded by a lip consonant, as in *Grimbold* (2), *Æpelwold* (12 b/107),

erfeworldnis (31), which sometimes becomes *a*, as in *toward* (32), *Ēadward* (12 d/1); *æ* also occurs, as in *Ælfward* (12 c/11); and, especially in LWS, *e* (ɛ?), as in *andwerd* (14), *Ēadwerd* (16/95).

95. Weak *eo* tends to become *ea*, especially in Angl. Thus 31 has regularly *heara*, *eam*=WS *heora*, *ecom*, and WS itself has *eart*. In lAngl. strong *eo* also becomes *ea*, and already in 31 f/16 we find *earre*=*eorre*, WS *ierre*.

a. The frequent LWS *feala* (13/206, &c.) may be due to the influence of *fīawa*; if so, it should perhaps be written *fēala*.

96. *eo* occasionally alternates with *ie* (y), *i*: *gynd* (16/13), *gind* (32 c/37; also eWS)=*geond*; *wiecan* 'weeks' (7/25)=Angl. *wiōcan*; *sieþþan* (3/108)=*siōþþan* (34/67), *siþþan*; *syfan* (4/42 C); *þwyrnys* (13). For *Sigebryht*, *Byrhtwold*, &c., see § 55.

ēa.

97. We must distinguish between old *ēa* from Germanic *au*, as in *bēam*, which is common to all the dialects—except when smoothed into *ē* in Angl., as in *hēh* (§ 21)—and WS *ēa* from *ê*, as in *gēar* (§ 20), *ēa* being sometimes also the result of contraction, as in *slēan* (§ 17).

a. Old *ēa* is occasionally written *æo*, *eo* in the oldest texts, as in *deoth-dæge* (30 b), showing an older pronunciation *æp* [cp. § 86] from **æu* [cp. *ēo* from *eu*, § 98].

b. In late MSS *ēa* is sometimes written *æ*, especially in weak syllables, as in *þearflæs* (13), *firgenhafde* (19 b), showing the beginning of the Middle E. smoothing into *ē*.

ēo.

98. *ēo*, which generally corresponds to Germanic *eu*, being sometimes the result of contraction, as in *sēon* (§ 17), is written *iū* in the oldest texts, as in *fliusum* (30 c), but in the early period it is written indifferently *io*, *eo*, as in *fīond*, *fēond* (31), *hīo*, *hēo*, the former spelling—which is still frequent in

eWS—becoming obsolete in lWS. The spelling *ia* is frequent in Kt, as in *bīan* (32 b/53), *bīaþ* (30 c), as also *ea*, as in *bibeadeþ* (32 b). *ea* is also Merc.; thus 31 has *gesēaþ*, *gefrēaþ*, this spelling becoming very frequent in lMerc.

a. 31 has *ia* in the weak nouns *sīa* = WS *sēo* 'pupil of eye,' *gefīa* = WS *gefēa*, in which the *o* of *īo* seems to have been made into *a* on the analogy of the uncontracted weak nouns *nama*, &c.

b. Other exceptional forms in 31 are *þīeda* (g/14), *þīwgen* (i/9), *eletrēs* (§ 156 a).

Consonants.

DOUBLING.

99. The doubling of final consonants to show length (Pr. p. 3) is frequently neglected in the MSS, in which case the omitted letter is added in italics in the texts of this Reader. *l* is scarcely ever omitted, as *ll* requires only two strokes of the pen, while such a letter as *m* requires no less than six when doubled, and is therefore often written single, as also most of the other consonant-letters. In some texts, such as 3 (*ongonn*, *feorr*, &c.) doubling is frequent, less so in others, such as 8, while in some texts, such as 31, *l* is almost the only letter that is doubled finally. Final *cg* = *gg* is, of course, never shortened. It is also usual to write single consonants before another consonant in inflections such as *fylþ* = *fylleþ*; frequently also in compounds, such as *mancyn* = *manncynn*.

100. Final consonants are not doubled in weak syllables, whether separate words, such as the adverbial *ful*, *fol* (§ 66) and the impersonal *man*, *mōn* 'one,' or endings, as in *fæsten*, *rȳmet*, gen. *fæstennes*, *rȳmettes*; in all these cases the originally long consonants have been shortened in pronunciation as well as writing. In the glossary we add the second consonant in () to show that it reappears when a vowel is added in

inflection, &c. Doubling is frequent in the case of the ending *-ness* (5 b/28, 9), *-nyss* (14/152), where, however, it indicates, not length, but the breath sound.

101. In IWS—and occasionally in eWS—weak double consonants are shortened also medially, as in *mōrfæstenum* (7/6). So also in IWS the gen. plur. *ōþerra* becomes *ōþera* and even *ōþra*. But *nn* is kept in such inflections as *āgenne* (14/185) and the gerund *tō cumanne* for the sake of distinctness.

a. Hence occasional false doubling in IWS, as in *ættrynne* = *āttrene* (21/47), *þanonne* (23/132).

102. Double consonants are sometimes Germanic, as in *full*, *mann*; sometimes they are 'j-doublings' = Germanic cons. + *j*—in which case they are never preceded by a back vowel—as in *sellan*, *scēþþan*, *settan*, the original single cons. reappearing in such forms as *sele!*, *seteþ*. Note that Germanic *ɾj* appears as *ri* in OE, as in *dērian* compared with *dereþ*. Germanic *kj*, *gj*, *fj* appear in OE as *cc*, *cg*, *bb* respectively, as in *wrecca*, *lēcgan*, *hebban* compared with *wracu*, *legeþ*, *hafen*.

a. Such a verb as *fyllan* from **fulljan* keeps its Germanic *ll* throughout in such forms as *fyll!*, *fylleþ* (*fyþ* § 99).

103. In OE itself *c*, *t*, *p* are liable to doubling when followed by *r* or *l*—a parasite-vowel generally intervening (§ 38)—as in *bit(t)er*, *āt(t)or*, *appel* compared with *apulder*.

104. In IWS various consonants are doubled under the same conditions, as also when no vowel intervenes, as in *widdor* adv. (27 b), *mōddrie* and *micclum* (13/3, 4), *gesiccled* (15/170).

a. Other doublings in IWS *þrittig* (15/124) = eWS *þritig* with probable vowel-shortening by the influence of *þridda*, *rīccetere* (14).

105. In IWS *sceal* often doubles its *l* (as in 4/58 C) by the

influence of *eall*, *weall*, &c. The frequent *uþþ*=*ūþ* is due to the influence of *uþþan*.

BREATH AND VOICE.

106. *d* before *t* becomes *t* in *mettrum*, the older form being kept in the spelling *medtrum* (3/205).

107. *-d* in preterites (Pr. p. 30) becomes *t* after a breath stop or hiss consonant, as in *dypte*, *cyste* from **cyssede*, compared with *lædde*, *rædde* from **rædede*.

108. Medial *ds* in *bledsian* (31), *gīdsian*—where *s*=(*z*), the derivative syllable being a shortening of **-esian*—becomes *ts* in the ordinary WS *bletsian*, *gītsian*.

109. Weak *b*, *d*, *g* preceded by another cons. tend to become voiceless, as in *sint*—of which *sind* was originally the strong form—*-unc*, *-inc* = *-ung*, *-ing*. [But cp. § 114.]

a. Unvoicing of strong *g* in *crincan* = *cringan*.

CONSONANTS IN DETAIL.

c, g.

110. *c*, *g* have back and front pronunciations, which latter we write *č*, *ǵ*, *g* being also a stop and an open consonant: *c*=(*k*); stop *g*=(*g*); open *g*=(*ɣ*) in German *sagen*; *č*=(*c*), that is, a (*k*) or (*t*) formed in the position of (*j*) in *you*; stop *ǵ*=(*q*), that is, voiced (*c*); open *ǵ*=(*j*). *č* and stop *ǵ* closely resemble Modern E. *ch* and *dg* respectively.

111. *c* is sometimes distinguished from *č* by being written *k*, as in *kyning* (2/1), *Kristes-čiriče* (32 b).

112. *č*, *ǵ* are often marked by the addition of *e*, or, more rarely, *i*, these spellings being especially frequent in eWS; as these vowels were not pronounced separately, they were omitted at pleasure. The following are examples: *čiričean*, *þenčean*, *menigeo*, *spyriǵean*=*spyrian*, *spyrjan* (all from 3), *gefylčio* (3), *fāǵean* (21/125).

113. Double *ġ* is always a stop, and is regularly written *cg*, the *c* indicating the front sound, *gg* being used for the rare (*gg*) as in *frogga*—which is sometimes written *frocga*—being, however, always recognizable by the preceding back vowel. *gg*=*cg* in *hrygge* (3/34), *seggab* (31 b/9), *cg* is also written *cgġ* (*bricgġe* 12 b/61), *gġg* (*gebygġe* 32 c).

114. *g*, *ġ* are always stops in the combinations *ng*, *nġ*, which are sometimes written *ngc*—where the *c* indicates, not the front, but the stop pronunciation—and *nc* [cp. § 109], as in *cyningc* (4/48 C), *þoncunca* (33), *geglenċde* (10/7), the *n* being occasionally dropped in weak syllables, as in *þēnigmenn* (13), *cynigas* (15/112).

115. *c* is always *ċ* in the combination *scċ*, as in *sciċld*, *āscian*, and is often written *sce* with a unpronounced *e*, as in *sc(e)olde*, *sc(e)amu*. In some words the *e* is always written, and in such it forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in *sceal*, *sceall*; so also probably in *sēādan* = *sēādan*, *sceocca* = *scucca* ‘demon.’

116. Otherwise *ċ* and *ġ* are generally the result of the influence of a following old front vowel or Germanic *j*, the sound which caused the change having often been afterwards dropped in OE itself. Hence we always have *ċ*, *ġ* instead of *c*, *g* after a mutated vowel—often with an intervening consonant—as in *wreċċa*, *lengġ*, *wyrċan*, *lyġe*, *bēċ* plur., *īċan*, and often after the other front vowels, especially when followed by another front vowel, as in *wiċċe* (*ċċ*=**kj*), *siġe* (oldest E. and Germanic *sigi*), *lāċe*; not if a back or unoriginal front vowel follows, as in *wiga*, *nigon*, *ēakian* (3/182).

117. Always *ġ* after *æ* in WS, as in *dæg*, *dægēs*, *sægġde*, and in *eg*, *eg* final or before a consonant or front vowel, as in *wegġ(es)*, *lēġde*.

a. *g* in *dægum* (§ 21), &c., as well as in *wegas*, &c. Also in Merc. *ēge* = *ēage* (§ 21).

118. Weak *c* and *g* became front after front vowels in such words as *iċ*, and in the endings *-liċ*, *-igċ*, and in *ǣlċ*, *swelċ*, *hwelċ*, where *-lċ* is a shortening of *-liċ*; but *-liċ* and *-igċ* seem to have had the back sounds before a back vowel, as in *ġeornlicor*, *-liocar* (32 b).

119. Initial *c*, *g* are kept before back vowels, as in *Cantware*, *gold*; and, as the change to *ċ*, *ġ* was completed before the beginning of mutation—that is, **þankjan* became first **þanċ(j)an*, and then *þenċan*—they are kept before the mutations of the back vowels *a* + nasal, *o*, *u*, *ā*, *ō*, *ū*, as in *Cenċt*, *Kenċtingas* (17/7), *ġengan*, *ġylden*, *ġǣþ*, *cċene*, *cċene*, *cġþan*.

120. On the other hand *ċ*, *ġ* are developed before all vowels which were front in Germanic together with Germanic *a* before non-nasal consonants, which had become *æ* before the development of *ċ* and *ġ*. Hence we always have initial *ċ*, *ġ* before the diphthongs *ea*, *ēa*, *eo*, *eō* and their mutations *iē*, *īe*, together with *i*, *ī*, as in *ġeard*, *ċeorfan*, *ċēas*, *ċēosan*, *ġiernan*, *ċiriċe*, *ċīdan*. *c* and *g* were no doubt front in the nWS dialects also before *æ* and *e*, *ġ* followed by non-nasals, and before *ē*=*ǣ*, as in *ċæster*, *ġefan*, *ċele*, *ċēse*. These combinations do not exist in WS, where they are made into *ċea*-, *ċiē*-, *ċēa*-, &c., the diphthonging being in itself a proof of front quality in the consonants; hence we may say that in WS all diphthongs, of whatever origin, are always preceded by the front sounds of *c* and *g*.

a. The absence of diphthonging in the anomalous WS *ġædre* seems to show that the *g* had the back sound.

121. The chief difficulty in the pronunciation of *g* is to determine when it was a stop and when an open consonant. It was certainly a stop in the combinations *cg*, *gg*, *ng*, *ngċ*.

122. Initial *g* corresponds to Germanic *g*, as in *ġōd*; initial *ġ* corresponds not only to Germanic *g*, as in *ġiefan*,

but also to Germanic *j*, as in nWS *gung*, *gēr* [cp. German *jung*, *jahr*]. This *ġ=j*, being front in itself and not through vowel-influence, occurs before back as well as front vowels. As it has in WS exactly the same effect on a following vowel as *ċ* has, and as the change of *ċe-* into *ċie-* through **ċje-* can be explained only as the natural result of the transition from the front stop to the vowel, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that *j* became a stop in OE, thus being merged in *ġ=* Germanic *g* in *giefan* [cp. German *geben*].

a. In Germany, however, it is generally assumed that *all* initial OE *g*'s were open consonants, whatever their origin, *g* = (ɣ), *ġ* = (j).

b. There can be no doubt that in lKt initial *ġ* was already (j), as in Middle E.

123. The absence of diphthonging in WS in the prefix *ge-* and in *gē* (from **ge* § 15) seems to show that *ġ-* had the sound (j) in weak syllables.

124. *ġ-* is often written *i* in nWS texts in imitation of Latin, especially before back vowels, this spelling occurring also in WS texts, as in *jung* (15/63), *jū* (2/3; 13/92)=*gēo*. It was evidently adopted to avoid the ambiguity of *gung*, which is however the regular spelling in 31. Sometimes the two are combined in the form of *giung*, *giu* (2/46).

a. WS *iū* may be a weak form like *gē* (§ 123). But the *i* no more necessarily implies (j) than French *je* = (ʒə) from Old French (dʒə) from Latin *ego* through *eo*, **jo* does.

b. The *i* before vowels in weak mutation-verbs seems to have been (j), at least in Merc., as shown by the spellings *hergan* 'praise,' *lifgan*, &c.

125. Non-initial open *ġ* is also written *i*, especially in Kt, the earliest documents of which have such spellings as *grei*=*grēg* (WS *græg*), and *dei*=*dæg* is frequent in lKt, the difference between (dæj) and (dæi) being, indeed, very slight. In lWS we find the compromise *deig*, *beignas* (12 d) as well as *bēira* (12 c/17), &c.

126. The difficulty of distinguishing between *iġ*=(ij) and (ii) led to writing *i* for *iġ*, *īġ* in IWS, as in *mōdi*, *Sībyrht* = *Sig(e)hyrht* (21/147, 282), and occasionally in eWS, as in *Wiferþ* (1/27) = *Wigferþ*. Hence *iġ* in IWS is often used to express *ī*, as in *hig* 'they,' *wiggend*=*wīgend*.

127. The omission of *ġ* in weak *iġ*—whether the *i* is original or parasitic—followed by a vowel is so frequent that the spelling is often almost a matter of indifference, as in *neri(g)e* (Angl. *nērgē*), *luſi(g)e*, *luſi(g)aþ* (*luſigeaþ*), *mēni(g)u* (*mēngu*). But the dropping of the *g* is much less frequent in inflections of adjectives in *-iġ*, as in *weolie* (31 j/9), and in such words as *Wulfsie*, *Ælfsie* (12 b/106, 9).

128. Open *g* is sometimes written *gh*, *hg*, as in *beorhgan* (16/229 H). In IWS it is regularly written *h* when final, as in *ūtlah*, *beorh*, *bēah*—showing that it had been unvoiced—as also before breath, and occasionally voice, consonants, as in *sūhst*, *sūhþ*, *forhohnesse* (10/9).

129. Final *c* became *h* in Angl. *ah*=*ac*. For the change of *ct* into *ht* see § 147.

130. *ġ* often disappears in IWS—and occasionally in eWS—before *þ*, *n*, *d* with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as in *līþ*=*ligeþ*, *tīþian* 'grant,' *þēn*, *frīnan*, *brēdan*, *sāde*, *lēde*. *g* is dropped in *on marne* (10/53)=*on morgenne*. In the IWS verb-forms *gebrōden*, *gefrūnon* the loss of *g* is probably due to the analogy of *brēdan*, &c., as is certainly the case with *frān*=*frægn*.

a. Some MSS have the curious spellings *þeng*, *fræng* (10/107, 17).

d.

131. Non-initial *d* in foreign words is occasionally written *þ* in accordance with the popular pronunciation of North-West Latin, as in *Dāviþes* (31). So also the name *Jūdiþh* (23/13) is written *Juþyttle* in the Chronicle.

f, s, þ.

132. The voice pronunciation of these consonants (v, z, ð) when initial seems to have been confined to WS and Kt; in Angl. the voice sounds seem to have been only medial, so that in Angl. *ofer* and *forþ* were pronounced—as regards breath and voice—exactly as in the Mod. E. *over* and *forth*. They may have been voiceless finally in WS and Kt also. Double *ss*, *ff* were always voiceless.

133. The voice sound of medial *f* is often shown in the oldest texts by writing it *þ* in accordance with the contemporary Latin pronunciation; thus in 30 we find *heben* as well as *heþæn*. In foreign words this sound is expressed by the late Latin *v* (*u*), as in *Ēve*; and in very late MSS this spelling is extended occasionally to native words, as in *gegiven*, *healve* (12 d).

134. *fn* is often made into *mn*, *mm* (*m* before a cons.), as in *emn* (5 b/27)=*efen*, *stemn*, *hremmas*=*hræfnas*, *em-sārig*.

135. *sc* often becomes *cs*, *x* in IWS—and occasionally in eWS—as in *āxian*, *tuxas*, *rixa* ‘rushes’ (12 b/83). This change began medially, and rarely occurs at the end of a word.

136. *s* is often transposed in the Merc. *clāsnian*=*clānsian*.

137. *s* becomes *st* in IWS *mistlic*=*mis(sen)lic* ‘various.’

138. *þ* in the oldest texts is written *th* in imitation of Latin, especially initially, medial *þ* being often written *d* according to the contemporary Latin pronunciation [cp. § 133]; thus in 31 we find *thā*, *gidanc*. Afterwards *ð* came into general use with occasional *þ*. This is the usage in most early texts, such as 31 and 3. Others—generally rather later—prefer *þ*, such as 5, 6. IWS texts, such as 13, tend to

write *þ* at the beginning, *ð* in the middle and at the end of a letter-group, as in *þāðā*=*þā þā*, *ð* being also preferred as an initial capital. As no distinction of sound was intended we write *þ* everywhere in our grammar and glossary.

139. *þ* and *dþ* become *t*(*t*): *sitt*=*siteþ*, *þatte* 'that' conj. from **þæt-pe*; *bitt*=*bideþ*, *ēaþmēlto*, compared with *ēaþmōd*, *gesynto*, *gesund*, and *mār-þo*, *mit-tȳ*, *mitte* (31) 'while'=mid *þȳ*. In the spoken language these changes were probably carried out when the two consonants belonged to separate words, whence occasional spellings such as *þat tat* (1/37).

140. *sp* becomes *st*, as in *cīest* (Angl. *cēoseþ*), *melelēs-t* 'want of food,' *westu*=*wes þū*! (19 b/28). In eWS *cīesþ*, &c. were still sometimes written after the *þ* had become *t*; the natural result was that original *st* was often written *sþ*, as in *unfæsþlice*, *āresþ* (3/98, 100).

141. *bs* becomes *s*(*s*), as in *þū cwiſt* from *cwiþest*, *bliss*, *bliss*=*bliþs* (34/80) from *bliþe*.

a. The form *geblitsian* (32) seems to be due to the influence of *bletsian*.

142. In IWS *þ* becomes *d* in *fremde*, *mādm(as)* [also *māþpum*], *fracod*; and, by assimilation, in *cȳdde*=eWS *cȳþde*.

h.

143. *h* had the weak sound (h) when it began a syllable, as in *hē*, *gehālen*, and elsewhere the strong sound=(x) or (ç), according as it was back or front. This last distinction is not always certain; but *h* was always front after a mutation, as in *hli(e)hhan*, *dryhten*, and generally when preceded by any front vowel. *hw*, *hl*, *hr*, *hn* were probably simple sounds like Mod. E. *wh*; but the *h* was originally pronounced separately.

a. In the contemporary Latin pronunciation *h* was silent; hence in 23 although *Holofernus* is written throughout, the alliteration points to

the pronunciation *Olofernus*. Hence also in the oldest texts *h* is sometimes wrongly prefixed to native words, and is also used to show hiatus, as still in *āhebbad* (8/198). In the oldest texts there is a tendency to restrict *h* to the weak sound, the strong one being written *ch*, as still in *Alchere* (32 b/11), *cht* being generally shortened to *ct*, as in *dryctin* (30). For the later *ct* = *ht* see § 147.

b. As in IWS *bēag* was pronounced *bēah*, being generally written so, it sometimes happens that final *g* is wrongly used to express original *h*, as in *mearg* 'horse' (26/93), *onlāg* pret. (22/113). But even in the oldest texts *g* is sometimes written for *h*, as in *ærig-* = *earh* 'arrow' (31 c).

144. *hr-* and *r-* interchange in (*h*)*raþe*, *raþost*, *hrædest* (16/62).

145. Medial *h* before a vowel or vowellike consonant such as *r* is dropped except in the oldest texts, as in *fēos* = *feohes*, *fēores* gen. of *feorh*, *hēalic*, *ōwana* (30 c) = the ordinary *āhwanon*, where the *h* is restored by the influence of *hwanon*.

a. *h* is often dropped in the second element of proper names, as in *Æþelm* (8/89) = *Æþelhelm*, *Ælfere* (21/80), and hence probably also in weak words such as *hē*, *hit*.

146. Before a breath cons. *h* is kept, especially before *t*, as in *eahta*, *beorht*, the vowel-change in *riht*, &c. (§ 55) showing that it tended to become front in WS before *t*. So also it was front before *s* in WS *six* compared with *weaxan*, the pronunciation of *x* being, however, uncertain (§ 159). In most other cases *h* + cons. is the result of vowel-loss, as in *hiehsta* compared with *lēngest*, *hē*, *fēhp*, *pū gesi(e)hst*.

a. In Angl. the *h* was dropped in accordance with § 145 before the vowel was lost, the result being such forms as *hēsla* (from **hēhista*), *fēþ*, *gesis*.

b. *h* is occasionally dropped before breath consonants, as in *wæstm* compared with *weaxan*, *fer(h)þ* 'life.'

147. Such preterites as *īecte*, *þrycte*, *nēalāecte* are often written *īhte*, &c., especially in IWS, showing a change of *c* into *h* before *t*, which probably began in eWS, for we find

geworct in 8/76, where *ct* represents Germanic *ht*. So also 31 has *wyrcte*.

1.

148. Weak *l* is sometimes dropped in proper names, especially before *r*, as in *Æbered* (8/89), *Æberic* (21/280), *Æpelm* (12 b/11) = *Æbelred*, *Æbelric*, *Æbelhelm*.

m.

149. Weak *m* often becomes *n* in the inflection *-um* (§ 160).

n.

150. In North. final weak *n* is generally dropped, this change beginning in the earliest texts; thus 30 a has *foldu* = *foldan*, acc., 30 c has *ōwana* = *ōhwanon*, *cnyssa* infin., *eorþu* acc.

a. For *binde wē* see § 247.

r.

151. There are two *r*'s in OE, one = Germanic *r*, the other = Germanic *z*—itself a weakening of *s*—as in *wæron* compared with *wæs*, *māra*, *lengra* compared *mæs-t*, *lengest*, this *r* = *z* being regularly dropped when final, as in the adverbs *mā*, *leng*.

a. Hence also the fluctuation between *s* and *r* in *īse(r)n*, *īren*.

b. *r* is often dropped in the late (Kt ?) forms *specan*, *forespeca*, *spæc*, &c.

152. For the transposition of *r* in *berstan*, &c. see Pr. p. 7. We have a different transposition in weak *-bre(o)ht* from *teorht* (§ 55).

t.

153. The pret. *wiste* (*nyste*) appears in eWS also as *wisse*, *nysse*. For *ts* = *ds*, see § 108.

a. eWS shows assimilation of *t* in *Wes(t)-seaxe*.

W.

154. In the oldest texts *w* is expressed by *uu*, as in *uuāt* (30c) and—especially in North.—by *u*, as in *uerc* (30a). These spellings are still frequent in later texts, such as 32, and occur occasionally in eWS, especially *u* after a cons., as in *cuæþ*, and when a vowel precedes, as in *sāul*; these last occurring still later, as in *biwāune* (26/76).

155. Final *w* becomes *u* (o) after consonants, as in *þearu* [plur. *bearw-as*], or when a cons. follows in inflections such as *gearo-ne* acc. sing. masc. This *u* is dropped after a long syllable, as in *mæd* 'meadow,' gen. *mædwe*.

156. Final *w* seems to have been originally dropped after a long vowel also, as in *ā* compared with *āwa*, Angl. *trēo* = WS *trēow*, where the *w* was imported from the inflected cases *trēowes*, &c.

a. Such forms as Angl. gen. *eletrēs* (31), on the other hand, are due to the influence of the uninflected *trēo*.

157. There is a tendency to drop *w* before *u*, as in *s(w)ulung* (a Kentish land-measure), *auht* from *āwiht*, *āwuht*, *bet(w)uh* from *betwih*, especially in weak syllables, as in *uton* 'let us!' = *wuton* (9/46), and in proper names such as *Swīpulf*, *Beorhtulf* (8/168, 9).

a. *w* is dropped in the contractions *næs*, *nāt*, *nolde*, &c. Also in *ealneg* 'always' = *ealne weg*.

158. Medial *w* after *r*, *l* is dropped before front vowels in such forms as *geare* 'well' [*gearo* 'ready'], *gierede*, *wieledede* preterites of *gierwan*, *wielwan*.

X, Z.

159. *x* often represents *cs* in imitation of Latin spelling, especially where *c* and *s* come together through vowel-loss, as in *rīcsian*, *rīxian*, or where it is the result of transposition,

as in *āxian*. *x* also represents Germanic *hs*, as in *weaxan*, *six*, *oxa*. The spelling *hs* is not unfrequent, but is not confined to *x*=Germanic *hs*; thus we find *geāhsade* (5b/65). It is probable that (ks) was the usual later pronunciation of *x*=Germanic *hs* as well as of *x*=*cs*.

a. The letter *z* is used only in foreign words, where it has the Italian sounds (dz, ts), *Lazarus* being also written *ladzarus*; it has the sound (ts) in *Bezabē*=*Bathsheba* (34/23), where *th* = *t*.

INFLECTIONS.

Nouns.

160. The dat. plur. **-um** appears occasionally as **-un**, as in *scipun* (5/68), *rixun* 'rushes' (12b/84), *wicun* (20/54), and **-on**, as in *handon*, *lēodon* (21/7, 23), which again becomes **-an** (§ 32), as in *ramman* (3/193 H), *mid miclan earnungan* (16/16).

a. The gen. plur. **-a** is written **-o** in *gebyllo* (13/149) in consequence of writing *a* for *o* (§ 32).

STRONG MASC. AS-PLURALS, AND NEUT.

161. In the oldest texts the dat. and gen. sing. are written **-æ**, **-æs** as in *tō ymbycganna* (30b) [see § 249], *metudæs* (30).

162. Some of these nouns have no **-e** in the dat. sing., namely the masc. *hām* (4/26), *dæg in tōdæg*, *ælc e dæg*, *sigor* (20/304?)—although all three have also the regular datives: *tō hāme* (21/92), *tōdege* (Merc.), *sigore* (23/299)—and the neut. *dōgor* (20/145), which also has the regular dat. (23/12; 32b/26).

163. The following masculines—which were originally u-nouns (§ 179)—have dat. sing. in **-a**: *feld* (6/3), *ford* (8/40).

sumor (4/6), *weald* (8/9), although the regular *wealde* also occurs (23/206). For *winter* see § 178.

164. Some masc. nouns are uninflected in the nom. plur., namely *mōnaþ* [cp. *twelvemonth*] and *hæleþ* 'man' (23/56), which also has plur. *hæleþas* (22/40).

a. We also find the isolated masc. plurals *engel* (25/9), *twēgen fētels* (4/169).

165. The neut. plur. -u is also written -o, which is generally a later form, as also -a, as in *scyþa* (4/83 C), *wundra* (13/284: 313), *flicca* (32).

a. The plur. -u of dissyllabic neuters is often dropped in 31, as in *weter micelu* (1/30), *forebēcen* (e/20) compared with *nētenu* (h/14).

166. Such nouns as *þæt trēow*, *þæt cnēow* keep in Angl. their original forms *trēo*, *cnēo* (§ 156), which also appear occasionally in WS (26/42). The Germanic form was **trewo*, whence the plur. *treowu*, which in WS becomes *trēowu* by the influence of *trēo(w)*. There is also a WS plur. *trēow* formed direct from the sing.

a. In Angl. these words are generally contracted. Thus *trēo* is dat. sing. as well as nom. sing. and plur.

j-nouns.

167. *se hēre* inserts (i)g=j in its oblique cases: dat. sg. *hērige* (8/21), gen. *hēr(i)ges*, pl. *hērgas* (6/17). In IWS it is inflected like *ēnde*: dat. sg. *hēre* (17/2), pl. *hēras*.

w-nouns.

168. Besides the old *u*-nouns there are masc. and neut. nouns with -u, -o in the nom. sg. which is a weakening of *w*, re-appearing in the oblique cases, in the same way as *hēre*, with the same development of parasite-vowels; thus *se bearu*, -o 'grove' has dat. sg. *bearwe*, *bearuwe*, *bearowe*, pl. *bearwas*, *bearewas*, &c.

169. The neuters, such as *bealu*, *searu*, *smeoru*, have the same endings except in the nom. pl. *searwu*, *searu*, *sear(w)o*, *seara* (5/29).

a. The oldest texts drop the *w* in the dat. pl. also: *searum* (§ 157). For *þæt trēow*, &c., see § 156.

170. *mēte* doubles the *t* in its pl. *mēttas*. *hyse* 'youth' has *ss* everywhere except in the nom. and acc. sg.—dat. sg. *hysse*. For the doubling in *-en*, *-ennes*, see § 101.

171. For *feorh*, *fēores*, see § 17. *mēar* (21/188) = *mearh* 'horse' is a new nom. formed from the inflected forms *mēaras*, &c.

172. For *dag*, *dagas*, see § 45. We find *a* instead of *æ* in isolated forms such as *hwales* (4/56 C) by the side of the regular *hwæles* (4/56), *getale* (12 c/7) dat. of *getæl* 'number,' *weallgate* dat. of *þæt geat*, which in WS generally has *ea* throughout the sg., and pl. *gatu*.

a. For Merc. *dagas* see § 21. Merc. has sg. *gæt*, pl. *geatu* (§ 91).

173. For *mæg*, *māgas*, see § 70. But even in WS we find *māgas* (1/32).

174. For the vowel-changes in *wer*, *weoras*, *lim*, *liomu*, which are only occasional in WS, see § 91. For the shortening in *engel*, *engles*, *wundor*, *wundru*, see § 35.

175. For the contraction in *se lēah*, pl. *lēas*, *þæt feoh*, gen. *fēos*, *þæt bleoh* 'colour,' dat. pl. *blēom*, &c., see § 17. There is the same contraction when final *w* is dropped; thus *þæt hræ(w)* 'carcass' has gen. *hræwes*, *hræs*, *trēow* has gen. *trēs* in 31 (§ 156 a).

e-plurals.

176. As this *e* = Germanic *i*, all original *e*-plurals ought to have mutated vowels, as in *Engle* from **Angli*. *lēode* takes its *ēo* from *sēo* *þēod*, whence also the frequent IWS form *lēoda* (15/40, 3).

a. IWS even went so far as to form a sing. *sēo lēod* 'people,' gen. *lēode* (Ælf. Hom. II. 252).

b. A trace of the old *i* is preserved in the gen. *Denigea* = *Dēna* (20/73).

177. Many names of nations and tribes took this *-e* by analogy. Thus *Seaxe* was originally a weak masc. plural, whence the absence of mutation, and the gen. *Seax(e)na*, which was afterwards extended to older e-plurals, such as *Mierce*, gen. *Miercna*. So also *-sāte* is made out of *-sāta* 'sitter,' 'settler,' whence not only gen. *-sātna*, but also nom. *-sātan*: *Sumursātna*, *Sumorsāte ealle gnd Wilsātan* (7/13, 7). *-ware* in *Cēntware* 'men of Kent,' *Lædenware* 'Latins,' 'Romans' (2/57), gen. *-wara* in *hellwara* (9/35), follows the analogy of the others, whence nom. *hellwaran*, *hēlwearan* (9/35; 318/43).

a. There can be little doubt that *-ware* was formed from the Latin-British ending in *Cantuarii*, *Victuarii*, &c. *-ware* was then associated with *warian* 'guard,' the noun *waru* suggesting the further development of the collective fem. singulars *burgwaru*, &c., whence plur. *burgwara* (26/86); further confusion with *-ware* evolved a weak fem. sing. *-ware*, as in *þissere ceasterwaran* (App. of Tyre 9).

Masc. u-nouns.

178. The *u* is occasionally written *o*. The dat. sg. sometimes has the nom. sg. ending, as in *sunu* (32 c/28), *meodo* (21/212); as also occasionally the nom. pl., of which *siodo* (2/8) may be an example. *magu* 'youth' has pl. *magas*, and *wudu* sometimes has pl. *wudas* (9/14).

179. The old long-syllable u-nouns have passed over to class 1, except that some of them keep the dat. sg. *-a* (§ 163). *winter* has not only dat. sg. *wintra* (4/6), but also a rare gen. sg. *wintra* (4/6) instead of *wintres*. It has pl. nom. *winter*.

Masc. and fem. 1-nouns.

180. The gen. sg. sometimes has the mutation of the dat., as in *mēder* (13/60). These nouns have regularly *-or* after a back, *-er* after a front vowel. *sweostor* (*swustor*) has the same form in the gen. sg., besides *swyster* (13/21) and *swuster* (21/115) with *u = y* (§ 67), Kt *swæstar* (32 b/46). *fæder* has in Angl. the gen. sg. *-fadur* (30), *fēadur* (31 a/2); WS has an occasional gen. sg. in *-es*, as in *hēahfæderes* (14/136). Note the following plurals: *mōddru* (14/125); *brōþro* (10/122), *brōþor*, *-ur* (10/126; 31 a/1), Kt *-ar* (32 b/41), *gebrōþru*, *-a* (13/87); *gesweostor* (5 a/72); Angl. *fæddras* (31 g/33).

nd-nouns.

181. Note the occasional pl. forms *fēond* (31 d/2), *fēondas* (25/30), and the dat. sg. *wiggende* (23/45). These nouns sometimes take *-e* in other cases by the influence of the participle ending *-ende*, as in *Hælende Crīst* (34/51), *randwīg-gende* pl. (23/11, 20).

STRONG FEMININES.

182. The regular strong fem. nouns fall under two main classes—those with acc. sg. in *-e* (1 a), such as *giefu*, *synn*, and those with **unchanged** acc. (1 b), such as *dēd*.

1 a.

183. In this class the nom. sg. ends in *-u* (rarely *-o*) when the preceding syllable is short, as in *giefu*, *gefo*, the *-u* being dropped after a long syllable, as in *synn*, *sorg*, as well as when two syllables precede, as in *fīren* ‘crime,’ *sāwol*.

184. In the oldest texts the oblique cases of the sg., and the nom. pl. have *-æ*, as in *-færæ* acc. and dat. (30 c, b) = WS

fare (nom. *faru*), *weflæ* pl. (30 c). In Merc. the nom. pl. ending is *-e*; thus 31 has plurals *synne*, *sāwle*, *scotunge*. Kt generally has *-a*, as in *sāula* (32), *bearfa* (32 b), agreeing with WS, which however has occasional *-e* in the poetry, as in *dēne* 'valleys' (24/24).

a. The pl. *gewitnysse* in 12 c is an anticipation of the ME weakening of all OE *a*'s into *e*.

185. In the early period the only gen. pl. ending is *-a* (*giefæ*, *gefa*), the WS and Kt *-ena* being a later importation from the weak declension. It is most frequent after a short root-syllable. After a long one it is often shortened to *-na*, as in *lārna*.

186. Nouns in *-ung* have in WS and Kt *-a* in the dat. sg., as in *for þære wilnunga* (2) by the side of *-e* as in *fandunge* (3), *geþafunge* (13), this *-a* being sometimes extended to the acc., as in *ymb liornunga* (2), and to the gen.

w-nouns.

187. These are inflected analogously to the masc. *w*-nouns (§ 168), thus *beadu*, *-o* 'war' has acc. *beadwe*, *beaduwe*, *beadowe*, *beadewe*. *frætwa* 'ornaments,' *geatwa* 'armour,' occur only in the pl.

a. But in 21/48 we find *heregeatu* used as an acc. sg.

b. Note the archaic dat. *geatum* (30 c) [§ 157].

188. *a* often becomes *æ* before inflectional *e*, especially when *c* comes between, as in *wræce* gen. (31 g). *sacu* 'strife' has *sæcce* in the oblique cases (20/368). For the Merc. vowel-change in *geofum*, &c., see § 91.

189. Contraction in *lēah* gen. *lēa* [generally *se lēah* in IWS], *þrēa* 'misery,' acc. *þrēa*, &c.

1 ð.

190. To this class belong many abstract nouns in *-d*, *-t*, such as *dād*, *fierd* 'military expedition,' *spād* 'wealth,' *geþyld* 'patience,' *āst* 'favour,' *miht*, and many others, such as *brȳd*, *cwæn*, *lyft* 'air,' *nīed*, *tīd*, *wyrd* 'fate.' The nouns of this class have mutated vowels 'or else vowels that were front in Germanic; *gesceaft* 'creation,' is almost the only exception, together with eWS *meaht*=*miht*.

a. But many nouns with mutation belong to 1 a, especially when a double cons. follows, such as *hell*, *synn*, *brycg*. *ecg*.

191. In WS and Kt—especially in the later period—there is a tendency to inflect the acc. sg. according to 1 a, as in *bā fyrde* (22/163) compared with *micle fierd* (6/5), *brȳde* (13/15). But we still find unchanged accusatives in IWS, as in *āne tīd* (13/324). [See also § 194.]

192. In the oldest texts these nouns have pl. *-i*, as in *mæcti* (30)=*mihta*, although they soon began to take the *-æ* of 1 a, as in *wyrdæ*. In Merc. they have the same pl. as the 1 a nouns: *dēde*, *tīde*, *mæhte*. These also occur in the poetry, as in *blēde* 'fruits' (24/25), *lyfte* (23/348), where, however, as in other cases, the IWS scribe may have kept these forms because he took them for acc. singulars. In 10/42 *mæcti* is made into WS *mihte*.

193. *ǣ* 'law' is invariable in the sg. and in the nom. pl., but sometimes has a gen. sg. *ǣwe*, whence the new nom. *ǣw* (11/7). *sǣ* is also invariable in the sg. and nom. pl. (dat. pl. *sǣm*), but is also masc. with gen. sg. and nom. pl. *sēs*, which is also used as a fem. gen. sg.—*þære sē(s)*.

194. Some nouns—mostly 1 a—have occasionally an uninflected dat. sg.: *ēfes* (8/27) 'border,' *stræt* (12/66; 13/53), *dīc* (12 b/41, 6), which last is masc. in the earlier texts (5 b/33). We also find an acc. sg. *stræt* (12 b/70).

u-nouns.

195. **duru** inflects like *sunu* (§ 178); and **hand** inflects in the same way, except that it drops the *u*: dat. and gen. sg., and nom. and gen. pl. *handa*.

Mutation-plurals.

196. Note *cū* 'cow' pl. *cȳ*; *furh* dat. sg. *fyrh*. For *byr(i)g* see § 40.

197. The gen. sg. *bāc* appears also as *bōce*; and conversely *byrig* is used as a gen. sg. instead of *burge*.

198. *ēa* 'river' is generally inflected like *sā* (§ 193): gen. sg. *þāre ēa* (5 b/19), *þāre ēas* (4/25), pl. nom. *ēa* (5 b/19); but it also has dat. and gen. sg. *īe*, *ē* (8/98, 101).

Indeclinable.

199. There are many abstract fem. nouns in *-u*, *-o* formed from adjectives, which keep this ending throughout the sg.: nom. *mēnigeo* (2), *mēnigu* (13), Kt *hēlo* = *hālu* (34); acc. *mēngu* (31); dat. *hālu* (31), *hālo* (11), *mēnio* (34), Kt *hēla* (32); gen. *þēostro* (9), *hālo* (34). Those with derivative *þ*, *t* (§ 139), such as *iermþu* 'misery,' *ofermāttu* 'pride,' are generally inflected like *ia* nouns in the pl. as well as sg., some of them often throwing off their final *-u* like *fīren* (§ 183): *sēo yrmþ* (16); acc. *ofermētto* (22), *mārþe* 'fame' (23); dat. *cȳþe* 'country' (23); gen. *yrmþe* (20); pl. nom. *yrmþa*; gen. *mārþa* (20). Some of the former group occasionally inflect in the same way: sg. nom. *ylđ* (14); acc. *fylle* (5 b); dat. *ylde* (14), *ælde* (34); gen. *strengē*. *þēostru*, *þȳstro* is unchanged in the nom. pl. (9); gen. pl. *þēostra* (13).

WEAK NOUNS.

200. In North. these often drop the final *n* (§ 150), as in *foldu* 'earth' acc. sg. fem., *eorþu* dat. sg. fem., where *-u(n)* corresponds to WS *-an*. This *-un*, *-on* is preserved in WS in the fem. pl. noun *Ēastron* 'Easter,' which is generally indeclinable: *þām Ēastron*, *þā Ēastron* (17/37, 9). *-on* for *-an* in other words is only occasional, as in *þēm gemānon* 'community,' *namon* pl. (32), where it is probably a mere mis-writing. The gen. pl. sometimes has the fuller form *-ana*, *-ona*, as in *wiotona* (2/46). It is sometimes shortened to *-na*, as in *uhtna* (26/8), *hīgna* (32) = *hīwena*, *ēarna* (34).

201. Note the contraction of the endings when preceded by vowels, as in *Frēa* 'lord,' *tweō* 'doubt,' acc. sg. *Frēan*, *tweōn*, *Swēon* 'Swedes,' dat. *Swēom*.

202. The masc. ending is kept in the fem. *gemæcca* 'consort,' 'wife' (32), *gefēra* 'companion,' 'wife' (33).

203. Weak fem. nouns with short root-syllables often take the *u* of the strong inflection, especially in the later period, as in *wicu*, *wucu*, gen. sg. *wican*, *spadu* 'spade,' *þrotu* 'throat.'

Adjectives.

STRONG.

204. In the oldest texts we find *-æ* for the later *-e* in the endings *-næ*, *-ræ*, *-as*, *-æ*, as in *biworhtæ* fem. sg. acc. (30 c), *wundnæ* fem. pl. (30 c). So also in eWS we find *eallæ* fem. pl. (2/47 H).

205. *-um*—both sg. and pl.—appears also as *-un*, *-on*, *-an*, as in *þison* (16/16), *middeweardan* (14/122), and *-n* in contracted forms such as *hrēon* (20/57) from *hrēoh*.

a. *-ra* for *-re* in *mīnra swæstar* gen. (32 b/45), *ānra* dat. (3/232, 53), where the *a* is the result of the influence of the following *þāra* [cp. 3/250].

206. The *-u*—rarely written *-o*—of the fem. sg. and neut. pl. seems originally to have been dropped in adjectives of two syllables the first of which is short [cp. *fīren*, § 183]; but the fully inflected forms are frequent, especially in eMerc., in which, however, adjectives in *-sum* do not take *-u*: *micel mēnigeo* (2/35), *wāter micelu* (31 f/30), *oþfeallenu* fem. (2/16) compared with *oþfeallen* fem. (2/72 C), *stīþlico word* (3/241).

207. In lWS—and occasionally in eWS—the *u*-inflections are got rid of by the substitution of the masc. forms, so that fem. *sumu* becomes *sum*, and neut. *sumu* becomes *sume*, the pl. *-e* being also added to long-syllable adjectives, so that neut. pl. *gōd* becomes *gōde*: *swā earme wīf* (5/77), *scīpu . . . ealle* (8/153), *ealle þīng* (13/225). In the first example the change may be result of the natural gender of *wīf*.

208. Sometimes the neut. *-u* is simply dropped on the analogy of neut. pl. *gōd*, &c., as in *sum hund scīpa* (8/50) compared with *hira scīpu sumu* (8/131).

209. In eWS the fem. pl. nom. often ends in *-a*, as in the nouns: *þā bēc ealla* (2/47), *ealda ceastra gnd ealde byrig* (5/80).

210. The plurals *fēawe* (2/31) = earlier *fēa* (§ 216), *manige* often take *-a*, apparently through the influence of *fela*: *fēawa* masc. (2/16), neut. (13/230), *manega* masc. (3/168).

211. The ending *-ne* disappears in the inflection of such words as *sūþerne*, which is both nom. and acc. masc. sg. (21/134). Similarly *īsern* has acc. masc. sg. *īserne* (3/152). The partic. ending *-ende* sometimes inflects *-ende* instead of *-endne*.

212. The endings *-re*, *-ra* are often expanded to *-ere*, *-era* in later texts—rarely in eWS: *sumere* (3/250), *ælcere* (15/142), *cwīcera* (23/312).

213. *w*-adjectives, such as *gearu*, *nearu*, *geolu*, are inflected

analogously to *w*-nouns: sg. nom. of all genders *gearu*, -o, masc. acc. *gearone*, pl. *gearwe*, *gearuwe*, *gearewe*, &c., neut. *gearu* (*gearwe*), gen. *gearora*, dat. *gear(w)um*.

214. In the *u*-adjective *cwicu* the *i* passed through *io* into *u* (§ 22), and the *w* was then dropped (§ 157), resulting in *cucu*, acc. masc. *cucne*, *cucone*, which is the regular WS form.

215. Note that *æ* becomes *a* when the following cons. is followed by a vowel—in *hwætæ*, *hwates* as well as *hwatu*, *hwatum*—the *æ* being kept only in such forms as *hwæt(ne)*, *hwætre*, *hwætra*.

For the treatment of the weak medial vowels in *hāl(i)ge*, *micelu*, &c., see § 35.

216. For the contraction in such adjectives as *hēah*, pl. *hēa*. *hrēoh* gen. pl. *hrēora* (24/45), and the re-insertion of the weak vowel in such forms as *wōum* (27 c/3) = *wōm*, dat. pl. of *wōh*, see § 43. In WS *hēah* generally has acc. sg. masc. *hēanne* (25/40) from *hēahne*—which is also frequent in WS—the older form being *hēane*. IWS also has pl. *hēage*, dat. *hēagum*, &c. (§ 143 b). *frēo* from Germanic **frijō* often takes -*h* in the nom. sg. in imitation of *hrēoh*; it has a pl. *frige*. The contracted pl. *fēa*, dat. *fēam*, is in WS expanded into *fēawe*, *fēawa* (§ 210).

WEAK.

217. The dat. sg. sometimes takes the strong form, as in *bys andweardum līfe* (3/169), *þām hātum bæþe* (13/27).

218. The dat. pl., on the other hand, sometimes takes the form of the sg., which in some cases may be the result of phonetic change (§ 160): *þæm hwatestan monnum* (5/87); so also 3/193; 23/242.

219. The gen. pl. -*ena*, as in *gōdena* (2/46), *nīwena* (8/187) is generally replaced by the shorter strong -*ra*,

especially in adjectives of more than one syllable: *þāra eorþlicra mōnna* (3/156); so also 13/277; 14/2.

COMPARISON.

220. The adverbial comparative *-or*, as in *dēoþor* 'more deeply,' is sometimes written *-ur*, as in *rihtur* (12/46).

221. The superlative *-ost* appears also as *-ust*, *-ast*, *-est*, the last especially when inflected: *weorþuste* (7/21), *wēstast* (5 b/38), *ungefōglecest* (5 b 33), *hwatestan* (5/78). The *-est* which causes mutation is rarely written *-ost*, as in *sēlost*.

222. The following form their comparisons with mutation (adverbs are in parentheses): *lang*, *lengra* (*lēng*), *lēngest*. *strang*. *eald*, *ieldra*, *ieldest*, late *ieldst* (11/4). *feorr*, *fierra* (*fierr*), *fierrest*. *sōfte* (*sōfte*), (*sāft*). (*ēape*, *īep*, *ēapost*). *hēah*; *hīerra*, *hīera* (8), late *hēahra*, *hēarra* (22/29, 37); *hiehst*, *hēhst*, which is not unfrequent in IWS as well as eWS, Angl. *hēst* (§ 146 a). (*nōah*, *nēar*), *nīehst*, *nēhst* (*nēxt*), which is also WS, Angl. *nēst*. *geong*, *gingra*, *gingest*, IWS also *gingst*, Angl. *gungra*, *gungest*. The following has no positive: *sōlra* (20), *sālla* (*sāl* [32 b]), *sālest*.

223. Note the irregular adverbs *wel*, *bēt*, *wiers*, and Angl. *mē*=*mā*. Angl. has *y* in *wyrsa* (*wyrs*), *wyrresta*.

224. Note also: (*inne*), *innerra*, *innemest*. (*norþ*, *norþor*), *norþmest*. (*ufan*), *uferra*, *yferra* (32 b), *yfemest*, *yimest*. (*ūte*), *ylerra*, *ūterra*, *ylemest*, *ūtemest*.

Numerals.

225. *ān* has acc. masc. *ænne*, *ænne* (*enne* in 31, § 46) in the earlier texts, and often also in IWS (13/138; 15/187), *ānne* occurring also in eWS (2/21, 30). So also *nān* has acc. masc. *nāenne*, *nānne*.

226. *twōegen* has neut. *tū* (8/208)=*twā*. The early forms

of the dat. and gen. are *twām*, *twāga*, *twēga*=the later *twām*, *twēgra*. *twēga* still occurs in 21/207. So also *bōgen*, neut. *bā*, *bū*, *būtū* (6/25), fem. *bā(twā)*, dat. *bām*, *bām*, gen. *bāga*, *bēg(r)a*.

227. The numerals 4-12 are not generally inflected except when used absolutely, in which case they—except *eahla*—are inflected like e-plurals: *ān fȳsep lȳne* (16/128), *fīfum* (8/193), *syxa sum* (4/45).

228. The numerals 20-90 are inflected as nouns when absolute in the dat. and gen., as in *þrītiga sum* (7/26), the nom. and acc. being generally left uninflected, as in *twentig* (16/128). When they take a noun in the gen. pl., they have dat. *-um* and often gen. *-es*: *on fīftegum mōnnessa* (2/85), *fīftiges ġlna lange* (4/44). When used as adjectives, they have dat. *-um*, gen. *-ra*: *þrītigum nihtum*, *þrītigra daga* (13/156, 94), or are left uninflected.

229. The neuters *hund* and *þūsend*—pl. *-u*, *-a* (13/250 B)—when not used absolutely, as in *fela þūsenda ofslāgenra* (6/18), generally take a noun in the gen. pl. But the eWS dat. *hunde* is sometimes used in peculiar adjectival constructions, as in *fēower hunde wintrum* dat. of time (5/1). *þūsend* is often left uninflected, especially in the later language, as in *þūsend manna bigleofan* (13/139).

Pronouns.

PERSONAL.

For weak *-tu*=*þū*, see §§ 15, 139.

230. In the earlier period—especially in Merc.—*mē*, *þē*, *unc*, *inc*, *ūs*, *ēow* are used only as datives, the corresponding accusatives being *meč*, *þeč*, *uncil*, *incil*, *ūsic*, *ēowic*. There is also an early gen. *ūser*, and a shortened *ūr* in eMerc.

a. Note the isolated Merc. *mic*, *þæc* (31j/3; 1/6).

231. For the fem. sg. nom. *hēo*, *hīo*, *hīa* (32 b/10) see § 98. In Kt (32 c/13; 33/6) these forms are also acc.

232. The pl. nom. *hīe* appears also as *hīæ* (32/35), in Kt also as *hīo* (32 c/42); in IWS as *hȳ*, *hī*, *hig* (§ 126).

233. *hiere*, IWS *hyre*, appears also as *hire* both in eWS and IWS. So also gen. pl. *hiera*, *hyra*, *hira*, together with eWS *hiora*, eWS and IWS *heora*. Merc. has also the originally weak *heara*, which is the only form in 31. *hine* often becomes *hiene*, *hyne* by the influence of *hyre*, -a. IWS has often *hys*, *hyt*, *hym*. In Kt and IWS the pl. *him* often takes the *eo* of the gen. to distinguish it from the sing. (32 c/12; 16/57; 12 c/21).

POSSESSIVE.

234. The old reflexive *sīn*, 3rd pers. sg. and pl., referring to all three genders, still occurs in the poetry (20/257), being used also non-reflexively (23/99).

235. *ūrō* is shortened to *ūr* in Merc. (31 d/5), and appears also in the form of *ūs(s)er*. In inflection it shortens *rr* to *r* in IWS and occasionally in eWS, as in *ūra hīeremōnna* (3/236).

236. Note the shortened *unce*, *uncum* (32/10; c/10) by the side of the full *uncerra* (32/5).

INTERROGATIVE.

237. Note IWS *hwane*, *hwæne*=*hwone* (§ 64), and IWS *hwām*=*hwām*. *gehwā* has an occasional fem. dat. and gen. *gehwære* instead of *gehwām*, *gehwæs*.

a. Note the old instrumental in *for hwon* (*hwan*), *tō hwon*.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

238. Note IWS *þane*, *þæne* (§ 64) and *þām*=*þone*, *þām*. *þām* occurs occasionally in eWS (1/39; 3/167); and appears

occasionally as *þān* (3/192), pl. Sg. *þan*=*þām* (13/193; 14/34, 51) is probably the result of confusion with the old instrumental *þon*, *þan* in *þon mā*, *forþon*, &c.

239. *þære* appears in eMerc. as *þere*=*þære* (?). In IWS—and occasionally in eWS and Kt—the vowels of *þære* and the gen. pl. *þāra* are often confused, whence *þære* sg. (32 c/13), *þæra* pl. (13/61, 143).

240. *þis* is often written with *s* instead of *ss* in its inflected forms, the *s* of *þis* itself being sometimes doubled. The *i* often becomes *y* in the early period, especially in *þys(s)um*, but also in *þys(s)es*, *þysne*. In IWS *y* is often written for *i* throughout. In eWS and Kt *iō*, *eo* is frequent, not only in *þiosum*, *þiosan* (5/91), but also in the fem. *þeosse* (33). In IWS *þisse*, *þissa* are often lengthened to *þissere*, *þissera*, which are sometimes shortened again to *þisre*, *þisra*.

Verbs.

241. In the nWS dialects the 1 pers. pres. sg. indic. ends in *-u*, *-o*: *ic fearu*, *þencu*, *gelōciu*, *gesīo* (31), *biddo* (32/47), *hātu* (32/c). But eKt has also the WS form, as in *ic cȳþe*, *hāte* (31 b/1). In Angl. the *m* of *eom* is extended to other verbs ending originally in a vowel: *ic bēom*, *dōm*.

242. The early nWS dialects generally have *-s* in the 2 pers. sg. indic.; thus 31 has *þū āstīges*, *geēndas*, *geņeredes*. The later *-st* is the result of the change of *wānes þū* into *wēnestu*, &c. (§ 139).

243. The endings *-es*, *-eþ* appear in the oldest texts as *-is*, *-iþ*, *-it*, as in *hlimmiþ* (30 c), *wiurbiþ* (30 b). *-at* for *-aþ* appears also in eWS.

244. The shortening of *-es(t)*, *-eþ* to *-st*, *-þ* (*-t*) is a special mark of WS and Kt as opposed to Angl., where it is confined

to a few verbs. Thus 31 has *nimes*, *nimeþ*, *lādeþ*, *sēleþ* = WS *nimst*, *nimþ*, *lāelt*, *sēlþ*. But the full forms are frequent in eKt, as in *forgifeþ* (32 b), *cymeþ* (32 c), and occur also in WS, as in *þynceþ* (2), *wyrmseþ* (3). For other examples see § 250.

245. For the consonant-changes which result from these shortenings see Pr. p. 24. The retention of *þ* in eWS *forlīesþ*, *wiexþ* (3/29, 181) is only apparent (§ 139).

246. -on appears also as -un, -an (§ 31, 2), as in *dyduri* (31), *wārun*, -an (1), *noldan* (33), *āwurpan* (13).

247. The -e of the subj. appears as -æ in the oldest texts, as in *weorþæ* (30 b). The subj. -en is confused with the indic. form in IWS, becoming -on, -an, as in *healdon* (11/13). But the e was kept in such forms as *singe wē*, 'let us sing,' which in eMerc. preserve the -n, as in *singen wē*, *hergen wē* (31 e, h). These forms were afterwards used whenever the pronoun followed the verb whether in the subj. or indic., so that in WS *cweþe* in *cweþe wē*, &c. came to be regarded as a substitute for *cweþaþ*. In IWS -on often becomes -e in the same way, especially in the pres. of the pret.-present verbs, as in *mōte wē* (16/15), *þurfe wē* (21/34), *cōme gē*.

248. The infin. -an is rarely written -on, as in *faron* (12/8), *þincon* (16/76 H). In North. it becomes -a (§ 150), as in *cnyssa* (30 c).

249. The gerund was originally the dat. of a verbal noun, and accordingly ended in -æ in the oldest texts (§ 161), as in *tō ymbhycgganæ* (30 b). The form with the original mutation -enne, as in *tō cweþenne*, is frequent in all periods; -onne occurs also in the earlier texts, as *tō wiotonne* (2/62).

a. The pres. partic. has also the form -indi in the oldest texts. Note the isolated *dugunde* (32 a/20).

STRONG VERBS.

250. In the nWS dialects the full endings *-es(i)*, *-ep* are generally preceded by unmutated vowels, especially in 31, which allows only the mutation of *e*, as in *hilpeþ*; thus 31 has *stondes*, *stondeþ*, *falleþ*, *cēoseþ*, 32 b has *bibēadeþ*, 32 c *gehaldeþ*. Even eWS has such occasional forms as *hāteþ* (2/1). lWS has not only such occasional forms as *standeþ* (4/123 C), *wurpeþ* = *wierst* (15/216), but sometimes introduces the unmutated vowels into the contracted forms, as in *hē cweþ* (14/134), *weorþ* (22/160).

251. The following strong verbs require special notice. They are arranged under the same groups as in the Primer, the numbering usually followed in Germany being added in ().

a. Note that *ā* in the strong verbs is always *â*, except in the few cases in the pres. indic. where it is a mutation of the *ā* of the infin., as in *cnēwþ*.

I (7). Fall-group.

(a) *ēo*-preterites.

252. Angl. *wæxan* = WS *weaxan* keeps its original inflection as a shake-verb—pret. *wōx*; in WS the *ea* caused it to be transferred to the fall-group—pret. *wēox*.

253. In lWS the shake-verb *spanan*, *spōn* 'entice' is also made into a fall-verb—pret. *spēon* (22/29)—probably through the influence of the fall-verb *spannan*, *spēonn* 'span,' 'fix.'

a. In such shake-verbs as *sc(e)acan*, *sceōc* the *e* is only a sort of diacritic (§ 112, 5).

(b) *ē*-preterites.

254. *lêtan*, *ondrêdan*, *hâtan* have in Angl. the preterites *lêort*, *ondrêord*, *hêht*, which last is occasionally found in

eWS texts. *ondrædan*, *slæpan* also have the weak preterites *ondrædde*, *slæpte*, together with the pret. partic. (*of*)*drædd*.

255. *fōn* has in Angl. the pres. *hē fæþ* (§ 146 a). It occasionally has in the older texts a subj. *foe*, which seems to mean *fæ* (not *fōe*?), as it is sometimes written *feo* (§ 75). Cp. § 310.

II (6). Shake-group.

256. Note the occasional *æ*, *e* (§ 47 a) for *a* in the pret. partic. as in *āhæfen* (3/176) by the side of *āhafen*, *slægen* and *slagen* (5/58). For the pres. *hē stynt*, see § 51 b.

257. Note the j-verbs *hliehhan*, *hlōh*; *sceþpan*, *scōd* (also weak *sceþede*); *steþpan*, *stōþ*. *swerian* is in IWS often inflected like *lufian* in such forms as *hē swegræþ*. The *o* of *sworen* is due to the influence of the *w*.

258. Note also the contracted *þwēan* 'wash,' inflected like *slēan*, with pret. *þwōg*.

III (3). Bind-group.

259. *findan* has pret. *fand* as well as *funde*, especially in the poetry (20/17).

260. *frignan*, *gefrugnen* becomes in IWS *frīnan*, *gefrūnen* (§ 130), a new pret. *frān* (pl. *frūnon*) being then developed on the analogy of the shine-verbs. So also IWS has *brēdan*, *bræd*, *brūdon*, *brōden*=eWS *bregdan*, *brægd*, *brugdon*, *brogden*.

261. Note the *u* of *murnan* 'care,' *mearn*. For IWS *wurþan*=*weorþan*, see § 23.

262. In *iernan* (Angl. *eornan*), *arn* (*grn*), *urnen*; *biernan* (*beornan*), *barn* (*bgrn*), *burnen*; *berstan*, *bærst* from **rinnan*, **brinnan*, *brestan* the *r* has been transposed (Pr. 7). For *fēolan* 'penetrate,' *hē filhþ* (Angl. *fileþ*), *fealh*, *fulgon*, *folgen*, see § 145. IWS also a pret. partic. *fōlen*.

IV (4). Bear-group.

263. *niman* has in eWS pret. *nōm*, *nōmon*=IWS *nam*, *nāmon*, the last already in 5/33. The pret. *cwōm(on)* drops its *w* in the IWS *cōm(on)*. So also *þweran* 'beat' has pret. partic. *þuren* (20/35), where, however, the metre requires another irregular form *geþrūen*.

264. Note nWS *sceran*, *scær*, *scēron*=WS *scieran*, *scear*, *scēaron*.

V (5). Give-group.

265. Note nWS *gefan*, *gæf*, *gēfon*, *gefen*, (*on*)*getan*, *-gæt*, &c.=WS *giefan*, *geaf*, *gēafon*, *giefen*, *ongiētan*, &c. For the pret. plurals *wāgon*, *wāgon*, *lāgon*, *lāgon*, see § 70. Note the *j*-verbs *fricgan* 'ask', pret. partic. *frigen*, *þicgan* 'receive.' Note that there is no change of *s* into *r* in *genesan* 'recover', pret. partic. *genesen*, compared with *nerian* 'preserve.'

266. *etan*, *fretan* 'devour' (= **for-etan*) have pret. sg. *ēt*, *frēt*.

267. The contracted *sēon* has in nWS the pret. pl. *sēgon*—whence *sāgon* in the poetry (20/172)—pret. partic. *gesegen* (33), which appears also in mixed WS texts (10/60). Other Angl. forms are pret. *sæh*, pres. *hē sīþ*.

VI (1). Shine-group.

268. Note the cons.-change in *līpan*, *wriþan* pret. partic. *liden*, *wriden*.

269. In **lēon* 'lend' and *wrēon* 'cover' the *ēo* is a contraction of *īh*+vowel. *lēon* has pret. *lāh*, *lāg* (§ 143 b). *wrēon* conjugates *wriþ*, *wriþ*, *wriþ*, *wriþ*, *-en*.

VII (2). Choose-group.

270. Note the cons.-change in *sēoþan*, *sēaþ*, *soden*, *drēosan* 'fall', *frēosan*, pret. participles *droren*, *froren*, and its absence in *ābrēoþan*, partic. *ābroþen* 'degenerate.'

271. Note the pret. *hrēow* 'repented' with *-ēow* instead of *-ēaw* through the influence of *cnēow*, &c.

WEAK VERBS.

272. The *-e* of the pret. appears as *-æ* in the oldest texts, as in *āstēlidæ* (§ 283), *fiadæ* (30) = WS *āstealde*, *tēode* 'adorned.'

273. In IWS the 2 sg. pret. subj. *-de* is made into *-dest*, as in the indic.; and as the pl. *-den* became *-don* (§ 46), the distinction between indic. and subj. was lost in the pret. of weak verbs.

I. Mutation-verbs.

274. The *e* which causes mutation is preserved in the oldest texts in its original form *i*, as in *dēmīd* (30b) = *dēmed*.

275. The pret. partic. of the long-syllable verbs always keeps its vowel in Angl. when final or before a cons., as in *gehēred*, *geswēnced*, *gemāted*, *āsgēnded*, *gefyllēdne*, the vowel being dropped when an inflectional vowel is added, as *gehērde*, *gefyldē*, *āsgēndum*. WS inflects in the same way, except that *-ed* drops its vowel after *d*, *t*—with the change of *td* into *tt*—as in *āsgēnd*, *gemētt*, and occasionally after other consonants, as in *geswēnct*. In IWS the *e* is often restored in inflected forms; thus 13 has *ācennede*, *āfyllēde*, 16 has *gehȳnede*.

276. So also to the WS pret. participles *gesētt*, *gehrēdd* correspond the Angl. *gesēted(ne)*, &c., pl. *gesēttle*. Such forms as *gesēted* in WS texts (10/29) show nWS influence.

277. Originally, full *-ian* was kept only after *r*, as in *fērian*, *gebyrian*, cons. + *j* being otherwise made into a double cons., as in *swēbban* 'put to sleep' [cp. strong *swēfan* 'sleep']:—

Indic. pres. *swēbbe*, *swēfest*, *swēfep*; *swēbbap*. Subj. pres. *swēbbe*, *-n*. Pret. *swēfede*. Imper. *swēfe*, *swēbbap*. Partic. *swēbbende*, *swēfed*.

278. So also *cnyssan* 'knock,' *scēþþan* [pret. also strong *scōd*, § 256]. Verbs in *-ellan* show such forms as *sporetteþ* 31 = *-eteþ*, where the doubling of the weak *t* may be only graphic (§ 101).

279. This scheme is strictly followed in eMerc., but in WS many of these verbs soon began to take the distinctive forms of *ferian*. Thus in WS we find *frēmian* and *trymian* by the side of original *frēmman*, *trymman*, and even *swēfian* = *swēbban*, while such forms as *dwēllan*, *wēnnan*, *þēnnan* (31) are entirely supplanted by *dwēlian*, *wēnian*, *þēniap*.

a. In LWS *trymman*, &c., are sometimes inflected like original long-syllable verbs such as *fyllan*, as in *getrymde* (15/12), *getrymmed* (21/22) by the side of infin. *trymian* (21/17).

280. For such forms as *hērgan* (30), *biscērgu*, *swērgendan*, *lifgen* (31), *ferigan* (14), see § 40.

281. In LWS all these *ian*-verbs often take the inflections of the more numerous love-verbs, thus in 13, 14, 16 we find *dērap*, *fērode*, *dwēlode* by the side of *dēreþ*, *fērede*.

282. On the other hand, when the *ian*-forms of a verb have not become firmly fixed, LWS often contracts, not only in such forms as *trymþ*, but even in *cnysp* by the side of pret. *cnysoðe*, &c.

283. The seek-verbs are, of course, contracted in their pret. participles in Angl. as well as WS. Angl. *lēcgan*, pret. *lēgde*, also contracts the partic. *lēgd* as in WS.

a. But in eNorth. we find *āstēlidæ* (30) = Merc. *āstāldæ*, WS *āstealde*. Angl. has an anomalous *wyrcte* (31) = *workte*.

284. The seek-verbs with doubled consonants in Angl. are inflected like *swēbban* everywhere except in the pret. and pret. partic.; thus *cwēllan*, *wēccan*, *bycgan* have 3 pers. sg. pres. indic. *cwēleþ*, *wēceþ*, *bygeþ*, together with imper. sg. *cwēle*, &c., as in WS.

285. Seek-verbs having *-eaht-* in the pret. and pret. partic. often substitute the *ȝ* of the infin. in the later language, as in *þēhte*, *rēhte* = earlier *þeahhte*, Angl. *þāhte* (§ 16 a, 21), &c.

286. The infin. &c. of *rohte* 'cared' was originally **rācan* parallel to *sācan*, but *rēccan*—whose own pret. is *reahte*—seems to be always substituted for it, as also in the derivative *rēccelēas* 'reckless.'

287. Some *an*-verbs in *hw*, *rw*, such as *wielwan* 'roll,' *gierwan*, *sierwan*, originally dropped the *w* in those forms in which *swēbban*, &c. have single consonants, and although these distinctions were soon confused in WS, we still find such forms as *gyrede*, *gewyled* even in IWS, although the *w* is often kept throughout, as in *gegyrwe*, *hyrweþ* (16), *genērwde* (31).

288. Verbs whose root ends in a vowel contract (§ 42), such as *þȳn* 'stab,' *ic þȳ*, pret. *þȳde*, IWS *þȳdde* (14). Some of them have unmutated vowels, such as *tēon*, *tēode* 'adorn,' *þēon* 'push.'

289. Some verbs in *-gan*, such as *smēagan*, *þrēagan*, *frēogan*, *twēogan* originally dropped the *g* and contracted in those forms in which *swēbban*, &c. have single consonants: pres. indic. *þrēage* (Merc. *þrēgu*), *þrēas(t)*, *þrēaþ*, pl. *þrēagaþ*; pret. *þrēade*, pret. partic. *þrēad*; imper. *frēo*, *frēogaþ*, &c. In WS the contracted forms are often extended throughout: infin. *smēan*, pl. *hīe smēaþ*, &c.

a. So also in Merc. *cēgan* 'call,' *strēgan* 'strew' = WS *cīegan*, *strēowian* drop the *g* in such forms as *hē cēþ*, pret. *cēde*, partic. *gecēd*.

Love-verbs.

290. The pret. ending appears also as *-ude*, *-ade* (§§ 31, 2), *-edon*, &c. So also in the pret. partic. *-ud*, *-ad*, pl. *-ede*, &c. *-ade*, *-ad* are the most usual forms in Angl.

a. pret. *-ede* is rare. For *timbrede*, *-ode* see § 294.

291. *-ige-*, *-ie-* are written indifferently in such forms as *lufige*, *lufigen*, *lufigende*, and *-ia-* is also written *-iga-*, *-igea-* in such forms as *lufigan*, *lufigeaþ* (§ 112).

292. In Angl. the pres. partic. has the form *-ende*; thus 31 has *gelōcende*, *wuldrende*.

Mixed Verbs.

293. Some verbs in *-wian* have pret. *-wde*, such as *trēowian*, Angl. pret. *getrēowdun* (31g/70)=WS *trēowode*, *trūwode*.

294. an-verbs in *r* preceded by another cons., such as *timbran*, keep *e* before *-st*, *-þ* in eWS, and also insert *e* in the pret. and pret. partic.: *timbreþ*, *timbrede*, *getimbred*. In IWS it takes the full *ian*-inflection: *timbrian*, *-ode*. *fyrðian* 'campaign' seems to have developed in the same way. So also eWS *īewan*, Angl. *ēowan*, *ēawan*, appears as *ēowian* in IWS.

295. *habban* has in Angl. in the pres. sg., the fuller forms *hafast* [note the *-st*], *hafap*, which also occur in the poetry, together with *ic hafu*, *hefæ* (30c). In this verb *-abb-* and *-æbb-* interchange: *hæbbe*, *habbe*; *habbap*, *hæbbap*. So also *nabbe*, *næbbe*, &c.

296. *sęgan* has in Angl. and in the poetry the sg. pres. forms *sagas* (*sagast*), *sagap*, and the imper. sg. *saga*. In eWS it often has *æ* instead of *ę* in such forms as *sægþ*, *sęcgean*. IWS has pret. and pret. partic. *sāde*, *gesād* (§ 130).

297. *libban* in nWS texts often has *fi*, *fg* instead of *bb*; thus 31 has *ic lifgu*, *lifgende*, 34 has *lifigende*. They also have pret. and pret. partic. *lifde*, *gelifd*. These forms also occur in WS texts.

298. *fętian* 'fetch' (*hę fetap*) has pret. *fętode* and *fętte*. In IWS it makes *ti* into *tt* in such forms as infin. *fęccan*, pres. partic. *fęccende*, pres. *ic fęcce*, pl. *fęccap*.

299. The two verbs *hycgan* and *hogian* were originally

one, these two forms being distributed analogously to *libb-*, *leof-*: pres. *hycge*, *hogap*, *hycgap*, pret. *hogde*, pret. partic. *gehogod*, infin. *hycgan*. These distinctions are still maintained in eMerc., but in WS the two are confused; thus we find infin. *hogian*, pret. (*for*) *hygde* and *hogode*, the latter by the analogy of *lufode*.

a. So also the two verbs of the pairs *folgian* (*folgode*) and *fyl(i)gan* (*fylgde*), *wacian* and *wæccan* were originally one.

PRETERITE-PRESENT VERBS.

300. witan. Note the contracted forms *nāt*, *nyton*, *nyste*, &c. (§§ 42, 54), and the eWS pret. *wisse*, *nysse*.

301. ann 'grant,' *unne*, *unnon*; *ūpe*; *geunnen*. Imper. *geunne* (23/89).

302. dēah 'be worth,' *duge*, *dugon*; *dohte*; *dugan*; *dugende*, *-unde* (§ 249 a).

303. dearr. Subj. *durre* (26/10), *dyrrē* (20/129).

304. geman (*onman*). Subj. *gemune*, *gemyne* (32/45). Imper. *gemune*, *gemyne*; *gemunaþ*, *gemunan*; *gemunende*.

305. mæg. eWS and Kt *þū meahht*, pret. *meahhte*, Angl. *mæht(e)*. Occasional *mēhte* (*māhte*?) in Kt and eWS (4/21; 5/37). Subj. *mæge*, IWS *mage* (14/25).

306. sceal, IWS *sceall* (§ 105), Angl. *scæl*; pl. *sculon*, *sceolon* (21/5).

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

307. willan. In the pres. indic. there was originally a distinction made between (*ic*) *wille* and (*hē*) *wile*, but afterwards *l* and *ll* were used indifferently in the two forms, as also in the subj. sg. *wil(l)e*. The pres. subj. pl. generally has *ll* as in the indic. IWS has *y* occasionally (§ 24), as in *wyllt*, *wyllaþ*. Angl. has pret. *walde*, which also appears in the poetry (27 e/5). The form *wil* (30 c) is probably an error.

308. nyllan. WS has occasionally *e* (§ 69) for *y* throughout: (*ic*, *hē*) *nyl(l)e*, *nel(l)e*, *nellaþ*, the use of *l* and *ll* being the same as in *willan*. The imper. is *nyle*, *nyllaþ*. Angl. has pret. *nalde*.

309. wesan. Angl. has *ic bēom*, together with *eam*, which occurs once in a WS text (5 b/42). The pl. *sind* has an originally weak form *sint* (§ 109), which is especially frequent in eWS, though late *sint*, *synt* (22/135) also occur. There is also a lengthened form *sindon*, of which occasional variations are *siendon* (2/88), *syndan* (16/33). These latter—as well as *syn* (16/89, 90)—seem to be due to the influence of the subj. *sīe*, *sȳ*. In Kt we find *siondon*, *-an* (32). Angl. has a pl. *earun* (31), and *n-earon* occurs in the poetry (29 82). The subj. *sīe* is Kt and Angl. as well as WS (§ 79). Kt also has *sē* (32 b/51) and *sēo* (32 c/16; 33).

310. dōn. Angl. has *ic dōm*. Angl. and Kt have a subj. *dā* (31, 32). Kt pret. *deodan* (33) = *dædan* shows the beginning of the Kt change of *y* into *e* (§ 69). Angl. has imper. sg. *dōa* infin. *dōan*, which latter is required by the metre in 20/284.

311. būn ‘dwell’ has pl. *būaþ*, pret. *būde*, pret. partic. *gebūn* and *gebūd* (4/29).

312. gān. Another form is *gangan*, imper. *gang*, pret. partic. *gegangen*, pret. *gēong*, *gang* (20/45, 66), weak *gēngde*. With the exception of the pres. partic. *gangende*—also *gānde*—these forms are hardly ever used in WS prose.

DERIVATION.

Prefixes.

313. ā- Note that *ā-* ‘ever’ has another form *ō-* (§ 72). In IWS—and occasionally also in eWS—*ā* (or *a-*?) is a weak-

ening of other prefixes, as in *aweg* (5 b/42), *aginnan*, *abūton* = *onweg*, *onginnan*, *on-*, *ymb-ūton*.

314. be- The earliest form is *bi-*, as in *biworhte* (30 c). But the frequent later spelling *bi*—especially in Angl.—as in *bihald* (31), *bigeat* (29)—is probably the result of the substitution of the strong adverb *bī*, which is also substituted for the preposition *be*, as in 3/74. It would, therefore, perhaps be more correct to write *bīhald*, &c.

315. ed- denotes ‘repetition,’ ‘turning’: *edhwierft* ‘turn,’ ‘change,’ *ednīwe* ‘renewed.’

316. for- The oldest form is *fer-*, still kept in *ferloren* (22/56). So also *fer*=the prep. *for* (32 c/36).

317. ge- The oldest form is *gi-*, as in *gidanc* (30)=*gebanc*.

318. on- when unmeaning often becomes *a-* (§ 313), as in *onginnan*, *ondrædan*. When it has a distinct privative meaning it is sometimes made into the noun-prefix *un-* in IWS, as in *unwindan* (13/164).

319. op- expresses ‘departure,’ ‘separation’: *opfeallan* ‘fall away,’ ‘decline,’ *opwendan* ‘turn away,’ ‘deprive.’

320. wan- ‘un-’ as in *wanhāl* ‘ill,’ *wanspædig* ‘poor,’ is often written *wann-* in IWS (13/149; 15/228).

Endings.

NOUNS.

Personal.

321. -ing, -ling: *earming* ‘wretch,’ *lytling* ‘little one’; *deorling* ‘favourite,’ *ræpling* ‘prisoner’ [*ræpan* ‘bind,’ from *rāp* ‘rope’].

322. -en (1) neut. diminutive, as in *mægden*, *mæden* [*mægþ* ‘maid’]. (2) fem., generally with mutation, as in *gyden* ‘goddess,’ *þēowen* ‘female slave.’

Inanimate.

323. -els masc.: *miercels* 'mark,' *rēcels* 'incense,' *wæfels* 'dress.'

Abstract.

324. -aþ masc.: *fiscaþ* 'fishing,' *hęrgaþ* 'plundering.'

325. -ung has also the form -ing in many words: *leornung*, *leorning*.

326. -lāc neut. [cp. *þæt lāc*]: *rācflāc* 'robbery,' *wrohtlāc* 'accusation.'

327. -stafas masc. pl. [*se stæf*], only in poetry: *ārstafas* 'honour,' *gliwstafas* 'joy.'

Adjectives.

328. -ig, -eg (§ 29), -i (§ 126) is weakened to -e in such forms as *grādelīce* (13), *mōdelīce* (21).

329. -isc. In *folcisc* 'popular' there is no mutation, the original *o* being restored by the influence of *olc*.

330. -bære [cp. *beran*]: *ātorbære* 'poisonous,' *cwealmbære* 'deadly.'

331. -cund [cp. *gecynd*]: *godcund* 'divine,' *dēofolcund* 'devilish.'

332. -wende, Angl. also -wynde [cp. *windan*]: *hālwende*, -wynde 'salutary,' *hwīlwende* 'transitory.'

Verbs.

333. -ettan (§ 277): *hālettan* 'greet,' *licettan* 'simulate,' *sārettan* 'grieve.'

334. -sian: *hrēowsian* 'repent,' *mārsian* 'celebrate' from *hrēow* 'sad,' *māre* 'famous.'

Adverbs.

335. -e sometimes unmutates the preceding vowel, as in *clāne* 'entirely' (32 b) = *clāne* 'cleanly.'

336. -lice sometimes has *i*, as shown by the metre (21); the comp. and superl. always shorten: -licor, -liocar (32 b/13), -licost.

337. -(l)unga, -inga: *eallunga* 'entirely,' *grundlunga* 'from the ground,' 'completely,' *fāringa* 'suddenly.'

338. -mælum [cp. *þæt mæl*]: *flocmælum* 'in troops,' *styccemælum* 'piecemeal.'

339. Adverbs in the compar. end in -or, -ur (§ 220), in the superl. in -ost, -ust, -ast, -est: *dēoþe*, *dēoþor*, *dēoþost*. The compar. ending is dropped in some irregular forms, as in *lange*, *lēng*, *lēngest*.

Derivations from Participles.

340. These are often contracted, as in *forlētnis*, *ālēsni* (31) = *forlētennis*, *ālēsenednis*. So also *herednis* is generally made in *herennis*, *herenes* (10/38).

a. In many of those in -endnis, the -end was originally the adjectival -en.

SYNTAX.

Nouns.

CASES.

341. The dative is often used in a possessive sense: *mē cōm on gemynd* 'it came into my mind' (2/2); *wæs þām hæftmēce Hrunting nama* 'the name of the hilted sword was H.' (20/207). It is often used reflexively: *þæt hē him ge'nāme āne īserne hearstepannan* 'that he should take for-himself an

iron frying-pan' (3/150). This reflexive dative is often added pleonastically to verbs of motion: *hī him hāmweard fērdon* 'they journeyed homewards' (5/23). The instrumental dative is also used to signify measure with comparatives, as in *micle lāssa* 'much less' (4/41). The dative is occasionally used in passive constructions instead of *fram* (by) with the dative: *hē wearþ him innweardlice gelufod* 'as loved by him' (13/16); *þæt wæs unāseggendlic ænigum mēnn* 'could not be told by any man' (17/24).

342. The **genitive** is often used like the instrumental dative to denote manner or measure: *wīges heard* 'brave in war' (21/130); *fīftiges ġlna lange* 'fifty ells long' (4/44); *nīs þæt feorr heonon mīlgemearces* 'it is not far from here by mile-distance' (20/112); *wē willaþ ēow friþes healdan* 'we will hold you in peace' (21/41). Hence its use to form adverbs, such as *ānstreces*, *gewealdes*, &c. Cp. the instrumental gen. *wordes and dāde* (16/86). So also the gen. or instrumental is used with verbs of ruling and possessing, such as *wealdan*; and verbs of depriving, &c. take a gen. or instr. of the thing, as also some verbs of touching, taking, &c., such as *hrīnan*, *onfōn*: *Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his rīces* 'C. deprived S. of his kingdom' (1/1); *hē hine hēafde becearf* 'he cut off his head' (20/340). The genitive is occasionally used of time: *þæs ilcan wintra* (7/7); *wintres and sumeres* (24/37).

APPOSITION.

343. In some collocations the words standing in apposition are left undeclined: (*hē*) *wearþ ofslægen fram Brytta cyninge, Ceadwealla gecīged* 'he was killed by the king of the Britons, called C.' (15/7). So also 15/100, 43.

Adjectives.

344. The weak form is used—especially in IWS—not only after possessive pronouns, but also occasionally after a noun in the gen. When used as a vocative, it is often accompanied by the definite article: *gebenc nū se mæra maga Healfdenes, snottra fengel* ‘think now thou famous son of H., thou wise prince’ (20/224). So also 20/233.

In poetry the weak form is often used without the definite article, which would be supplied in prose: *herestræl hearda* ‘the sharp war-arrow’ (20/185); *wudu sēlcsta* ‘best of woods’ (25/27).

Articles.

345. The definite article is sometimes added to proper names, generally when the name has been already given, as in *hē wolde ādræfan ānne æbeling, sē wæs Cyneheard hāten. Qnd se Cyneheard wæs þæs Sigebryhtes brōpur* ‘He wished to expel a noble, who was called C. And (this) C. was the brother of the (above-mentioned) S.’ (1/8). So also in 13/262 and 14/8. The definite article is sometimes added to the possessive pronouns, especially in addresses: *hæleþ mīn se lēofa* ‘my beloved man’ (25/78).

Pronouns.

346. The personal pronoun is sometimes omitted in subordinate clauses: *Nō þæs frōd leofaþ gumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite* ‘No one lives so wise of the children of men that he knows the bottom’ (20/117). So also 14/190. The indefinite *man* is sometimes omitted: *Þær mæg nihta gehwēm nīþwundor sēon* ‘There one may see every night a dire wonder’ (20/115).

Verbs.

TENSES.

347. *habban* is also used with many verbs, generally to indicate independent action, as in *gegān hæfdon* 'they marched' (23/219), but also in *hæfde geworden* 'had happened' (23/260).

348. In such preterites as *wīn wearþ āteorod* 'wine failed, was wanting' (13/9), and *wearþ gesīeclod* 'sickened' (15/170), which are exceptionally formed by *wearþ* instead of *wæs* with an intransitive past participle, it is simplest to take *wearþ* in the literal sense of 'became,' and regard the participle as an adjective—'became wanting,' 'became sickened.' There is evidently some confusion with the passive construction, where the participle often has the same half-adjectival meaning.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

349. The subj. is also used to state what is proper, what ought to be: *bīþ þonne rihtlic gepuht þæt gē geswicon ēoweres gedwylde* 'It will then seem right that ye cease from your error' (13/240); *tīma is þæt þū mid þīnum brōþrum. wistfullige on mīnum gebēorscipe* 'It is time for thee to feast with thy brothers at my banquet' (13/294).

In some cases the subjunctive is used inaccurately for the indicative in simple statements of facts.

350. It is so used in clauses dependent on another clause containing a subjunctive, by a sort of attraction: *þæs ūs scamap swīþe þæt wē bōle āginnon, swā swā bēc tēcon* 'we are greatly ashamed of beginning repentance, as the books teach' (16/191). In many cases it is doubtful whether the subjunctive in such cases is simply due to attraction or to some idea of uncertainty or hypothesis.

351. The conjunction *ær* is generally followed by the subjunctive, even in simple statements of facts: *þone bûr ūtan beēode, ær hine þā męnn onfunden þe mid þām cýninge wærun* 'surrounded the chamber before the men who were with the king found him out' (1/12). So also 4/103; and with *ær þām þe* 2/33.

INFINITIVE.

352. The infinitive is often used in poetry after a verb of motion where we should use the present participle: *þā cōm inn gān ealdor þegna* 'the prince of thanes came walking in' (20/394).

GERUND.

353. With the verb 'be' it expresses necessity or duty in a passive sense: *męnige scýlda beōþ tō forberanne* 'many sins are to be tolerated' (3/24). So also 3/100.

Prepositions.

354. Some prepositions occasionally govern the genitive, such as *wiþ*.

355. Compound prepositions are often separated into a preposition and an adverb. Thus we can either say *ymb-ūtan hie* (round about them) or *ymb hie ūtan* (4/34). So also with *betwēonun* in *be sām twēonum* (between the seas, 20/47).

METRE.

356. OE poetry consists of **lines** (long verses) divided into **verses** (short verses, half verses) by a pause or *cæsura*, the two verses being bound together by **alliteration**. In our texts the pause is shown by a space, and the alliterating letters or **staves** are in italics, as in 20/394-6:—

Pā cōm inn gān ealdor þegna,
dædcēne mōnn dōme gewurþad,
hæle hildedēor Hrōþgār grētan.

357. We denote the first and second verse of each line by I and II respectively. II—which is more fixed and limited in its structure than I—has only one stave called the **head-stave**, while I has either one or two called **under-staves**.

358. As regards alliteration, it must be noted that *st*, *sc*, *sp* are treated as simple consonants, *st* alliterating only with *st*, not with *s*+vowel or *sc*, *sn*, &c., while *sn* alliterates with *s*+vowel, *sz*, &c. All the vowels alliterate together by reason of their close resemblance as compared with the consonants; and as initial vowels are not frequent enough in OE to allow each vowel to alliterate only with itself, and as this would cause monotony, there is a tendency to alliterate different vowels together (*inn*, *ealdor*).

359. As alliteration is traditional, *hw* &c., are allowed to alliterate with *h* (*hæle*, *Hrōþgār*), *c* with *c*, *g* with *g*, in

spite of the difference in sound, even *ġ* = Germanic *j* alliterating with *g*.

a. There are traces of rime in OE poetry, especially in the later poems.

360. The most essential element of OE metre is the natural **stress** of the spoken language, the rules of sentence—as well as word-stress being rigorously observed. This proves that OE poetry must have been recited, not sung. But **quantity** is also an essential element. Stress and quantity together constitute **weight**. The number of **syllables** is indifferent as long as the verse is not made too light on the one hand, or overloaded on the other hand.

361. Each normal verse has two strong-stressed elements or **lifts**, consisting either of one long syllable, or of two short syllables, the first of which has strong stress, constituting a **slur**, which we denote by (˘) over the vowels of the two slurred syllables—which must be uttered very rapidly—as in *hæle hildedēor* compared with *dēdcēne mōnn*, where *hæle* and *dēd* are metrically of equal weight. But if *ealdor þegna* were made into **cyning þegna*, the short lift would make the verse too light; in fact such a verse would be impossible.

a. The quantity of a final lift is indifferent, as in *wæs þēra Grendel sum* (20/16) type B (§ 368).

362. It will, of course, be understood that all the lifts in a line need not—and indeed cannot—be all of equal stress. Thus in such a verse as *ealdor þegna* the second lift falls on a medium-stressed word (§§ 6, 7), while the analogous *-cēne* in *dēdcēne mōnn* does not constitute a lift. We must consider that there are infinite gradations of stress, so that the term 'medium stress' is necessarily a very vague one. It is indeed probable that in the above verses *þegna* has naturally

a stronger stress than *-cēne* through being an independent word. As we shall see hereafter (§ 369), it is essential to the metre of such a line as *dādcēne mōnn* that *cēne* has a distinctively medium stress—that is neither markedly strong on the one hand nor weak on the other; but in proper names such as *Hrōþgār* we find the second element put metrically on a level with the short weak syllable of such a word as *grētan*, this weakening of the stress being evidently the result of the original meaning of proper names being forgotten.

363. It is also important to observe that metrical stress is often more relative than absolute, its strength being measured by comparison with that of the adjacent syllables. Thus in *dādcēne mōnn* the stress of *-cēn-* is overpowered by the stronger stresses of the two lifts, while on the other hand the contrast of the weak *e*, together with its own length and relative position in the whole word—compare *āresta* (§ 7)—prevents the ear from regarding it as a weak syllable. If the final *e* were cut off the distinctively medium character of its stress would be lost through want of contrast, and the stress would become almost as weak as in *Hrōþgār*, which, again, if expanded into *Hrōþgāres*, would be metrically equivalent to *dādcēne*.

364. Stress and alliteration are inseparably connected in OE metre: in every verse the two words which have strongest natural stress must join in the alliteration; and, on the other hand, the staves must be assigned to those words in the verse which would have the strongest stress in ordinary speech. Thus in such a combination as *ealdor þegna* only the first word can alliterate, while on the other hand *þegna ealdor* could alliterate only with a word beginning with *þ*. Hence the number of staves in I depends on the weight of stress, double alliteration being only required when the verse contains two specially heavy words, especially when

one of them contains a marked medium stress in addition to the lift as in *hæle hildedēor*. The head-stave—the stave of II—always begins the first lift; whence follows that in II the first lift must belong to the most emphatic word in the verse, and secondly that the verse must not be so heavy as to require two staves. When there is only one stave in I, it may be assigned to the second lift, as in *þā cōm inn gān*, but of course only when the preceding lift (*þā*) is distinctly the weaker of the two.

a. In some late poems these rules are often disregarded, as in *Ælfere and Maccus*, *mōdige twēgen* (21/80), where *Ælfere* ought to take the stave. We mark such metrically defective lines by †.

b. In alliterative verse the initial letters of weak syllables are ignored. Hence in the line *sigon þā to slēpe . sum sære angcald* (20/1) the two *s*'s in II do not constitute an incorrect double alliteration, for the *s* of the weak *sum* does not count at all. Hence we may regard the share of the medium-stressed *sigon* in I in the alliteration as also accidental, as it certainly is unessential.

365. We now come to the weak-stress syllables. Each verse usually consists of four metrical **elements**, two **lifts** and two **dips**—that is, two strong- and two weak-stress elements. In such a verse as *ealdor þegna* the lifts and dips alternate symmetrically—*āa āa*—the number of syllables being the same as that of elements, although, if one or both of the lifts were a slur (§ 361) the number of syllables would increase to five or six. A dip may also consist of more than one syllable, as in *dōme gewurþad*, and this number is frequently exceeded, the rule being that any number of weak syllables in succession constitute only a single dip. The quantity of weak syllables is indifferent, as long, of course, as length does not lead to medium stress. Thus in such a verse as *ærest gesohte* (23/13) the long syllable *-est* is as weak as the following *ge-*, but if *ærest* were made into *æresta*,

it would necessarily receive medium stress, and the verse would be overloaded.

a. The weak syllable of a slur belongs, of course, to the lift, not the dip.

366. The great variety which we observe in the structure of OE verse is the result not only of its laxity as regards the number of syllables, but also of the freedom with which the elements of the verse—the lifts and dips—are combined. The resulting varieties are called **types**, the most frequent being type A—*āa . . āa*, where the dots indicate that the number of weak syllables may be increased within reasonable limits.

367. From this point of view we may regard each verse as consisting of two **waves**—which need not be of equal length or even weight—each wave containing a lift, either by itself, or preceded or followed by a dip.

368. In type A the two waves are **falling**, that is, lift + dip. There are also rising waves, dip + lift, as in 20/162

hē fēara sum beſōrǎn gēngde

= *a.ā a.ā*, which we call type B (double-rising), *a.ā .āa* (rising-falling) or type C.

a. It will be observed that these three types exhaust the possible combinations of two lifts with two dips. For in the remaining combinations *āaa.ā* and *aa.ā.ā* the two dips coming together—no matter how many syllables they consisted of—would count only as a single dip (§ 365), so that the verse would be too short by one element.

369. In these three types the two waves are of equal weight. There are also unequal-wave verses—types D and E—in which one wave is reduced to a single long syllable or slur—that is, a lift without any dip—as in the D + A line 26/102

hrīþ hrēosende hrūsan bindeþ.

Here *hrīþ* constitutes the first wave of I, and to make up for

the want of an accompanying dip, an extra medium-stressed half-lift is made obligatory. In the present verse it falls on the second syllable of *hrēosende* (§ 7), constituting type D 1 (or simply D) *·ā ·ā:āa*. D 2 has the form *ā ·āa:ā*, as in the D + A line 26/87

eald ęnta geƿeorc idlu stōdon.

hǣlē hildedēor is also an example of D 2.

370. If the long wave comes first, we have type E *·ā:āa ·ā*, as in *manncynnes fēond* (20/26). This verse is simply an inversion of the D-verse *fēond manncynnes*, which also occurs in *Bēowulf*. *dǣdcēne mǣnn* is another example of type E.

371. We thus have the five normal types

A. *·āa ·āa*: *ealdor þegna*.

B. *a·ā a·ā*: *hē fēara sum*.

C. *a·ā ·āa*: *beƿōrǣn gengde*.

D. *·ā ·ā:āa*: *fēond manncynnes*.

E. *·ā:āa ·ā*: *dǣdcēne mǣnn*.

372. We now have to consider certain licences in OE metre. In the first place, a short may be substituted for a long syllable in a lift or half-lift immediately preceded by a strong- or medium-stressed syllable, which we call a **heavy-short**, and mark ('), as in *þār Hringdēne* (20/29 II) type C, *sǣdēor mǣnig* (20/260 II) A. Hence words of the form *āaa*, such as *rīxode*, *hearpere* are metrically equivalent to *āresta*, &c., although the inner syllable is sometimes included in the dip, as in *hearpera mǣrost* (34/4 II) A. In reading such verses the preceding long syllable must be lengthened and the heavy-short syllable must be uttered as deliberately as possible.

a. A heavy-short lift after a derivative or inflectional syllable, as *Hrunting nāma* (20/207 II) A, is exceptional, as it requires a distinct exaggeration of the natural stress of the preceding syllable, together

with a dwelling on it, which is, however, much easier when two or more consonants come together, especially when one or more of them is a vowel-like consonant, as in this and most of the instances.

b. As a heavy-short implies lengthening of the preceding syllable, it is evident that it cannot be preceded by a slur.

373. Another licence is the **prelude**, that is, beginning a verse with a weak syllable which does not form an integral part of it, being uttered rapidly so as to be included in the pause at the beginning of the verse. Preludes are most frequent at the beginning of the line, because of the longer pause there, and are most frequent with type A, as in *geworden in wīcum, þurh fōn ne mihte* (20/24 I, 254 II). Preludes of more than one syllable are, in the nature of things, rare and doubtful. We mark a prelude by a prefixed *-a(a)*: *-a āa āā*.

374. There can be no doubt that weak vowels were often elided before another vowel in ordinary OE speech, and this tendency may often be taken advantage of in reading OE poetry, not so much to avoid hiatus—which is always allowed—as to reduce the number of syllables in dips and preludes, *h* in weak syllables being disregarded (§ 145 a); thus the vowels may be dropped in such verses as *sum sār(e) angeald B, mæg þonn(e) on þām gold(e) ongitan B, gyred(e) hine Bēowulf*.

375. Many otherwise anomalous or doubtful verses can be made regular by the assumption that a final vowel-like consonant after a consonant or preceded by a parasite vowel (§ 38) did not count as a separate syllable, especially after a short vowel, as in *sell, fæþm, fugol*, which are regarded as metrically equivalent to *ā* instead of *aa*. This is not necessarily the case if a long precedes, as in *tācn, mǣþm, frōfor, zwuldor*, these words are taken as equivalent to *āa*, but also to *ā*. *-er, -or* preceded by a short vowel also frequently has

the full value *aa*, as shown in such verses as *ne wearm wéder* (24/18) C, where the metre requires two syllables.

376. We will now give further examples of the different types, with such explanations as seem necessary. The examples are taken from *Bēowulf* (20), unless otherwise marked, and are all II, unless marked I.

377. A. *witig dryhten, swīn ofer helme, ȝþelice* I, *wundnæ mē ni biāþ weflæ* (30 c) I; *wūnīan scolde, þegne mǣnǣgum, hāfēlan wērēde; geƿēng þā be eaxe* I, *-hē geƿēng þā ƿētelhilt* I. Medium stresses in the place of one or both of the dips are generally allowed only in I, where they cause double alliteration: *brēost:nett brōden, fūslic fyrd:lēoþ, gold:wine gūmēna, wīd:cūþ wērum*. But we find also in II such verses as *Bēo:wulf ƿētod*, where the medium stress is very slight (§ 362). In I the alliteration may fall on the second lift, as in *ā:hlēoþ þā se ggmela* (with prelude), *:hrāþē wearþ on ȝþum*, the weaker lift often joining in the alliteration, as in *hē geƿēng þā ƿētelhilt*; but this double alliteration is not essential to the metre like that caused by extra weight, as in *brēostnett brōden*.

378. B. In this type, as also in C, there are generally at least two, and often more, initial weak syllables, evidently because a single one is liable to be regarded as a prelude, so that the verse would seem too short. So also an exceptionally large number of initial weak syllables in these types may be regarded as a combination of prelude and dip, although of course it is impossible to distinguish between them in these two types. Examples of B are: *þær fyrgenstrēam, þæt gesȳne wearþ, þæt ic on wāge geseah* I, *ac hine wundra þæs ƿēlā, þēah hē þær mǣnige geseah*.

379. C. In this type the coming together of two long syllables is often avoided by making *..āā āa* into *..aāā āa* or *..āā āa*: *geġan dorste, hwæt wit gēo sprācon, ic mē mid Hrun-*

tinge; geond lǣgūlāde (26) I, *mīne cēarē cwīþan* (26) I, and *on mēre stārēdon; ær gūþceāre, sibþan goldsēle, swā hine fyrndágum*.

380. D 1 *þoncsnotturra* (30 b) I, *wādān wræclāstas* (26) I, *mæg Hygēlāces; fēo lēanige, sāmōd ærdēge; gesēon sūnū Hrēþles*. Shortening of the second full lift is rare: *reord-bérendum* (25/89). In such verses as *werc wuldurfádur* (30 a) I the *ur* does not count (§ 375). D 2: *leoht inne stōd, hēfǣnrīcas ward* (30 a); *sæg weorce gefeah, hōnd swēnge ne oflēah; ā-rīs rīces weard* I.

a. D 2 is not always easy to distinguish from E, a slight shifting of stress-force making *ā āā:ā* into *ā:āā ā*.

381. E. *fyrðwyþe mann, yrringa slōh, uncūþ gelād, æþēl-inga bearn, niðorhūsa fēlā; sēlāce gefeah*. Shortening of the half-lift syllable is rare: *lāþlicu lāc* I. The extra weak syllable after the first lift does not count in such verses as *ātertānum fāh, māþmæhta mā* I.

a. E 2 *āā:ā ā* is of doubtful occurrence.

382. If in the last two verses the second syllables formed part of the verse, there would be an extra dip, and the verse would have five members instead of only four, as in the normal types. We denote such **extended** types by adding * to the letter of the type from which they seem to be formed.

383. D*. *āā āā:āā* is frequent; it is confined to I, and has double alliteration: *aldres orwēna, yrre ōretta, brōnd ne bēadōmēcas, wārīaþ wulfhlēoþu*.

384. A*. *ā:āā āā* is formed from the strengthened A *ā:ā āā* (*ōrēostnegt brōden*), although it may also be formed by the addition of a final dip to E. It is rare; *hygīþoncum mīnum* (30 c) would be an example if it were not made doubtful by being II.

a. B* :āāā aā and C* :āāā āā do not seem to occur in OE. E* āā:āā ā is also doubtful.

385. There are also various forms of **lengthened** or three-wave verses, which are introduced only occasionally, generally in solemn, lyrical passages, as in 28/1:—

*‘Cyning sceal ‘rīce ‘healdan. ‘Ceastra bēoþ ‘feorran ge’sýne,
orþanc, ġnta ġeweorc, þā þe on þisse eorþan syndon,
wrætlic weallstāna ġeweorc.*

386. Here the first two verses may be regarded as lengthened A-verses, and are denoted accordingly by AA. *orþanc ġnta ġeweorc* begins as an A-verse but ends like a B-verse and may be denoted by AB. The last is an AE verse. There is considerable variety, but AA is by far the most frequent form, the next most frequent being BA *aā aā aāā* : *ġefēoll þā wīne swā druncen* (23). Observe that the weight of the three waves not only favours double alliteration in I, but occasionally leads to triple alliteration, as in the last of the verses first quoted.

a. It is sometimes doubtful whether a verse is to be regarded as lengthened or only extended.

387. A is the most frequent, and E the rarest of the five types. Lines made up of two A-verses (A, A) are therefore frequent; but, as a general rule, there is a tendency to combine different types in a line, the falling types A and D being most frequent in I, while in II the rising types B and C are preferred, E being also more frequent in II than in I.

388. Further variety is given to OE verse by the practice of making a break in the sense, not at the end of the line but at the cæsura after I, the following II being then joined in sense to the I of the next line, as in 20/1, 4:—

*Sigon þā tō slāpe. Sum säre angeald
āfenġeste, . . .*

. . . , *op þæt ende becwōm,*
swylt æfter synnum.

389. The other characteristics of the poetry are the use of archaic words, such as the possessive *sīn*, *gamol*, *dōgor*, *swāt*, for *eald*, *dæg*, *blōd*, after they had become obsolete in the prose language, and the use of special compounds and phrases such as *hildenādre* (war-adder) for 'arrow,' *goldgiefa* (goldgiver) for 'king,' *fugles wynn* (joy of a bird) for 'feather,' *goldwine gumena* (goldfriend of men = 'distributor of gold to men') for 'king.'

390. There is also a tendency to parallelism, or repetition of the same idea in different words. The last half of one line is often connected with the first half of the next in this way :—

'*Unriht æfnde, op þæt ende becwōm*
swylt æfter synnum. Þæt gesyne wearþ
wīdcūþ werum, þætte wrecend þā gýt
lifde æfter lāpum.'

Here *ende* and *swylt*, *gesyne* and *wīdcūþ* are variations on the simple ideas of 'death' and 'evident.' Another example is *hæþstapa* (heathstalker) parallel to *heorot hornum trum* (the stag strong of horns). In 20/129 we find three parallels, *fēo*, *ealdgestrēonum*, *wundnum golde*. The same parallelism is common in the poetical compounds themselves, such as *heoruwāpen* (sword-weapon) for 'sword,' *fēondsceaþa* (hostile enemy) = 'enemy.'

391. It is important to observe that most abstract words in the poetry have a very wide range of meanings, diverging often from the prose usage. *Synn*, for instance, means simply 'injury,' 'mischief,' 'hatred,' and the prose meaning 'sin' is only a secondary one; *hata* in poetry is not only 'hater' but 'persecutor,' 'enemy,' just as *nīþ* is both 'hatred' and 'violence,' 'strength'; *heard* is 'sharp' as well as 'hard,'

and may be applied to the edge of a sword, as in the adj. *heardæg*.

392. There is also poetical prose written in a kind of doggrel verse with alliteration, used in homilies of a popular character, such as 15 and 16 compared with 13 and 14 which are pure prose.

PARADIGMS.

(EARLY WEST-SAXON.)

Nouns: REGULAR.

Strong: Masculine.			Neuter.
Singular	Nominative ¹	<i>stān</i>	<i>scīp, hūs</i>
	Dative	<i>stāne</i>	<i>scīpe</i>
	Genitive	<i>stānes</i>	<i>scīpes</i>
Plural	Nom.	<i>stānas</i>	<i>scīpu, hūs</i>
	Dat.	<i>stānum</i>	<i>scīpum</i>
	Gen.	<i>stāna</i>	<i>scīpa</i>

Strong Feminine.

	1a.	1b.
Sg. Nom.	<i>giefu, synn</i>	<i>dǣd</i>
Acc.	<i>giefe, synne</i>	<i>dǣd</i>
Dat.	<i>giefe</i>	<i>dǣde</i>
Gen.	<i>giefe</i>	<i>dǣde</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>giefu</i>	<i>dǣda</i>
Dat.	<i>giefum</i>	<i>dǣdum</i>
Gen.	<i>giefena, synna</i>	<i>dǣda</i>

¹ When the Accusative (Acc.) is not given separately, it is the same as the Nom.

	Weak: Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>nama</i>	<i>ēage</i>	<i>sunne</i>
Acc.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēage</i>	<i>sunnan</i>
Dat.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēagan</i>	<i>sunnan</i>
Gen.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēagan</i>	<i>sunnan</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>naman</i>	<i>ēagan</i>	<i>sunnan</i>
Dat.	<i>namum</i>	<i>ēagum</i>	<i>sunnum</i>
Gen.	<i>namena</i>	<i>ēagena</i>	<i>sunnena</i>

IRREGULAR.

	U-Nouns: Masc.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>duru, hand</i>
Dat.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura, handa</i>
Gen.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura</i>
Dat.	<i>sunum</i>	<i>durum</i>
Gen.	<i>sunā</i>	<i>dura</i>

	Mutation-Plurals: Masc.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>fōt</i>	<i>bōc</i>
Dat.	<i>fēt</i>	<i>bēc</i>
Gen.	<i>fōtes</i>	<i>bōce, bēc</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>fēl</i>	<i>bēc</i>
Dat.	<i>fōtum</i>	<i>bōcum</i>
Gen.	<i>fōta</i>	<i>bōca</i>

	R-Nouns: Masc.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>brōþor</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Dat.	<i>brēþer</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Gen.	<i>brōþor</i>	<i>sweostor</i>

Pl. Nom.	<i>brōþor, brōþru</i>	<i>sweostor</i>
Dat.	<i>brōþrum</i>	<i>sweostrum</i>
Gen.	<i>brōþra</i>	<i>sweostra</i>

Masc. ND-Nouns.

Sg. Nom.	<i>frēond, būend</i>
Dat.	<i>frīend, būend</i>
Gen.	<i>frēondes</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>frīend, būend</i>
Dat.	<i>frēondum</i>
Gen.	<i>frēonda, būendra</i>

Masc. E-Plurals.

Pl. Nom.	<i>Engle</i>
Dat.	<i>Englum</i>
Gen.	<i>Engla</i>

Indeclinable Fem.: *bieldo, bieldu*

Adjectives.

Strong.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>sum, gōd</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>sumu, gōd</i>
Acc.	<i>sumne</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>sume</i>
Dat.	<i>sumum</i>	<i>sumum</i>	<i>sumre</i>
Gen.	<i>sumes</i>	<i>sumes</i>	<i>sumre</i>
Instr. ¹	<i>sume</i>	<i>sume</i>	<i>(sumre)</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>sume</i>	<i>sumu, gōd</i>	<i>sume</i>
Dat.	<i>sumum</i>		
Gen.	<i>sumra</i>		

¹ Instrumental.

Weak.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>gōda</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōde</i>
Acc.	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōdan</i>
Dat.	<i>gōdan</i>		
Gen.	<i>gōdan</i>		
Pl. Nom.	<i>gōdan</i>		
Dat.	<i>gōdum</i>		
Gen.	<i>gōdena, gōdra</i>		

Numerals.

Pl. Nom.	<i>twēgen</i>	<i>twā</i>	<i>twā</i>
Dat.	<i>twāem</i>		
Gen.	<i>twēg(r)a</i>		

So also *bēgen* 'both.'

Pl. Nom.	<i>prīe</i>	<i>prēo</i>	<i>prēo</i>
Dat.	<i>prim</i>		
Gen.	<i>prēora</i>		

Pronouns.

Sg. Nom.	<i>ic</i>	<i>þū</i>	<i>hē</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hēo</i>
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>þē</i>	<i>hine</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hīe</i>
Dat.	<i>mē</i>	<i>þē</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>hire</i>
Gen.	<i>mīn</i>	<i>þīn</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hire</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>wē</i>	<i>gē</i>	<i>hīe</i>		
Acc.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēow</i>	<i>hīe</i>		
Dat.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēow</i>	<i>him</i>		
Gen.	<i>ūre</i>	<i>ēower</i>	<i>hira, heora</i>		

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Sg. Nom.	<i>hwā</i>	<i>hwæt</i>
Acc.	<i>hwone</i>	<i>hwæt</i>
Dat.	<i>hwām</i>	
Gen.	<i>hwæs</i>	

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Sg. Nom.	<i>se</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>sēo</i>	<i>þes</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þeos</i>
Acc.	<i>þone</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>þā</i>	<i>þisne</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þās</i>
Dat.	<i>þām</i>	<i>þām</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Gen.	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Instr.	<i>þȳ</i>	<i>þȳ</i>	<i>(þære)</i>	<i>þȳs</i>	<i>þȳs</i>	<i>(þisse)</i>
Pl. Nom.	<i>þā</i>			<i>þās</i>		
Dat.	<i>þām</i>			<i>þissum</i>		
Gen.	<i>þāra</i>			<i>þissa</i>		

Verbs.

	Strong.		Weak.	
		'Hear.'	'Wean.'	'Love.'
Indic. Pres. Sg. 1	<i>binde</i>	<i>hiere</i>	<i>wenige</i>	<i>lufige</i>
2	<i>bintst</i>	<i>hīerst</i>	<i>wenest</i>	<i>lufast</i>
3	<i>bint</i>	<i>hīerþ</i>	<i>wenep</i>	<i>lufap</i>
Pl.	<i>bindaþ</i>	<i>hīeraþ</i>	<i>weniap</i>	<i>lufiap</i>
Pret. Sg. 1	<i>band</i>	<i>hīerde</i>	<i>wenede</i>	<i>lufode</i>
2	<i>bunde</i>	<i>hīerdest</i>	<i>wenedest</i>	<i>lufodest</i>
3	<i>band</i>	<i>hīerde</i>	<i>wenede</i>	<i>lufode</i>
Pl.	<i>bundon</i>	<i>hīerdon</i>	<i>wenedon</i>	<i>lufodon</i>
Subj. Pres. Sg.	<i>binde</i>	<i>hiere</i>	<i>wenige</i>	<i>lufige</i>
Pl.	<i>binden</i>	<i>hīeren</i>	<i>wenigen</i>	<i>lufigen</i>
Pret. Sg.	<i>bunde</i>	<i>hīerde</i>	<i>wenede</i>	<i>lufode</i>
Pl.	<i>bunden</i>	<i>hīerden</i>	<i>weneden</i>	<i>lufoden</i>

Infinitive	<i>bindan</i>	<i>hīeran</i>	<i>wenian</i>	<i>lufian</i>
Gerund	<i>(tō) bindenne</i>	<i>hīerenne</i>	<i>wenienne</i>	<i>lufienne</i>
Partic. : Pres.	<i>bindende</i>	<i>hīerende</i>	<i>weniende</i>	<i>lufiende</i>
Pret.	<i>(ge)bunden</i>	<i>hīered</i>	<i>wened</i>	<i>lufod</i>

GROUPS OF STRONG VERBS.

I. Fall-group.

(a) ēo-preterites.

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET PL.	PTC. PRET.
<i>feallan</i>	<i>fielp</i>	<i>fēoll</i>	<i>fēollon</i>	<i>feallen</i>

(b) ē-preterites.

<i>hātan</i>	<i>hāett</i>	<i>hēt</i>	<i>hēton</i>	<i>hāten</i>
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II. Shake-group.

<i>scacan</i>	<i>scæcþ</i>	<i>scōc</i>	<i>scōcon</i>	<i>scacen</i>
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III. Bind-group.

<i>bindan</i>	<i>bint</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>bundon</i>	<i>bunden</i>
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IV. Bear-group.

<i>beran</i>	<i>bierþ</i>	<i>bær</i>	<i>bæron</i>	<i>boren</i>
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V. Give-group.

<i>sprecan</i>	<i>spricþ</i>	<i>spræc</i>	<i>spræcon</i>	<i>sprecen</i>
<i>giefan</i>	<i>giefþ</i>	<i>geaf</i>	<i>gēafon</i>	<i>giefen</i>

VI. Shine-group.

<i>scīnan</i>	<i>scīnþ</i>	<i>scān</i>	<i>scīnon</i>	<i>scīnen</i>
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VII. Choose-group.

<i>cēosan</i>	<i>cīest</i>	<i>cēas</i>	<i>curon</i>	<i>coren</i>
<i>lūcan</i>	<i>lȳcþ</i>	<i>lēac</i>	<i>lucon</i>	<i>locen</i>

PRETERITE-PRESENT VERBS.

	Indic.	Subj.
Pres. Sg. 1	<i>wāt</i>	<i>wite</i>
2	<i>wāst</i>	<i>wite</i>
3	<i>wāt</i>	<i>wite</i>
Pl.	<i>witon</i>	<i>witen</i>
Pret. <i>wiste.</i>	Imper. <i>wite, witap.</i>	Infinit. <i>witan.</i>
	Ptc. Pres. <i>witende</i> , Pret. <i>witen.</i>	

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Ind. Pres. Sg. 1	<i>wile, nyle</i>	<i>eom, bēo</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>gā</i>
2	<i>wilt, nyllt</i>	<i>eart, bist</i>	<i>dēst</i>	<i>gāest</i>
3	<i>wile</i>	<i>is, biþ</i>	<i>dēþ</i>	<i>gāþ</i>
Pl.	<i>willap, nyllap.</i>	<i>sind(on), bēop</i>	<i>dōþ</i>	<i>gāþ</i>
Pret. Sg. 1	<i>wolde, nolde</i>	<i>wæs</i>	<i>dyde</i>	<i>ēode</i>
2	<i>woldest</i>	<i>wære</i>	<i>dydest</i>	<i>ēodest</i>
3	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wæs</i>	<i>dyde</i>	<i>ēode</i>
Pl.	<i>woldon</i>	<i>wæron</i>	<i>dydon</i>	<i>ēodon</i>
Subj. Pres. Sg.	<i>wile</i>	<i>sīe, bēo</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>gā</i>
Pl.	<i>willen</i>	<i>sīen, bēon</i>	<i>dōn</i>	<i>gān</i>
Pret. Sg.	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wære</i>	<i>dyde</i>	<i>ēode</i>
Pl.	<i>wolden</i>	<i>wæren</i>	<i>dyden</i>	<i>ēoden</i>
Imper. Sg.	<i>wile</i>	<i>wes, bēo</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>gā</i>
Pl.	<i>willap</i>	<i>wesap, bēop</i>	<i>dōþ</i>	<i>gāþ</i>
Infinit.	<i>willan</i>	<i>wesan, bēon</i>	<i>dōn</i>	<i>gān</i>
Partic. Pres.	<i>willende</i>	<i>wesende</i>	<i>dōnde</i>	<i>gangp</i>
Pret.	—	—	<i>gedōn</i>	<i>gegānu</i>

I.

CYNEWULF AND CYNEHEARD.

[From the Saxon Chronicle.]

THE following tragic narrative stands out conspicuously among the brief dry notices of which the Chronicle up to the time of Alfred is mainly composed: we do not meet with so vivid and circumstantial a piece of history till more than a hundred years later. It is no doubt contemporary with, or, at any rate, only a few years later than the events it tells—it is, in short, by far the oldest historical prose in any Teutonic language. The style is of the rudest character, contrasting remarkably with the polished language of the later portions of the Chronicle,—abrupt, disconnected, obscure and full of anacoluthons. The forms and orthography are, as throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle, those of Alfred's reign, with a few occasional archaisms, which escaped the eye of the ninth century reviser.

The present text is taken from the Parker MS.—the only one of independent authority for the earlier periods. The Chronicle has been edited by Prof. Earle (*Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*; Oxford, 1865), and by Thorpe for the Rolls series (*The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, edited, with a translation, by Benjamin Thorpe; London, 1861. 2 vols.), which gives the texts of all the MSS. in full, together with an English translation. Earle's introduction is valuable, but his text is inaccurate and full of silent alterations of the MSS. Thorpe's text is reliable.

755. Hēr Cynewulf benam Sigebyrht his rīces ƿnd West-seaxna wiotan for unryhtum dǣdum, būton Hāmtúnscīre; ƿnd hē hǣfde ƿā, oþ hē ofslōg ƿone aldormōn ƿe him lēngest wunode. Qnd hiene ƿā Cynewulf on Andred ādrǣfde;

5 ƿnd hē ƿær wunade, oþ ƿæt hiene ān swán ofstang æt Pry-
fetes flōdan (ƿnd hē wræc þone aldormoñ Cumbran). Qnd
se Cynewulf oft miclum gefeohtum feaht uuiþ Bretwalum;
ƿnd ymb xxxi wintra¹ ƿæs þe hē rīce hæfde, hē wolde
ādrāfan ānne æpeling, sē wæs Cyneheard hāten (ƿnd se
10 Cyneheard wæs ƿæs Sigebryhtes brōþur.) Qnd ƿā geāscode
hē þone cyning lȳtle werode on wifcȳþpe on Mērantūne, ƿnd
hine ƿær berād, ƿnd þone būr ūtan beēode, ær hine ƿā mēñ
onfunden þe mid ƿām kyninge wærun.

Qnd ƿā ongeat se cyning ƿæt, ƿnd hē on ƿā duru ēode,
15 ƿnd ƿā unhēanlice hine wērede, oþ hē on þone æpeling lōcude,
ƿnd ƿā ūt rāsde on hine, ƿnd hine miclum gewundode; ƿnd
hīe alle on þone cyning wærun feohtende, oþ ƿæt hīe hine
ofslægenne hæfdon. Qnd ƿā on ƿæs wifes gebærum onfun-
don ƿæs cyninges þegnas ƿā unstillnesse, ƿnd ƿā ƿider urnon
20 swā hwelc swā þonne gearo wearþ ƿnd radost. Qnd hīa
se æpeling gehwelcum feoh ƿnd feorh gebēad, ƿnd hīa
nænig hit gepicgean nolde; ac hīe simle feohtende wæran,
oþ hīe alle lāgon būtan ānum Bryttiscum gīse, ƿnd sē swīpe
gewundad wæs.

25 ƿā on morgenne gehīerdun ƿæt ƿæs cyninges þegnas, þe
him beæftan wærun, ƿæt se cyning ofslægen wæs. ƿā ridon
hīe ƿider, ƿnd his aldormoñ Ōsrīc, ƿnd Wiferþ his þegn,
ƿnd ƿā mēñ þe hē beæftan him lāfde ær, ƿnd þone æpel-
ing on ƿære byrig mētton, ƿær se cyning ofslægen lāg, (ƿnd
30 ƿā gatu him tō belocen hæfdon,) ƿnd ƿā ƿærtō ēodon. Qnd
ƿā gebēad hē him hīa āgenne dóm fēos ƿnd londes, gif
hīe him ƿæs rīces ūpon; ƿnd him cȳþdon ƿæt hīa mæg
him mid wæron, ƿā þe him frōm noldon. Qnd ƿā cuædon
hīe ƿæt him nænig mæg lēofra nære þonne hīa hlāford,
35 ƿnd hīe nāfre his banan folgian noldon. Qnd ƿā budon
hīe hīa mægum ƿæt hīe gesunde frōm ēodon; ƿnd hīe

¹ wint'.

cuædon þæt tæt ilce hiera gefērum geboden wære þe ær mid —
þām cyninge wærun. Þā cuædon hie þæt hie hie þæs ne
onmunden ‘þon mā þe ēowre gefēran þe mid þām cyninge
ofslægene wærun.’ Qnd hie þā ymb þā gatu feohtende⁴⁰
wæron oþ þæt hie þærinne fulgon, qnd þone æþeling of-
slōgon, qnd þā mēn þe him mid wærun, alle būtan ānum,
sē wæs þæs aldormōnnes godsunu; qnd hē his feorh gene-
rede, qnd þēah hē wæs oft gewundad.

II.

ON THE STATE OF LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

[From King Alfred's Preface to the West-Saxon Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited by Henry Sweet, for the Early English Text Society, 1871-2.]

ALFRED'S English version of the *Cura Pastoralis* of Gregory the Great is of unique linguistic value as being preserved in two contemporary MSS., the Hatton (H.) and the Cottonian (C.). The present text is based on these two MSS., the readings of both MSS. being given in all important cases of difference, one (generally that of H.) in the text itself, the other at the foot of the page. To enlarge on the historical and antiquarian interest of this piece would be superfluous: it must speak for itself.

Ælfred kyning hāteð grētan Wærferð biscep his wordum
luflice ⁊ frēondlice; ⁊ ðe cȳðan hāte ðæt mē cōm swiðe
oft ón gemynd, hwelce wiotan iū wæron giond Angel-
cynn, ægðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra; ⁊nd hū
5 gesæliglica tīda ðā wæron giond Angelcynn; ⁊nd hū ðā
kyningas ðe ðone ónwald hæfdon ðæs folces on ðām
dagum Gode ⁊nd his ærendwrecum hērsusedon; ⁊nd hū¹
hīe ægðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora siodo ge hiora ónweald
innanbordes gehioldon, ⁊nd ēac út hiora ēðel² gerȳmdon;
10 ⁊nd hū him ðā spēow ægðer ge mid wīge ge mid wīsdōme;

¹ om. in H.

² oeðel C.

ƿnd ēac ðā godcundan hādas hū giorne hīe wæron ægðer
 ge ymb lāre ge ymb liornunga, ge ymb ealle ðā ðiowot-
 dōmas ðe hīe Gode dōn scoldon; ƿnd hū man ūtanbordes
 wīsdōm ƿnd lāre hīeder ón lƿnd sohte, ƿnd hū wē hīe nū
 sceoldon ūte begietan, gif wē hīe habban sceoldon. Swæ 15
 clāne hīo wæs oðfeallenu ón Angelcynne ðæt swīðe fēawa
 wæron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūðen under-
 stōndan ón Englisc oððe furðum án ærendgewrit of Lædene
 ón Englisc āreccēan; ƿnd ic wēne ðætte noht mƿnige
 begiondan Humbre nāren. Swæ fēawa hiora wæron ðæt 20
 ic furðum ānne ánlepne ne mæg geðencean be sūðan
 Temese, ðā ðā ic tō rīce fēng. Gode ælmihtegum sīe ðƿnc
 ðætte wē nū ænigne ónstāl habbað lārēowa. Qnd for ðon
 ic ðē bebīode ðæt ðū dó swæ ic geliefe ðæt ðū wille, ðæt ðū
 ðē ðissa woruldðinga tō ðæm geæmetige, swæ ðū oftost 25
 mæge, ðæt ðū ðone wīsdōm ðe ðē God sealde ðær ðær ðū
 hiene befæstan mæge, befæste. Geðenc hwelc wītu ús ðā
 becōmon for ðisse worulde, ðā ðā wē hit nōhwæðer ne selfe
 ne lufodon, ne ēac oðrum mƿnnum ne lēfdon: ðone naman
 ānne wē lufodon¹ ðætte wē Crīstne wæren², ƿnd swīðe 30
 fēawe ðā ðēawas.

Ðā ic ðā ðis eall gemunde, ðā gemunde ic ēac hū ic geseah,
 ær ðæm ðe hit eall forhergod wære ƿnd forbærned, hū ðā
 ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon mādma ƿnd bōca
 gefylða³, ƿnd ēac micel mēnigeo Godes ðiowa; ƿnd ðā 35
 swīðe lýtle fiorme ðāra bōca wiston, for ðæm ðe hīe hiora
 nānwuht óngiotan ne meahton, for ðæm ðe hīe næron ón
 hiora āgen⁴ geðīode āwritene. Swelce hīe cwāden: ‘Ūre
 ieldran, ðā ðe ðās stōwa ær hioldon, hīe lufodon wīsdōm,
 ƿnd ðurh ðone hīe begēaton welan, ƿnd ús lēfdon. Hēr 40
 món mæg gīet gesīon hiora swæð, ac wē him ne cunnon

¹ hæfdon C.² wæron C.³ gefylðæ H.⁴ ægen C.

æfter spyrigean, ond for ðæm wē habbað nú ægðer forlæten ge ðone welan ge ðone wiſdōm, for ðæm ðe wē noldon tō ðæm spore mid ūre mōde ónlūtan.’

45 Ðā ic ðā ðis eall gemunde, ðā wundrade ic swiðe swiðe ðāra gōdena wiotona ðe giū wæron giond Angelcynn, ond ðā bēc ealla¹ be fullan geliornod hæfdon, ðæt hīe hiora ðā nænne dæl noldon ón hiora āgen² geðiode wendan. Ac ic ðā sōna eft mē selfum andwyrde, ond cwæð: ‘Hīe ne
50 wēndon ðætte æfre mēnn sceolden swæ reccelēase weorðan, ond sīo lār swæ oðfeallan; for ðære wilnunga hīe hit forlēton, ond woldon ðæt hēr ðy māra wiſdōm ón londe wære ðy wē má geðeoda cūðon.’

Ðā gemunde ic hū sīo æ wæs ærest ón Ebrēisc-geðiode
55 funden, ond eft, ðā³ hīe Crēacas geliornodon, ðā wendon hīe hīe on hiora āgen² geðiode ealle, ond ēac ealle oðre bēc. Ond eft Lædenware swæ same, siððan hīe hīe geliornodon, hīe hīe wendon ealla ðurh wiſe wealhstodas ón hiora āgen geðiode. Ond ēac ealla oðra Crīstena⁴ ðioda sumne dæl
60 hiora ón hiora āgen geðiode wendon. For ðy mē ðyncð bētre, gif iow swæ ðyncð, ðæt wē ēac suma⁵ bēc, ðā ðe nīedbeðearfosta⁶ sien eallum mōnnum tō wiotonne, ðæt wē ðā ón ðæt geðiode wenden ðe wē ealle gecnāwan mægen, ond gē dón swæ wē swiðe ēaðe magon mid Godes fultume, gif wē
65 ðā stilnesse habbað, ðætte eall sīo gioguð ðe nū is ón Angelcynne frīora mōnna, ðāra ðe ðā spēda hæbben ðæt hīe ðæm beſeolan mægen, sien tō liornunga oðfæste, ðā hwile ðe hīe tō nānre oðerre note ne mægen, oð ðone first ðe hīe wel cunnen Fnglisc gewrit ārædan: lāre món siððan furður ón Lædengeðiode ðā ðe món furðor lāran wille,
70 ond tō hierran⁷ hāde dón wille. Ðā ic ðā gemunde hū sīo

¹ eallz *H.*² ægen *C.*³ ða ða *C.*⁴ oðræ Cristnæ *H.*⁵ sumæ *H.*⁶ nīdbeðyrfesta *C.*⁷ hieran *H.*

lār Lædengeðiodes ær ðissum āfeallen¹ wæs giوند Angelcynn, ƿnd ðēah mōnige cūðon Ænglisc gewrit ārædan, ðā ōngann ic ōngemang ōðrum mislicum ƿnd manigfealdum bisgum ðisses kynerices ðā bōc wēndan ōn Ænglisc ðe is 75 genemned ōn Læden *Pastoralis*, ƿnd ōn Ænglisc ‘Hierdebōc,’ hwilum word be worde, hwilum andgit of andgiete, swā swā ic hīe geliornode æt Plegmunde mīnum ærcebiscepe, ƿnd æt Assere mīnum biscepe, ƿnd æt Grimbolde mīnum mæsseprīoste, ƿnd æt Iōhanne mīnum mæsseprēoste. 80 Siððan ic hīe ðā geliornod hæfde, swā swā ic hīe forstōd, ƿnd swā ic hīe andgitfullicost āreccēan meahte, ic hīe ōn Ænglisc āwēnde; ƿnd² tō ælcum biscepstōle ōn mīnum rīce wille āne onsendan; ƿnd ōn ælcere bið án æstel, sē bið ōn fifteguīn mancessa. Qnd ic bebīode ōn Godes naman ðæt 85 nān mōnn ðone æstel frōm ðære bēc ne dō³, ne ðā bōc frōm ðæm mynstre; uncūð hū lōnge ðær swā gelærede biscepas sīen, swā swā nū, Gode ðync, wel hwær siendon. For ðy ic wolde ðætte hīe ealneg æt ðære stōwe wāren, būton se biscep hīe mid him habban wille, oððe hīo hwær tō læne sīe, 90 oððe hwā oðre bī write.

¹ oðfeallen C.² ond H.³ doe C.

III.

TRANSLATION OF THE CURA PASTORALIS.

CHAP. XXI.

[From King Alfred's West-Saxon Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited by Henry Sweet, for the Early English Text Society, 1871-2.]

Hū gesceādwiſ se reccere sceal bion on his ðrēaunga ond on his olēccunga, ond ēac on his hātheortnesse ond on his monnðwærnesse.

Ʒac is tō wietanne ðætte hwilum bið góð wærlice tō
5 mīðanne his hīeremonna scylda ond tō licettanne suelce hē
hit nyte; hwilum eft tō secganne; hwilum, ðēah hit mon
cūðlice wite, hit is tō forberanne; hwilum eft smēalīce ond
geornlice tō sēceanne¹; hwilum liðelice tō ðrēatianne; hwī-
lum suīðlice ond stræclīce tō ðrāfianne.

- 10 Monige sint, swā swā wē ár cuædon, ðe mon sceal wærlice
licettan, ond ðēah hwæðre eft cýðan, for ðæm ðæt hīe ongieten
ðæt hīe mon tæle, ond ðæt ēaðmōðlice geðafigen, ond ðonne
ðā scylda ðe hīe diogollice on him selfum forberað hīe geornlice
on hiera āgnum inngeðonce scēawigen, ond on him selfum
15 dēmen ond wrecen², ond hīe forscamige ðæt hīe eft suā dón;
ðonne bið hē self gelādod wið hine selfne mid his āgenre
scame ond mid his geðylde, ond ēac mid his recceres. Be
ðære ildinge suīðe wel Dryhten ðrēade Iūdēas, ðā hē ðurh

¹ seccanne *H.*

² wrecæn *H.*

ðone wítgan cuæð: 'Gē sindon lēogende: nāeron gē nō
mīn gemunende, ne gē nō ne geðohton ón ēowerre heortan 20
ðæt ic suūgode, suelce ic hit ne gesāwe.' Hē ilde, ond
ðafode ðā scylda, ond ðēah hē him gecyðde; ðēah ðe hē wið
ðā scyldgiendan swūgode, hē hit him ðēah suīgende gesæde.

Ac mōnige scylda openlice witene bēoð tō forberanne,
ðonne ðæs ðinges tīma ne bið ðæt hit mōn sidelice gebētan 25
mæge. Swā se lāce, ðonne hē on úntīman lācnað wunde,
hīo wyrmseð ond rotað. For ðām, būton hē ðone tīman
āredige ðæs lācedōmes, ðonne bið hit swutol ðæt se lācni-
genda forlīesð ðone cræft his lācedōmes. Ac ðonne se
lārēow ieldende sēcð ðone tīman ðe hē his hīeremenn side- 30
lice on ðrēatigean¹ mæge, ðonne bið hit swutol ðæt hē bierð
on his geðylde ðā byrðenne hira scylda. Be ðām is swiðe
wel gecueden ðurh ðone salmsceop, ðā² hē cwæð: 'Ðā syn-
fullan bytledon uppe on mīnum hrygge.' Hē sārette ðætte
ðā synfullan sceoldon bytlan on'uppan his hrycge, swelce hē 35
openlice cuæde: 'Ðonne ic mann³ geryhtan ne mæg ond
hine gelæran, ðonne bið mē suelce ic hine bære⁴ uppe on
mīnum hrycge.'

Ac manegu diglu ðing sindon nearolice tō smēageanne,
ðætte se rēccere mæge ongietan be sumum tācnum on his 40
hīeremōnna mōde eall⁵ ðæt ðær gehyddes lūtige, ond on
ðām ānbide ðe hē hira fandige, ðæt hē mæge hwilum
ongietan micel of lýtum. Be ðām wæs suiðe ryhte tō Eze-
chiēle ðām wítgan gecueden: 'Ðū mōnnes sunu, ðurh ðýrela
ðone wág.' 'Ðā ic ðā ðone wáh ðurh ðýreludne hæfde⁶, 45
cuæð se wítga, 'ðā ieuwde hē mē āne duru beinnan ðām
wealle, ond cuæð tō mē: 'Gong inn, geseoh ðā scande ond
ðā wierrestan ðing ðe ðās mēnn hēr dóð.' Ic ðā ēode inn,

¹ ðreagean C. ² om. in H. ³ mán H. ⁴ bere C. ⁵ éal H.

⁶ æfde H.

50 ond geseah ðær ðā anlicnessa eallra crēopendra wuhta ond
 ealra anscunigendlicra niētena, ond ealle ðā heargas¹ Isra-
 hēla folces wæron ātiefrede on ðām wāge.' Hwæt elles
 meahthe bēon getācnod ðurh Ezechiēl būton ðā scīrmenn,
 ond ðurh ðone wáh sēo heardheortnes ðāra hīeremōnna?
 Hwæt is ðonne sīo ðýrelung ðæs wāges būton scearplicu
 55 ond smēalīcu fandung ðæs mōdes, ðæt mōn mid ðære
 ðurhðýrelige ðone weall, ond onlūce ða heardan heortan,
 ond gehnēscige? Hē cuæð: 'Ðā ic hæfde ðone weall ðurh-
 ðýrelod, ðā geseah ic duru.' Suelce hē cuæde: 'Ðā ic ðære
 heortan heardnesse mid geornfullīcre fandunge ond āscunge
 60 ond ðrēaunge² tōslāt, ðā geseah ic suelce ic gesāwe sume
 duru onlocene, ðurh ðā ic geseah on ðām ðe ic lēran scolde
 ealle ðā innemestan geðohtas.' Be ðām wæs suīðe wel
 gecueden: 'Gong inn, ond geseoh ðā heardsælða ond ðā
 scōnde ðe ðās hēr dōð.' 'Ðæt is ðonne suelce hē inn gaa
 65 ond gesēo ðā scande, ðonne hē ongietað be sumum ðingum
 oððe ðēawum ūtone³ ætīewdum eall ðæt hīe innan ðenceað,
 ond suā ðurh-færð his ondgīt ðæt mōd his hīeremōnna ðætte
 him bið eall cūð ðæt hīe unāliefedes ðenceað. For ðām
 wæs ēac gecueden: 'Ic ðā ēode inn, ond geseah ðā anlic-
 70 nesa ealra crēopendra wuhta ond ēac onscuniendlicra niē-
 tena.' Ðā crēopendan wuhta getācnigeað ðā eorðlican
 geðohtas. Ðā niētenu ðonne bēoð hwæthguningas⁴ frōm
 eorðan áhæfen, ond suāðēah onlūtað tō ðære eorðan for
 ðām hīe sculon bið⁵ ðære libban. Ðā crēopendan ond ðā
 75 snīcendan⁶ licgeað mid ealle lichōman on eorðan. Ðā niē-
 tenu ðonne, ðēah hīe māran sīen, hīe bēoð suīður áhæfen
 frōm eorðan, ond suāðēah for ðære gewilnunge hīera gīef-
 nesse hīe simle lōcigeað tō ðære eorðan. Ðā crēopendan

¹ hearga *H.*² ðreatunge *C.*³ utanne *H.*⁴ hwæthwugununges *C.*⁵ be *C.*⁶ snīcendan *H.*

wuhta beinnan ðām wāge getācniað ðā inngeðoncas ðe weal-
 cað in ðæs mōnnes mōde, ðe æfre willað licgean on ðām 80
 eorðlicum gewilnungum. Ðā nīetenu ðonne ðe hē geseah
 binnan ðām wāge getācnigead ðonne mōn hwæt ryhtlices
 ond gerisenlices geðencð ðonne ne ligeð hē ealliga on
 ðære eorðan suā ðā crēpendan wuhta, ac bið hwæthwugu
 úpāhæfen suā ðæt nēat frōm eorðan; ac for ðære gewil- 85
 nunga¹ woroldgielpes ond gietsunga² hē onlȳtt ungerisen-
 lice tō ðissum eorðlicum, suā ðæt nēat for giferneſse onlȳtt
 tō ðære eorðan. Ēac wæs gesewen on ðām wāge ātifred
 ealle ðā heargas Israhēla folces, ond ēac sio gitsung³ ðe sanc-
 tus Pāulus cuæð ðæt wære hearga ond idelneſse gefēra. 90
 Suiðe ryhtlice hit wæs āwriten æfter ðām nītenum ðæt ðā
 heargas wæron ātiefrede, for ðām ðeah ðe ful mōnige mid
 gerisenlicum weorcum āriſen frōm eorðan, mid ungerisen-
 licum gewilnungum ðiſſa woroldðinga hīe hīe ſelfe ālēcgeað
 on eorðan. For ðȳ wæs suiðe wel gecueden ðæt hit wære 95
 ātiefred, for ðām ðonne mōn smēað on his mōde ymb
 hwelc eorðlic ðing, ðonne dēð hē ſuelce hē hit ámete ond
 ātiefre on his heortan, ond suā twēolice ond unfæsðlice hē
 ātiefreð ðæs ðinges onlicneſſe on his mōde ðe hē ðonne
 ymb smēað. Ēac is tō wietanne ðæt æresð bið ſe wáh 100
 ðurhðȳrelod, ond ſiððan mōn wȳrcð duru tō. Gif sio ðonne
 ontȳned bið, ðonne mæg mōn geſeon gif ðær hwelc dieglu
 ſcōnd inne bið, suā ſe wītga dyde. Feorrane ðū meah
 geſeon, gif ſe wáh bið ðȳrel, ac ðū ne meah geſeon hwæt
 ðærinne bið gehȳddes, būton ðū ðā duru ontȳne. Suā ðū 105
 meah ælcne unðēaw on ðām mēnn æresð be ſumum tācnum
 ongietan, hwæs ðū wēnan ſcealt, ær hē hit mid wordum oððe
 mid weorcum cȳðe. Sieððan hē hit ðonne mid ðāra āwðrum

¹ gewilnunge C.² gidsunge C.³ gidsung C.

cȳð, ðonne bið sio duru ðære unryhtwisnesse ontȳned ðæt
 110 ðū meaht gesēon eall ðæt yfel openlice ðæt ðærinne lūtað.

Mōnige hira ðonne sindon suiðe liðelice tō ðrēageanne,
 ðonne hē¹ of yfelum willan ne gesyngað, ac óf unwisdōme
 ɔnd ungewisses oððe ungewealdes oððe of flæsclicum ge-
 cynde oððe of wácmōdnesse ɔnd of únbielddo oððe of un-
 115 trymnesse mōdes oððe lichoman. For ðæm is suiðe micel
 niēdðearf ðæt mōn mid micelre gemetgunge suelcra scylda
 ðrēaunga geliðige ɔnd gemetgie, for ðæm ðe wē ealle, ðā² hwile
 ðe wē libbað on ðissum dēadlican flæsce, ðære tidernesse ɔnd
 ðære hnęscnesse ūres flæsces wē bēoð under ðiedde. Bi³ him
 120 selfum ælc mōn sceal geðencean hū hē oðrum dēman
 wille, ðylæs hē sīe ongieten ðæt hē sīe onstýred ɔnd onæled
 mid ðæm andan his hīeremōnna unðēawa, ɔnd hæbbe hine
 selfne forgietenne. Be ðæm suiðe wel Pāulus ús manode,
 ðā hē cuæð: 'Gif hwā sīe ābisgod⁴ mid hwelcum scyl-
 125 dum, gē ðonne ðe gæsðlice sindon gelærað ðā suelcan mid
 mōnnðwærnesse gæste; gescēawiað ēow selfe, ðylæs ēow
 becume costung⁵. Suelce hē openlice cuæde: 'Ðonne ēow
 misliciað ðā mettrumnessa⁶ ðe gē on oðrum mōnnum gesēoð,
 ðonne geðence gē hwæt gē sīen ɔnd hwelce gē sīen; for
 130 ðæm ðæt gē ēower mōd gemetgien on ðæm niðe, ðonne gē
 ēow selfum óndrædað ðæt ðæt gē on oðrum mōnnum tælað.'

Qnd ðeah sindon mōnige suiðe suiðe tō ðrēageanne, ðonne
 hīe selfe nýllað ongietan hīera scylda, ðæt hī ðonne gehier-
 en⁷ ðrēagende of ðæs lāriowes mūðe hū micle byrðenne
 135 hīe habbað on hīera scyldum⁸ ðonne hīe willað him selfum
 ðæt yfel ðæt hīe ðurh tūgon tō suiðe gelihtan, ðæt hīe ðonne
 ondræden for ðæs lārēowes ðrēaunga ðæt hīe hit him gehe-
 fegigen. Ðæt ðonne bið ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hē ðurh ðā
 stemne his lārīowdōmes ætíewe ðæt wuldor ðæs úplican

¹ hie C. ² ðe H. ³ be C. ⁴ abisegod H. ⁵ becyme costnung C.
⁶ medtrumnessa C. ⁷ -an H. ⁸ scyldrum C.

éðles ƿnd hū mōniga dīgla costunga ðæs ealdan fēondes ¹⁴⁰
 lūtigeað on ðys andweardan life hē ēac geopenige, ƿnd ðæt
 hē his hīeremōnna yfelu tō hneſclīce forberan ne sceal, ac
 mid miclum andan ƿnd rēðnesse him stiere, ðylās hē sīe
 scyldig ealra hira scylda, ðonne him hīera nā ne ofðyncð.
 Be ðām wæs suīðe wel gecueden tō Ezechiēle: ‘Nim sume ¹⁴⁵
 tigelan, ƿnd lēge beforan ðē, ƿnd wrīt on hīere ðā burg
 Hierusalēm.’ ƿnd sōna æfter ðām hē cuæð: ‘Besittað hīe
 ūtan, ƿnd wyrceað oððer fæsten wið hīe, ƿnd berað hīere
 hlæd tō, ƿnd send ðærtō gefylcio, ƿnd ðerscað ðone weall
 mid rammum.’ Qnd eft hē him tæhte tō fultome ðæt hē him ¹⁵⁰
 genāme āne īserne hearstepannan¹, ƿnd sētte betweoh hīne
 ƿnd ðā burg for īserne weall. Hwæt tācnað ðonne Ezechiēl²
 se witga būton ðā lārēowas, tō ðām is gecueden: ‘Genim ðē
 āne tigelan, ƿnd lēge beforan ðē, ƿnd wrīt on hīere ðā burg
 Hierusalēm?’ Ðā hālgan lārēowas ðonne him nīmað tigelan, ¹⁵⁵
 ðonne hīe ðāra eorðlicra mōnna heortan underfōð tō lāronne.
 Ðonne hīe lēcgeað ðā tiegla beforan hīe, ðe him beboden
 wæs ðæt hī scolden ðā ceastre Hierusalēm ón áwritan, ðonne
 hīe behealdað ealle ðā inngeðƿncas hīora mōdes, ƿnd suīðe
 geornlice gīemað ðæt hīe ðā eorðlican heortan gelæren, ƿnd ¹⁶⁰
 him ætiewen hwelc sīe ðære ūplica sibbe gesiehð, ƿnd hū
 ón īdelnesse mán óngiett Godes ðæt hefonlice wuldor³, gif
 hē ne ongiett hū mōnega costunga ðæs lytegan fēondes him
 ón feallað. Suīðe wel hē hit geicte mid ðysum, ðā hē cuæð:
 ‘Ymbsittað ðā burg suīðe gebyrdelice, ƿnd getrymiað ēow ¹⁶⁵
 wið hīe.’ Ðā hālgan lārēowas ymbsittað ðā tiegla, ðe sīo
 burg Hierusalēm ón ātiefred bið, ðonne hī ðām mēnniscan
 mōde, ðe ðeah ðæt ūplice líf sēcð, ætiewað hū manega him
 ón ðys andweardum life frēcenlice wiðerwearde unðēawas
 him wið feohtað, ƿnd hū æghwelc sýn bið sātigende ðæs ¹⁷⁰

¹ irene hierstepannan C.² Ezechiel H.³ wundor H.

ðiondan mōnnes. Qnd suæ suæ se hēre sceolde bion getry-
 med onbūtan Hierusalēm, suæ sculon bēon getrymed ðā
 word ðæs sācerdes ymbūtan ðæt mōd his hīeremōnna. Qnd
 ne sceal hē nō ðæt án bodigan his hīeremōnnum hū ðā
 175 synna him wið winnað, ac hē him sceal ēac cȳðan mid hwel-
 cum cræftum hē him wiðstōndan mæg. Swiðe ryhtlice wæs
 se ēaca ðærtō gedón, ðā mōn tō ðæm wītan cuæð: ‘Wyr-
 ceað fæsten ymb ðā burg.’ Wiotodlice fæsten wyrceð se
 hālgā lārīow ymb ðā burg ðæs mōdes ðe hē gelærð ðone
 180 cræft hū hit mæg costungum wiðstōndan¹, qnd him ēac
 gesægð hū ðæm mōnnum ðe him mægen qnd cræft wiexð,
 hū him ēac hwilum ēakiað æfter ðæm mægenum ðā cos-
 tunga. Be ðæm wæs swiðe ryhte gecueden: ‘Berað hire tó
 hlæd, qnd ymb-sittað hīe, qnd gāð tó mid rammum.’ Ðonne
 185 bireð ælc lārēow hlæd tō ðæs mōnnes mōde, ðonne hē him
 gecȳðð hū sio byrðen wiexð qnd hefegað. Eac hē ārærð²
 ceastre wið Hierusalēm, ðonne hē ðæm ryhtlicum inngeðonce
 his hīeremōnna foresægð ðā dīeglan sātenga ðæs lytegan
 fēondes, ðe hē him wēnan mæg. Qnd ēac hē bierð rammas
 190 ymbūtan ðæt mōd his hīeremōnna, ðonne hē him gecȳð mid
 hū scearpicum costungum wē sint æghwōnon ūtan be-
 hrincgde, qnd se weall ūres mægenes ðurhðýrelod³ mid ðæm
 scearpum rammum⁴ ðāra costunga. Qnd suaðēah nū, ðēah
 se lārēow ðis eall smēallice qnd openlice gecȳðe, ne forstēnt
 195 hit him noht, ne him nohte ðon mā ne bēoð forlætna his
 āgna synna, būton hē sie onæled mid ryhtwislicum andan
 wið his hīeremōnna scylda. Be ðæm is gīt⁵ swiðe ryhtlice
 gecueden tō ðæm wītan: ‘Genim ðe āne iserne⁶ hīerstepan-
 nan, qnd sēte betweoxn ðe qnd Hierusalēm for iserne weall.’
 200 Ðurh ðā pannan is getācnod se wielm ðæs mōdes, qnd ðurh

¹ wistondan *H.* ² aræð *H.* ³ -að *H.* ⁴ Ðan scearpan ramman *H.*;
 ðæm scearpan rammum *C.* ⁵ be ðiosum gīt is *C.* ⁶ irene.

ðæt isern ðæt mægen ðāra ðrēatunga. Hwæt is ðinga¹ ðe biterre² sīe on ðæs lārēowes mōde, oððe hit suiður gehierste ond gegremige ðonne se anda ðe for ryhtwīsnesse bið úpáhæfen? Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Pāulus onbærned, ðā hē cuæð: ‘Hwā bið medtrum, ðæt ic ne sīe ēac³ 207 for his ðingum sēoc? Oððe hwā bið gescēnded, ðæt mē for ðām ne scamige?’ Ond suā hwelc suā mid ðām Godes andan bið onæled, ne bið hē for giemelēste⁴ gehīened, ac hē bið stranglice wið ðā getrymed on ēcnesse. Bī ðām wæs suiðe ryhte gecueden tō ðām wītan: ‘Sēte iserne weall⁵ 210 betuh⁶ ðē ond ðā burh.’ Ðā isernan hierstepannan hē tæhte for iserne weall tō sēttanne betuh⁷ ðām wītan ond ðære byrig, for ðām nū ðā rēcceras ætiewað suā strangne andan ðy hie wiellað ðæt hie hiene eft hæbben on ðām ēcan life betux⁸ him ond hiera hieremōnnum tō isernum wealle, ðæt is tō gewit- 215 nesse ðæt hit him ne līcode, ðēah hē hit gebētan ne meahte.

For ðām ðonne ðæs rēcceres mōd wirð⁹ tō rēðe on ðære ðrēaunga, ðonne ābirst¹⁰ ðær hwilum hwæthwugu út ðæs ðe hē swūgian¹¹ sceolde. Ond oft ēac gelimpeð, ðonne hē tō suiðe ond tō ðearllīce ðrēapian wile his hieremōnn, 220 ðæt his word bēoð gehwīrfdō¹² tō unnyttre oferspræce. Donne sīo ðrēaung bið ungemetgad, ðonne bið ðæt mōd ðæs āgyltendan mid ormódnesse geðrysced. For ðām is micel ðearf, ðonne se rēða rēccere ongiett ðæt hē his hieremōnna mōd suiður gedrēfed hæfð ðonne hē scolde, ðæt hē 225 sōna for ðām hrēowsige, ðæt hē ðurh ðā hrēowsunga gemēte forgielfnesse beforan ðære Sōðfæsðnesse ðæs ðe hē ðurh ðā geornfulnesse his andan gesyngade. Ðæt ilce Dryhten God ús bisnade ðurh Moysen, ðā hē cuæð: ‘Gif hwā gonge bilwitlice mid his frīend tō wuda trēow tō ceorfanne, ond sīo 230

¹ ðinga *H.*² biterre *H.*³ giemeliste *C.*⁴ betweox *C.*⁵ betweoh *C.*⁶ wyrð *H.*⁷ abiersð *H.*⁸ sugian *H.*⁹ gehwyrfdō *H.*

æcs ðonne āwient of ðæm hielfe, ƿnd suā ungewealdes¹ of-
 slihð² his gefēran, hē ðonne sceal flēon to ānre³ ðāra ðrēora
 burga ðe tō friðstōwe gesette sint ƿnd libbe, ðylæs hwelc
 ðāra nīehstena ðæs ofslægenan for ðæm sære his ehte, ƿnd
 235 hine ðonne gefoo ƿnd ofslēa.' Tō wuda wē gāð mid ūrrum
 frēondum suā oft suā wē scēawiað ūrra⁴ hīeremōnna unðēaw-
 as; ƿnd bilwitlice wē hēawað ðone wudu, ðonne wē ðāra
 gyltendra scylda mid ārfæstes⁵ inngeðƿnces lāre anweg-āceor-
 fað. Ac sīo æcs wint of ðām hielfe, ƿnd ēac ūs of ðære
 240 hōnda, ðonne ðonne sīo lār wint on rēðnesse suīður ðonne
 mōn nīede scyle. Sīo æcs wient of ðæm hielfe, ðonne of
 ðære ðrēatunga gāð tō stūðlico word, ƿnd mid ðām his
 frēond gewundað, oððe ofsliehð, ðonne hē hine on unrōt-
 nesse oððe on ormōðnesse gebringð mid his edwīte, ðēah hē
 245 hit for lufum dō, ðæt hē geopenige his únðēawas. Suāðēah
 ðæt geðrēatade mōd bið suīðe raðe gehwierfed tō fīounga,
 gif him mōn tō ungemetlice mid ðære ðrēapunga oferfylgð
 suīður ðonne mōn ðyrfe. Ac sē sē ðe unwærlice ðone
 wudu⁶ hīewð, ƿnd suā his frēond ofsliehð, him bið nīððearf
 250 ðæt hē flēo tō ðāra ðrēora burga ānre, ðæt hē⁷ on sumere
 ðāra weorðe genēred, ðæt hē mōte libban; ðæt is ðæt hē
 gehweorfe tō hrēowsunga, ƿnd suā flēo tō ðāra ðrēora burga
 sumere, ðæt is tōhōpa ƿnd lufu ƿnd gelēafa. Sē tō ānre³
 ðāra burga gefliehð, ðonne mæg hē bīon orsorg ðæs mōnn-
 255 sliehtes: ðēah hine ðær mēten ðā nīehstan ðæs ofslægenan,
 ne slēað hī hiene nā; for ðæm ðonne se ðearla ƿnd se
 ryhtwisa Dēma cymð, sē ðe hine on ūrne geferscipe ðurh
 flāscses gecynd gemengde, ne wriecð hē mid nānum ðīngum
 ðā scylde on him, for ðæm under his forgiefnesse hine
 260 gefrieðode sīo lufu ƿnd se gelēafa ƿnd se tōhōpa.

¹ ungewealdes *H.*² ofsliehð *H.*³ anra *both.*⁴ ura *both.*⁵ ārfæsððes *H.*⁶ wuda *H.*⁷ om. in *H.*

IV.

THE VOYAGES OF OHTHERE AND WULFSTAN.

[King Alfred's Version of the Compendious History of the World by Orosius, by the Rev. J. Bosworth, London, 1859. There is another edition by Thorpe, forming an Appendix to the English translation of Pauli's Life of Alfred, in Bohn's Library.]

THESE voyages are an original insertion of Alfred into his translation of Orosius's History, and are therefore of the highest literary and philological value, as specimens of natural Alfredian prose. The work is preserved in two MSS., one, the Lauderdale (L.), contemporary, the other, the Cottonian (C.), of the eleventh century. The Lauderdale MS. is unfortunately defective, eight leaves having been cut out, which include the greater portion of our present text. I have, therefore, followed L. (as given in my forthcoming edition) as far as it goes, and given the rest from C. It will be seen, both from the fragment of L. here given, and also from the longer extract which follows, that the forms of the MS. are slightly less archaic than those of the Pastoral, although, on the whole, the two texts agree very closely.

Ohthere sǣde his hlāforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt hē ealra Norðmōnna norþmest būde. Hē cwæð þæt hē būde on þǣm lande norþweardum wiþ þā Westsǣ. Hē sǣde þēah þæt þæt¹ land sīe swīpe lang norþ þonan; ac hit is eal wēste, būton on fēawum stōwum styccemǣlum wīciað Fin-5 nas, on huntoðe on wintra, ond on sumera on fiscepe be

¹ one þæt omitted in L.

þære sá. Hē sǣde þæt hē æt sumum cirre wolde fandian
 hū longe þæt land norþryhte lǣge, oþþe hwæðer ænig monn
 be norðan þæm wēstenne būde. Þā fōr hē norþryhte be
 10 þæm lande: lēt him ealne weg þæt wēste land on ðæt stēor-
 bord, ond þā widsǣ on ðæt bæcbord þrīe dagas. Þā wæs
 hē swā feorr norþ swā þā hwælnuntan firrest farap. Þā fōr
 hē þāgiæt norþryhte swā feorr swā hē meahte on þæm oþrum
 þrim dagum gesiglan. Þā bēag þæt land þær ēastryhte,
 15 oþþe sēo sá inn on ðæt lond, hē nysse hwæðer, būton hē
 wisse ðæt hē ðær bád westanwindes ond hwōn norþan, ond
 siglde ðā¹ east be lande swā swā hē meahte on fēower dagum
 gesiglan. Þā sceolde hē ðær bidan ryhtnorþanwindes, for
 ðæm þæt land bēag þær sūþryhte, oþþe sēo sá inn on ðæt
 20 land, hē nysse hwæper. Þā siglde hē þonan sūðryhte be
 lande swā swā hē mehte on fīf dagum gesiglan. Ðā læg
 þær ān micel ēa ūp inn on þæt land. Þā cirdon hīe ūp inn
 on ðā ēa, for þæm hīe ne dorston forþ bi þære ēa siglan for
 unfriþe; for þæm ðæt land wæs eall gebūn on oþre healfe
 25 þære ēas. Ne mēte hē ær nán gebūn land, siþþan hē frōm
 his āgnum hám fōr; ac him wæs ealne weg wēste land on
 þæt stēorbord, būtan fiscerum ond fugelerum ond huntum,
 ond þæt wæron eall Finnas; ond him wæs á widsáe on
 ðæt bæcbord. Þā Beormas hæfdon swiþe wel gebúd² hira
 30 land: ac hīe ne dorston þær on cuman. Ac þāra Terfinna
 land wæs eal wēste, būton ðær huntan gewicodon, oþþe
 fisceras, oþþe fugeleras.

Fela spella him sǣdon þā Beormas ægþer ge of hiera
 āgnum lande ge of þæm landum þe ymb hīe ūtan wæron;
 35 ac hē nyste hwæt þæs sōþes wæs, for þæm hē hit self ne
 geseah. Þā Finnas, him þuhte, ond þā Beormas spræcon
 nēah ān geþeode. Swiþost hē fōr ðider, tōēacan þæs landes

¹ þanon C.² gebún C.

scēawunge, for þām horshwælum¹, for ðām hīe habbað swīpe æpele bān on hiora tōpum; (þā tēð hīe brohton sume þām cyninge); ond hiora hȳd² bið swīðe gōd tō sciprāpum³. 40
Se hwæl bið micle læssa þonne oðre hwalas: ne bið hē lengra ðonne syfan ȝlna lang; ac on his āgnum lande is se bētsta hwælhuntað: þā bēoð eahta and fēowertiges ȝlna lange, and þā mæstan, fiftiges ȝlna lange; þāra hē sæde þæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig on twām dagum. 45

Hē wæs swȳde spēdig man on þām æhtum þe heora spēda on bēoð, þæt is, on wiltrum. Hē hæfde þāgȳt, ðā hē þone cyninge sohte, tamra dēora unbebohtra syx hund. þā dēor hī hātað 'hrānas; ' þāra wæron syx stælhhrānas; ðā bēoð swȳðe dȳre mid Finnum, for ðām hȳ fōð þā wildan 50 hrānas mid. Hē wæs mid þām fyrstum mannum on þām lande: næfde hē þeah mā ðonne twentig hryðera, and twentig scēapa, and twentig swȳna; and þæt lȳtle þæt hē ȝrede, hē ȝrede mid horsan. Ac hyra ár is mæst on þām gafole þe ðā Finnas him⁴ gylðað. Þæt gafol bið on dēora 55 fellum, and on fugela feðerum, and hwales bāne, and on þām sciprāpum, þe bēoð of hwæles hȳde geworht, and of sēoles. Æghwīlc gylt be hys gebyrdum. Se byrdesta sceall gylðan fiftȳne mearðes fell, and fif hrānes, and ān beren⁴ fel, and tȳn ambra feðra, and berenne kyrtel oððe yterenne, and 60 twēgen sciprāpas³; ægþer sȳ syxtig ȝlna lang, oþer sȳ of hwæles hȳde geworht, oþer of sioles.

Hē sæde ðæt Norðmanna land wære swȳpe lang and swȳðe smæl. Eal þæt his man āðer oððe ȝttan oððe ȝrian mæg, þæt lið wið ðā sá; and þæt is þeah on sumum stōwum 65 swȳðe clūdig; and licgað wilde mōras wið ēastan and wið uppon emnlange þām bȳnum lande. On þām mōrum eardiað Finnas. And þæt bȳne land is ēasteward brādost,

¹ horschwælum *L.*

² here ends *L.*

³ scíp-.

⁴ beran.

and symle swā norðor swā smæltre. Eastewerð hit mæg
 70 bion syxtig mila brād, oppe hwēne brādre¹; and middeweard
 þritig oððe brādre; and norðewearð hē cwæð, þær hit
 smalost wære, þæt hit mihte bēon þrēora mila brād tō þām
 mōre; and se mór syðþan, on sumum stōwum, swā brād swā
 man mæg on twām wucum oferfēran; and on sumum
 75 stōwum swā brād swā man mæg on syx dagum oferfēran.

Ðonne is tōemnes þām lande sūðewearðum, on oðre
 healfe þæs mōres, Swēoland, op þæt land norðewearð; and
 tōemnes þām lande norðewearðum, Cwēna land. Þā Cwēnas
 hergiað hwilum on ðā Norðmenz ofer ðone mōr, hwilum
 80 þā Norðmenz on hȳ. And þær sint swiðe uicle mēras
 fersce geond þā mōras; and berað þā Cwēnas hyra scypu
 ofer land on ðā mēras, and þanon hergiað on ðā Norð-
 menz; hȳ habbað swȳðe lȳtle scypa and swȳðe leohte.

Ohthere sæde þæt sio scir hātte Hālgoland, þe hē on būde.
 85 Hē cwæð þæt nān manz ne būde be norðan him. Þonne
 is án port on sūðewearðum þām lande, þone² man hæt
 Scīringes hēal. Þyder hē cwæð þæt man ne mihte ge-
 seglian on ānum mōnðe, gyf man on niht wicode, and
 ælce dæge hælde ambyrne wind; and ealle ðā hwile hē
 90 sceal seglian be lande. And on þæt stēorbord him bið ærest
 Īraland, and þonne ðā ĭgland þe synd betux Īralande and
 þissum lande. Þonne is þis land, oð hē cymð tō Scīringes
 hēale, and ealne weg on þæt bæcbord Norðweg. Wið sūðan
 þone Scīringes hēal fylð swȳðe mycel sǣ ūp inz on ðæt
 95 lond; sēo is brādre þonne ænig manz ofer sēon mæge. And
 is Gotland on oðre healfe ongēan, and siððan³ Sillende. Sēo
 sǣ lið mænig hund mila ūp inz on þæt land.

And of Scīringes hēale hē cwæð ðæt hē seglode on fif
 dagan tō þām porte þe mon hæt æt Hǣpum; se stent

¹ brādre.² þonne.³ siððā.

betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and hȳrð in on 100
 Dene. Ðā hē þiderweard seglode¹ fram Scīringeshēale, þā
 wæs him on þæt bæcbord Denamearc and on þæt stēorbord
 widsæ prȳ dagas; and þā, twēgen dagas ær hē tō Hæpum
 cōme, him wæs on þæt stēorbord Gotland, and Sillende,
 and īglanda fela. On þām landum eardodon Ēngle, ær hī 105
 hider on land cōman. And hȳm wæs ðā twēgen dagas on
 ðæt bæcbord þā īgland þe in on² Dēnemeorce hȳrað.

Wulfstān sǣde þæt hē gefóre of Hæðum, þæt hē wære on
 Trūsō on syfan dagum and nihtum, þæt þæt scip wæs ealne
 weg yrnende under segle. Weonoðland him wæs on stēorbord, 110
 and on bæcbord him wæs Langaland, and Lǣland, and Fal-
 ster, and Scónēg; and þās land eall hȳrað tō Dēnemearcan.
 And þonne Burgenda land wæs ūs on bæcbord, and þā
 habbað him sylfe³ cyning. Þonne æfter Burgenda lande
 wæron ūs þās land, þā synd hātene ærest Blēcinga-ég, 115
 and Mēore, and Ēowland, and Gotland on bæcbord; and
 þās land hȳrað tō Swēom⁴. And Weonodland wæs ūs ealne
 weg on stēorbord oð Wislemūðan. Sēo Wisle is swȳðe
 mycel ēa, and hīo tōlīð Witland and Weonodland; and þæt
 Witland belimpeð tō Estum; and sēo Wisle lið út of Weon- 120
 odlande, and lið in Estmēre; and se Estmēre is hūru fiftēne
 mila brád. Þonne cymeð Ilfing ēastan in Estmēre of ðām
 mēre, ðe Trūsō standeð in stæðe; and cumað út samod in
 Estmēre, Ilfing ēastan of Estlande⁵, and Wisle sūðan of
 Winodlande. And þonne benimð Wisle Ilfing hire naman, 125
 and ligeð of þām mēre west and norð on sǣ; for ðȳ hit
 man hæt Wislemūða.

Þæt Estland⁶ is swȳðe mycel, and þær bið swȳðe manig
 burh, and on ælcere byrig bið cyningc. And þær bið swȳðe

¹ séglode.² omitted.³ sylf.⁴ Sweon.⁵ Eastlande.⁶ Eastland.

130 mycel hunig, and fiscnað; and se cyning and þā rīcostan
 menⁿ drincað mýran meolc, and þā unspēdigan¹ and þā
 þéowan drincað medo. Þær bið swýðe mycel gewinn be-
 twēonan him. And ne bið ðær nānig ealo gebrowen mid
 Estum, ac þær bið medo² genóh. And þær is mid Estum
 135 ðēaw, þonne þær bið manⁿ dēad, þæt hē lið inne unfor-
 bærned mid his māgum and frēondum mōnað, ge hwīlum
 twēgen; and þā kyningas, and þā oðre hēahðungene menⁿ,
 swā micle lencg swā hī māran spēda habbað, hwīlum healf
 gēar þæt hī bēoð unforbærned, and licgað bufan eorðan on
 140 hyra hūsum. And ealle þā hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær
 sceal bēon gedrync and plega, oð ðone dæg þe hī hine for-
 bærnað. Þonne þý ylcan dæge þe³ hī hine tō þæm áde
 beran wyllað, þonne tōdælað hī his feoh, þæt þær tō lāfe
 bið æfter þæm gedrynce and þæm plegan, on fíf oððe syx,
 145 hwýlum on mā, swā swā þæs fēos andefn bið. Ālēcgað hit
 ðonne forhwæga on ānre mīle þone mæstan dæl fram þæm
 tūne, þonne oðerne, ðonne þæne þridan, oþ þe hyt eall ālēd
 bið on þære ānre mīle; and sceall bēon se læsta dæl nýhst
 þæm tūne ðe se dēada manⁿ on líð. Ðonne sceolon bēon
 150 gesamnode ealle ðā menn ðe swyftoste hors habbað on þæm
 lande, forhwæga on fíf mīlum oððe on syx mīlum fram þæm
 fēo. Þonne ærnað hý ealle tōweard þæm fēo: ðonne cymeð
 se mann sē þæt swiftoste⁴ hors hafað tō þæm ærestan dæle
 and tō þæm mæstan, and swā ælc æfter oðrum, oþ hit bið
 155 eall genumen; and sē nimð þone læstan dæl sē nýhst þæm
 tūne þæt feoh gærneð⁵. And þonne rideð ælc hys weges
 mid ðan fēo, and hyt mōtan habban eall; and for ðý þær
 bēoð þā swifan hors ungefōge dýre. And þonne his ge-
 strēon bēoð þus eall āspēnded, þonne byrð man hine út, and
 160 forbærneð mid his wāpnum and hrægle; and swiðost ealle

¹ ún-.² médo.³ omitted.⁴ swifte.⁵ gærneð.

hys spēda h̃y forspēndað mid þan langan legere þæs dēadan
mannes inne, and þæs þe h̃y be þām wegum ālēcgað, þe
ða fremdan tō ærnað, and nimað. And þæt is mid Estum
þēaw þæt þær sceal ælces geðēodes mannⁿ bēon forbærned;
and gyf þār man án bān findeð unforbærned, hī hit sceolan 165
miclum gebētan. And þær is mid Estum¹ án mægð þæt
hī magon cyle gewyrcean; and þ̃y þær licgað þā dēadan
menⁿ swā lange, and ne fūliað, þæt h̃y wyrcað þone cyle
him² on. And þēah man āsette twēgen fætels full ealað
oððe wæteres, h̃y gedōð þæt ægper³ bið oferfrozen, sam 170
hit s̃y sumor sam winter.

¹ Eastum.² hine.³ oþer.

V.

ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF OROSIUS.

THE AMAZONS (I, 10).

[From the Lauderdale MS.]

Ær þām þe Rōmeburg getimbred wære iv hunde¹ win-
 trum ond hundehtatigum, Uesoges, Ægypta cyning, wæs
 winnende of sūðdæle Asiam, oð him se mæsta dæl wearð
 underþieded. Qnd hē Uesoges, Ægypta cyning, wæs siþþan
 5 mid fīrde farende on Scipþie on ðā norðdælas, ond his ærend-
 racan beforan ásēnde tō þære ðeode, ond him untwēogend-
 lice sēcgan hēt þæt hīe oðer² sceolden, opþe ðæt lōnd æt
 him ālēsan, opþe hē hīe wolde mid gefeohte fordōn ond
 forherigan. Hīe him þā gesceādwislice ondwyrdon, ond
 10 cwædon þæt hit gemālic³ wære ond unryhtlic þæt swā
 oferwlcnced cyning sceolde winnan on swā earm folc
 swā hīe wæron. Hēton him þēh þæt ondwyrd sēcgan
 þæt him lēofre wære wið hiene tō feohtanne þonne gafol
 tō gieldanne. Hīe þæt gelæstan swā, ond sōna þone
 15 cyning gefliemdōn mid his folce, ond him æfter folgiende
 wæron, ond ealle Ægypte āwēstan būton þām fenzlōndum
 ānum. Qnd þā hīe hāmweard wēndon be westan þære īe
 Eufrate, ealle Asiam hīe genēddon þæt hīe him gafol
 guldon, ond þær wæron fiftēne gēar ðæt lōnd herigende ond
 20 wēstende, oð heora wīf him sēndon ærendracan æfter, ond

¹ hund C.

² has been erased in L, and only the ð and r are visible.

³ gemahlic C.

him sǣdon ðæt hīe oððer dyden, oððe hām cōmen, oððe hīe him woldon oððerra weras cēosan. Hī þā þæt lōnd forlēton, and him hāmweard ferdon.

On þære ilcan tide wurdon twēgen æpelingas āfliemde of Scippian, Plenius and Scolopetius wæron hātene, and ge-²⁵ fōran þæt lōnd and gebūdon betuh Capadotiam and Pontum nēah þære læssan Asiam¹, and þær winnende wæron, oð hīe him þær eard genāmon. And hīe ðær æfter hrædlicre² tide from þām lōndlēodum þurh searwa³ ofslægene wurdon. Þā wurdon hiora wif swā sārige on hiora mōde,³⁰ and swā swiðlice gedrēfed, ægbær ge þāra æpelinga wif ge þāra oþerra monna þe mid him ofslægene wæron, þætte hīe wæpna nāman, tō þon ðæt hīe heora weras wrecan þohton. And hī þā hrædlice æfter þām ofslōgan ealle þā wæpnedmenⁿ þe him on nēaweste wæron. For þon hīe dydon swā³⁵ þe hīe woldon þætte þā oþere wif wæren emsārige him, þæt hīe sippan on him fultum hæfden, ðæt hīe mā mehten heora weras wrecan. Hī þā þā wif ealle tōgædere gecirdon, and on ðæt folc winnende wæron, and þā wæpnedmenⁿ slēande, oð hīe þæs lōndes hæfdon micel on hiora onwalde.⁴⁰ Þā under þām gewinne hīe genāmon frið wið þā wæpnedmenⁿ. Sippan wæs hiera þēaw þæt hīe ælce gēare ymbe twelf mōnað tōsōmne ferdon, and þær þonne bearna striendon. Eft þonne þā wif heora bearn cendon, þonne fēddon hīe þā mædencild, and slōgon þā hysecild, and þām mæden-⁴⁵ cildum hīe fortendun þæt swiðre brēost foran, þæt hit weaxan ne sceolde, þæt hīe hæfden þy strengran scyte; for þon hī mon hætt on Crēcisc *Amazanas*⁴, þæt is on Ænglisc 'fortende.'

~~##~~ Heora twā wæron heora cwēna, Marsepia and Lampida⁵⁰ wæron hātene. Hīe heora hēre on tū tōdældon; oþer æt hām bēon heora lōnd tō healdanne, oðer ut faran tō winn-

¹ Asian.² hrædlice.³ seara.⁴ Amazanas.

anne. Hīe siþþan geēodon Europe ond Asiam þone mæstan
 dæl, ond getimbredon Effesum þā burg, ond monege oðere
 55 on ðære læssan Asiam; ond siþþan hiera heres þone mæstan
 dæl hām sendon mid hiora herehýpe, ond þone oþerne dæl
 þær lēton þæt lond tō healdonne. Þær wearð Marsepia
 sio cwēn ofslagen ond micel þæs heres þe mid hieres beāftan
 wæs. Ðær wearð hire dohtor cwēn, Sinope. Sēo ilce cwēn
 60 Sinope, tōēacan hieres hwætscipe ond hieres mōnigfealdum
 dugupum, hieres lif geendade on mægðhāde. ~~†~~

On þām dagum wæs swā micel ege frōm ðām wifmōn-
 num, þætte Europe ne Asiam ne ealle þā nēahþeoda ne
 mehton āþencean ne ācræftan hū hī him wiðstondan mehten,
 65 ær þon hīe gecuron Ercol þone ent þæt hē hīe sceolde mid
 eallum Crēca cræftum beswican. Ond þeah ne dorste hē
 genēðan þæt hē hīe mid firde gefōre, ær hē ōngann mid
 Crēca scipun þe mōn 'dulmunus' hāett, þe mōn sægð þæt
 on ān scip mæge ān þūsend manna; ond þā nihtes on un-
 70 gearwe hī on bestæl, ond hīe swiþe forslōg ond fordyde;
 ond hwæðere ne mehte hīe þæs londes benāman. On ðām
 dagum þær wāron twā cwēna, þæt¹ wāron gesweostor,
 Anthiopa ond Orithia; ond þær wearð Orithia gefangen.
 Æfter hieres fēng tō ðām rice Pentesilia, sio on þām Troi-
 75 aniscan gefeohte swiþe mære gewearð.

Hit is scōndlic, cwæð Orosius, ymb swelc tō sprecanne,
 hwelc hit þā wæs, þā swā earme wif ond swā eððeodige hæf-
 don gegān þone cræftgestan dæl ond þā hwatestan mēn-
 ealles þises middangeardes, þæt wæs Asiam ond Europe,
 80 þā hīe fornēah mid ealle āwēston, ond ealda ceastra ond
 ealde byrig tōwurpon. Ond æfter ðām hīe dydon ægþer, ge
 cyninga rīcu settan ge nīwa² ceastra timbredon, ond ealle
 þā worold on hiora āgen gewill onwēndende wāron fol nēah
 c wintra. Ond swā gemune mēn wāron ælcas broces

¹ þa C.² niwu.

þætte hīe hit fol nēah tō nānum fācne ne tō nānum lāðe 8;
næfdon þætte þā earman wísmenⁿ hīe swā tintredon.

Qnd nū, þā ðā Gotan cōman of þām hwatestan mōn-
num Germania, þe ægðer ge Pirrus se rēða Crēca cyning,
ge Alexander, ge Iūlius se cræfstege cāsere, hīe alle frōm him
ondrēdon þæt hī hīe mid gefeohte sohten¹, hū ungemetlice² 90
gē Rómware bemurciað qnd besprecað þæt ēow nū wys
sīe³ on þiosan crīstendōme þonne þām þēodum þā wære,
for þon þā Gotan ēow hwón oferhergedon, qnd iowre burg
ābræcon, qnd iower fēawe ofslōgon; qnd for hiora cræftum
qnd for hiora hwætscipe iowra selfra anwald⁴ ēoweres un- 95
þonces habban mehton, þe nū lustlice sibbsumes friðes qnd
sumne dæl landes⁵ æt ēow biddende sindon, tō þon þæt hīe ēow
on fultume bēon mōten; qnd hit ær þiosan genōg æmettig
læg, qnd genōg wēste, qnd gē his nāne note ne hæfdon. Hū
blindlice mōnege þēoda sprecað ymb þone crīstendóm, þæt 100
hit nū wyrse sīe þonne hit ær wære, þæt hīe nellað geþen-
cean oþþe ne cunnon, hwær hit gewurde ær þām crīsten-
dōme, þæt ænegu þēod oþre hiere willum fripes bæde, būton
hiere þearf wære; oþþe hwær ænegu þēod æt oþerre mehte
frið begietan oððe mid golde oððe mid seolfre oþþe mid 105
ænige fēo, būton hē him underþiedd wære. Ac siþþan Crīst
geboren wæs, þe ealles middangeardes is sibb qnd frið, nāles
þæt án þæt menⁿ hīe mehten ālīesan mid fēo of þēowdōme,
ac ēac þēoda him betwēonum būton þēowdōme gesibbsume
wæron. Hū wēne gē hwelce sibbe þā weras hæfden ær 110
þām crīstendōme, þonne heora wif swā mōnigfeald yfel
dōnde wæron on þiosan middangearde?

¹ mid gefeohten *L.*; mid gefeohte sohte *C.*

² ún-

³ wysie.

⁴ anwaldes *both.*

⁵ from *C.*



CYRUS (II, 4).

Cīrus, Persa cyning, þe wē ær beforan sægdon, þā hwīle
 ðe Sabini ond Rōmane wunnon on þæm westdæle, þā hwīle
 wōnn hē ægþer ge on Scipþie ge on Indie, op hē hæfde
 mæst ealne þone ēastdæl āwēst; ond æfter ðæm fird gelædde
 5 tō Babylonia, þe þā welegre wæs þonne ænigu oþeru burg.
 Ac hiene Gandes sēo ēa¹ þæs oferfæreldeðes lōnge geleṭte, for
 þæm þe þær scipa næron: þæt is ealra ferscra wætera mæst,
 būton Eufrate. Þā gebēotode ān his ðegna þæt hē mid
 sunde þā ēa oferfaran wolde mid twām tyncenum; ac hiene
 10 se strēam fordráf. Ðā gebēotode Cīrus ðæt hē his ðegn on
 hire swā gewrecan wolde, þā hē swā grōm wearð on his
 mōde ond wip þā ēa gebolgen, þæt hīe mēhte wifmōn be
 hiere cnēowe ofer wadan, þær hēo ær wæs nigon mila brād,
 þonne hēo flēdy wæs. Hē þæt mid dædum gelæste, ond
 15 hīe ūpp forlēt an fēower hund éa ond on lx, ond sippan
 mid his fird e þær ofer fōr. Ond æfter þæm Eufrate þā éa,
 sēo is mæst eallra ferscra wætera, ond is irnende þurh midde-
 wearde Babylonia burg, hē hīe ēac mid gedelfe on mōnige
 ēa ūpp forlēt; ond sippan mid eallum his folce on ðære ēa
 20 gong on þā burg færende wæs, ond hīe gerahte.

Swā ungeliefedlic is ænigum mēnn þæt tō gesēcgenne, hū
 ænig mōn mēhte swelce burg gewyrcean swelce sīo wæs,
 oðþe eft ābreccan. Membrað se eht angann ærest timbran
 Babylonia, ond Ninus se cyning æfter him; ond Sameramis
 25 his cwēn hīe geendade æfter him on middewardum hiere
 rīce. Sēo burg wæs getimbred an fildum lande ond on
 swīpe emnum, ond hēo wæs swīpe fæger an tō lōcianne;
 ond hēo is swīpe ryhte fēowerscýte; ond þæs wealles micel-
 ness ond fæstness is ungeliefedlic tō sēcgenne: þæt is, þæt

¹ from C

hē is l ęlna brād, ęnd ii hund ęlna hēah, ęnd his ymbgong 30
 is hundseofontig mīla ęnd seofeða dæl ānre mīle, ęnd hē is
 geworht of tigelan ęnd of eorðtyrewan; ęnd ymbūtan þone
 weall is se mǣsta dīc, on þām is iernende se ungefōglecesta
 strēam; ęnd wiðūtan þām dīce is geworht twēgea ęlna hēah
 weall, ęnd būfan ðām mǣran wealle ofer ealne þone ymb- 35
 gong hē is mid stānenum wīghūsum beworht. Sēo ilce
 burg Babylonia, sēo ðe mǣst wæs ęnd ārest ealra burga,
 sēo is nū lǣst ęnd wēstast. Nū sēo burg swelc is, þe ār
 wæs ealra weorca fǣstast ęnd wunderlecast ęnd mǣrast,
 gelīce ęnd hēo wære tō bisene āsteald eallum middangearde, 40
 ęnd ēac swelce hēo self sprecende sīe tō eallum monncynne
 ęnd cweþe: ‘Nū ic þuss gehroren eam ęnd aweg-gewiten,
 hwæt, gē magan on mē ongietan ęnd oncnāwan þæt gē
 nānuht mid ēow nabbað fǣstes ne strōnges þætte þurhwuni-
 gean mæge.’

45

On ðām dagum þe Cīrus Persa cyning Babylonia ābræc¹,
 ðā wæs Croesus se līða cyning mid fīrde gefaren Babylo-
 niam tō fultume; ac þā hē wiste þæt hē² him on nānum ful-
 tome bēon ne mæhte, ęnd þæt sēo burg ābrocen wæs, hē
 him hāmweard fērde tō his āgnum rīce. ęnd him Cīrus 50
 wæs æfter fylgende, oð hē hiene gefēng, ęnd ofslōg. ęnd
 nū ūre Crīstne Rōma bespricð þæt hiere weallas³ for eal-
 dunge brosnien, nāles nā for þām þe hīo mid forheriunge
 swā gebismrad wære swā Babylonia wæs; ac hēo for hiere
 crīstendōme nū giet is gescild, ðæt ægþer ge hīo self ge hiere 55
 anweald is mā hrēosende for ealddōme ðonne of æniges
 cyninges nīede.

Æfter þām Cīrus gelædde fīrd on Scīppie, ęnd him ðær
 ān giong cyning mid fīrde ongēan fōr, ęnd his mōdor mid
 him, Damaris. Þā Cīrus fōr ofer þæt lōndgemære, ofer þā 60
 éa þe hātte Araxis, him þær se gionga cyning þæs oferfær-

¹ abrac.² hie.³ wealles.

eldes forwiernan mehte; ac hē for þāem nolde þy hē mid
 his folce getrūwade ðæt hē hiene beswīcan mehte, siþþan
 hē binnan ðāem gemære wære, ond wīcstōwa nāme. Ac þā
 65 Cīrus geāhsade þæt hiene se gionga cyning þær sēcean
 wolde, ond ēac þæt þāem folce seldsiene ond uncūðe wæron
 wīnes dryncas; hē for þāem of ðære wīcstōwe āfór on āne
 dīgle stōwe, ond þær beaefstan forlēt eall þæt þær liðes wæs ond
 swētes; þæt þā se gionga cyning swīðor micle wēnende wæs
 70 ðæt hīe þonon flēonde wæren þonne hīe ænigne swicdōm
 cýpan dorsten. Þā hīe hit þær swā æmēnne mētton, hīe ðær
 þā mid micelre blīðnesse būton gemetgunge þæt wīn drinc-
 ende wæron, oð hī heora selfra lýtēl geweald hæfdon. Hē
 þā Cīrus hīe þær besyrede ond mid ealle ofslōg; ond siþþan
 75 wæs farende þær ðæs cyninges mōdor mid þāem twām dælum
 þæs folces wuniende wæs, þā hē þone ðriddan dæl mid ðāem
 cyninge beswīcen hæfde. Hīo þā sēo cwēn Dameris mid
 micelre gnornunge ymb þæs cyninges slēge hiere suna þenc-
 ende wæs, hū hēo hit gewrecan mehte; ond þæt ēac mid
 80 dædum gelæste, ond hiere¹ folc on tú tōdælde, ægþer ge
 wīfmen, ge wæpnedmen for þon þe þær wīfmen feohtað
 swā same swā wæpnedmen. Hīo mid þāem healfan dæle
 beforan þāem cyninge farende wæs, swelce hēo flēonde wære,
 oð hīo hiene gelædde on ān micel slæd, ond se healfa dæl
 85 wæs Cīruse æfter fylgende. Þær wearþ Cīrus ofslægen, ond
 twā þūsēd monna mid him. Sēo cwēn hēt þā ðāem cyninge
 þæt hēafod of áceorfan, ond beweorpan on ānne cýlle, sē
 wæs āfýlled monnes blōdes, ond þus cwæð. ‘Þū þe þyrstende
 wære monnes blōdes xxx wintra, drync nū þīne fýlle.’

¹ hier.

VI.

THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN.

[From the Chronicle.]

871. Hēr cuōm se hēre tō Rēadingum on Westseaxe, ƿnd
 þæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas ūp. Þā gemētte hīe
 Æpelwulf aldormanƿ on Englafelda, ƿnd him þær wiƿ
 gefeaht, ƿnd sige nam. Þæs ymb iiii niht Æƿered cyning
 ƿnd Ælfred his brōƿur þær micle fierd tō Rēadingum gelæd- 5
 don, ƿnd wiƿ þone hēre gefuhton; ƿnd þær wæs micel wæl
 geslægen on gehwæpre hƿnd, ƿnd Æpelwulf aldormanƿ
 wearƿ ofslægen; ƿnd þā Deƿiscan ahton wælstōwe gewald.

Qnd þæs ymb iiii niht gefeaht Æƿered cyning ƿnd Ælfred
 his brōƿur wiƿ alne þone hēre on Æscedūne. Qnd hīe 10
 wærun on twām gefylcum: on ōprum wæs Bāchseƿg ƿnd
 Halfdēne þā hāƿnan cyningas, ƿnd on ōprum wæron þā
 eorlas. Qnd þā gefeaht se cyning Æƿered wiƿ þāra cyninga
 getruman, ƿnd þær wearƿ se cyning Bāgseƿg ofslægen; ƿnd
 Ælfred his brōƿur wiƿ þāra eorla getruman, ƿnd þær wearƿ 15
 Sidroc eorl ofslægen se alda, ƿnd Sidroc eorl se gioncga, ƿnd
 Ōsbearn eorl, ƿnd Fræna eorl, ƿnd Hareld eorl; ƿnd þā hēr-
 gas bēgen gefliemde, ƿnd fela þūsenda ofslægenra, ƿnd on
 feohtende wæron oƿ niht.

Qnd þæs ymb xiiii niht gefeaht Æƿered cyning ƿnd 20
 Ælfred his brōður wiƿ þone hēre æt Basengum, ƿnd þær þā
 Deƿiscan sige nāmon.

Qnd þæs ymb ii mōnaþ gefeaht Æþered cyning qnd
 Ælfred his brōþur wip þone hēre æt Mēretūne, qnd hīe
 25 wārun on tuām gefylcium, qnd hīe bütū gefliemdon, qnd
 lōnge on dæg sige ahton; qnd þær wearþ micel wælsliht on
 gehwæþere hōnd; qnd þā Dēniscan ahton wælstōwe gewald;
 qnd þær wearþ Hēahmund bisceop¹ ofslægen, qnd fela gōdra
 mōnna. Qnd æfter þissum gefeohte cuōm micel sumorlida.

30 Qnd þæs ofer Ēastron gefōr Æþered cyning; qnd hē
 rīcsode v gēar; qnd his līc līþ æt Wīnburnan.

þā fēng Ælfred Æþelwulfing his brōþur tō Wesseaxna
 rīce. Qnd þæs ymb ānne mōnaþ gefeaht Ælfred cyning wip
 alne þone hēre lýtle werede æt Wiltūne, qnd hine lōnge on
 35 dæg gefliemde, qnd þā Dēniscan ahton wælstōwe gewald.

Qnd þæs gēares wurdon viiii folcgefeoht gefohten wip
 þone hēre on þy cynerīce be sūþan Tēmese, qnd bütan þām
 þe him Ælfred þæs cyninges brōþur qnd ānlīpig aldormōn
 qnd cyninges þegnas oft rāde onridon þe mōn nā ne rīmde;
 40 qnd þæs gēares wārun ofslægene viiii eorlas qnd ān cyning.
 Qnd þy gēare nāmon Westseaxe friþ wip þone hēre.

¹ bisc'.

VII.

ALFRED AND GODRUM.

[From the Chronicle.]

878. Hēr hiene bestæl se hēre on midne winter ofer tuelftan¹ niht tō Cippanhamme, and geridon Wessexna lōnd and gesæton and micel þæs folces ofer sǣ ādræfdon, and þæs ōpres þone mǣstan dæl hīe geridon, and him tō gecirdon, būton þām cyninge Ælfrede: and hē lýtle werede 5 unīþelice æfter wudum fōr and on mōrfæstenum.

And þæs ilcan wintra wæs Inwæres brōþur and Healfðenes on Westsexum on Defenascīre mid xxiii scipum; and hiene mōn þær ofslōg, and decc mōnna mid him, and 10 xl mōnna his heres.

And þæs on Ēastron worhte Ælfred cyning lýtle werede geweorc æt Æþelinga-eigge; and of þām geweorce was winnende wiþ þone hēre and Sumursætna se dæl sē þær 15 nīehst wæs.

Þā on þære seofodan wiecan ofer Ēastron hē gerād tō 15 Ægbryhtes stāne be ēastan Sealwuda². And him tō cōm þær ongēn Sumorsæte alle, and Wilsætan, and Hāmtūnscīr, se dæl sē hiere behinon sē was, and his gefægene wærun. And hē fōr ymb āne niht of þām wīcum tō Īglēa, and þæs ymb āne tō Ēbandūne; and þær gefeaht wiþ alne þone hēre 20 and hiene gefliemde; and him æfter rād oþ þæt geweorc, and þær sæt xiv niht. And þā salde se hēre him foregislas

¹ tueltan.

² sealwyda.

ꝥnd micle āpas þæt hīe of his rice uuoldon; ꝥnd him ēac
gehēton þæt hiera kyning fulwihte onfōn wolde: ꝥnd hīe þæt
25 gelæston swā. Qnd þæs ymb iii wiecan cōm se cyning tō
him Godrum, þritiga sum þāra mōnna þe in þām hēre weor-
þuste wæron æt Alre, ꝥnd þæt is wip Æþelingga-eige, ꝥnd
his se cyning þær onfēng æt fulwihte, ꝥnd his crismlising
was æt Wepmōr. Qnd hē was xii niht mid þām cyninge;
30 ꝥnd hē hine miclum ꝥnd his gefēran mid fēo weorðude.

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VIII.

ALFRED'S WARS WITH THE DANES.

[From the Chronicle.]

THE narrative which follows is, like the two preceding ones, taken from the contemporary Parker MSS. The handwriting of this part of the MS. bears a close resemblance to that of the Lauderdale Orosius, and the same may be said of the language itself, which is clearly that of the end of Alfred's reign. Besides its great historical value, this piece deserves the most careful study as a perfect model of Old English prose. Mr. Earle justly says (Intro. p. xvi.): 'This is the most remarkable piece of writing in the whole series of Chronicles. It is a warm, vigorous, earnest narrative, free from the rigidity of the other annals, full of life and originality. Compared with this passage, every other piece of prose, not in these Chronicles merely, but throughout the whole range of extant Saxon literature, must assume a secondary rank.'

893. Hēr on þysum gēare fōr se micla hēre, þe wē gefyrn ymbe spræcon, eft of þām ēastrice westweard tō Bunnan, and þær wurdon gescipode, swā þæt hīe āsēttan him on āne sīþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle; and þā cōmon ūp on Lime-ne-mūþan mid ccl hunde scipa. Se mūþa is on ēastewardre 5 Cēnt, æt þæs miclan wuda ēastēnde þe wē Andred hātað. Se wudu is ēastlang and westlang hundtwēlfstiges mīla lang, oþþe lēngra, and þrītiges mīla brād. Sēo ēa þe wē ær ymbe spræcon hīð ūt of þām wealda. On þā ēa hī tugon ūp hiora scipu oþ þone weald, iv mīla fram þām mūþan ūte-10

weardum, ond þær ābræcon ān geweorc: inne on þæm fæstenne¹ sæton fēawa cirlice menū on, ond wæs sām-worht.

þā sōna æfter þæm cōm Hæsten mid lxxx scipa ūp on
15 Tēnese-mūðan, ond worhte him geweorc æt Middeltūne,
ond se ōþer hēre æt Apuldre.

894. On þys gēare, þæt wæs ymb twelf mōnað þæs þe
hīe on þæm ēastrice geweorc geworht hæfdon, Norphymbre
ond Eāstengle hæfdon Ælfrede cyninge āpas geseald, ond
20 Eāstengle foregīsla vi: ond þēh ofer þā trēowa, swā oft swā
þā ōpre hērgas mid ealle hērige ūt fōron, þonne fōron hīe,
oppe mid oppe on heora healfe ān. þā gegaderade Ælfred
cyning his fierd, ond fōr þæt hē gewīcode betwuh þæm twām
hērgum, þær þær hē niehst rymet hæfde for wudufæstenne
25 ond² for wæterfæstenne, swā þæt hē mehte ægþerne geræcan,
gif hīe ænigne feld sēcan wolden. þā fōron hīe siþpan æfter
þæm wealda hlōpum ond floccradum, bī swā hwaperre efes
swā hit þonne fierdlēas wæs. Ond hī³ mon ēac mid ōprum
floccum sohte mæstra daga ælce, oppe on niht, ge of þære
30 fierde ge ēac of þæm burgum. Hæfde se cyning his fierd
on tū tōnumen, swā þæt hīe wæron simle healfe æt hām,
healfe ūte, būtan þæm monnum þe þā burga healdan scolden.
Ne cōm se hēre oftor eall ūte of þæm setum þonne tuwwa:
ōpre siþe þā hīe ærest tō londe cōmon, ær sīo fierd gesam-
35 nod wære; ōpre siþe þā hīe of þæm setum faran woldon.
þā hīe gefēngon micle hērehyð, ond þā woldon fērian norþ-
weardes ofer Tēnese inn on Eāstseaxe ongēan þā scipu. þā
forrad sīo fierd hīe foran, ond him wið gefeahht æt Fearn-
hamme, ond þone hēre gefliemde, ond þā hērehyþa āhred-
40 don; ond hīe flugon ofer Tēnese būton ælcum forda; þā
ūp be Colne on ānne iggað. þā besæt sīo fierd hīe þær
ūtan þā hwile þe hīe þær lengest mehte hæfdon; ac hī hæf-

¹ fenne.² ond.³ him.

don þā heora stemn gesetenne ond hiora mēte genotudne; ond wæs se cyng þā þiderweardes on fære, mid þære scire þe mid him fierdedon. Þā hē þā wæs þiderweardes, ond 45 sio oþeru ferd wæs hāmweardes; ond ðā Ðeniscan sæton þær behindan, for þām hiora cyning wæs gewundod on þām gefeohte, þæt hī hine ne mēhton fērian.

Þā gegaderedon þā þe in Norphymbrum būgeað, ond on Ēastenglum sum hund scipa, ond fōron sūð ymbūtan, ond 50 sum fēowertig scipa norþ ymbūtan, ond ymbsæton ān geweorc on Defnascire be þære Norpsæ; ond þā þe sūð ymbūtan fōron, ymbsæton Exancester. Þā se cyng þæt hierde, þā wēnde hē hine west wið Exanceastres mid ealre þære fierde, būton swīpe gewaldenum dæle ēastewardes 55 þæs folces.

Þā fōron forð op þe hīe cōmon tō Lundenbyrg, ond þā mid þām burgwarum ond þām fultume þe him westan cōm fōron ēast tō Bēamflēote. Wæs Hæsten þā þær cumen mid his herge, þe ær æt Middeltūne sæt; ond ēac se micla 60 here wæs þā þær tō cumen, þe ær on Limene-mūþan sæt æt Apuldre. Hæfde Hæsten ær geworht þæt geweorc æt Bēamflēote, ond wæs þā ūt āfaren on hergaþ, ond wæs se micla here æt hām. Þā fōron hīe tō, ond gefliemdon þone here, ond þæt geweorc ābræcon, ond genāmon eal þæt þær 65 binnan wæs, ge on fēo, ge on wifum, ge ēac on bearnum, ond brohton eall inn tō Lundenbyrig; ond þā scipu eall oðþe tōbræcon, opþe forbærndon, opþe tō Lundenbyrig brohton, opþe tō Hrōfescastre; ond Hæstenes wif ond his suna twēgen mon brohte tō þām cyninge, ond hē hī him eft 70 āgeaf, for þām þe hiora wæs oþer his godsunu, oþer Æðeredes ealdormannes. Hæfdon hī hiora onfangen ær Hæsten tō Bēamflēote cōme, ond hē him hæfde geseald gīslas ond āðas; ond se cyng him ēac wel feoh sealde, ond ēac swā þā hē þone cniht āgef ond þæt wif. Ac sōna swā hīe tō 75

Bēamflēote¹ cōmon, ƿnd þæt geweorc geworct wæs, swā hērgode hē his rīce, þone ilcan ƿnde þe Æþered his cum-ƿæder healdan sceolde; ƿnd eft ƿþre sīþe hē wæs on hērgað gclend on þæt ilce rīce, þā þā mōn his geweorc ābræc.

80 þā se cyning hine þā west wēnde mid þære fierde wið Exan-cestres, swā ic ær sēde, ƿnd se hēre þā burg beseten hæfde, þā hē þær tō gefaren wæs, þā ēodon hīe tō hiora scipum.

þā hē þā wið þone hēre þær wæst ābisgod wæs, ƿnd þā hērgas wæron þā gegaderode bēgen tō Sceōbyrig on Ēast-
 85 seaxum, ƿnd þær geweorc worhtun², fōron bēgen ætgædere ūp be Tēmese; ƿnd him cōm micel ēaca tō ægþer ge of Ēastenglum ge of Norphymbrum. Fōron þā ūp be Tēmese ƿþ þæt hīe gedýdon æt Sæferne; þā ūp be Sæferne. þā gegaderode Æþered ealdormōnn, ƿnd Æþelm ealdormann,
 90 ƿnd Æþelnōþ ealdormann, ƿnd þā cinges þegnas þe þā æt hām æt þām geweorcum wæron, of ælcra byrig be ēastan Pedredan, ge be westan Sealwuda ge be ēastan, ge ēac be norþan Tēmese, ƿnd be westan Sæfern, ge ēac sum dæl þæs Norðwēal-cynnes. þā hīe þā ealle gegaderode wæron, þā
 95 offōron hīe þone hēre hindan æt Buttingtūne, on Sæferne stape, ƿnd hine þær ūtan besæton on ælce healfe, on ānum fæstenne. þā hīe ðā fela wucena sēton on twā healfe þære³ é, ƿnd se cyng wæs⁴ west⁴ on Defnum wiþ þone sciphære, þā wæron hīe mid mēteliceste gewægde, ƿnd hæfdon micelne
 100 dæl þāra horsa freten, ƿnd þā ƿþre wæron hungre ācwolen. þā ēodon hīe ūt tō ðām mōnnum þe on ēasthealfe þære é wīcodon, ƿnd him wiþ gefuhton; ƿnd þā Crīstnan hæfdon sige. ƿnd þær wearð Ordhēh cyninges þegn ofslāgen, ƿnd ēac mōnige ƿþre cyninges þegnas⁵ ofslāgen; ƿnd se dæl þe
 105 þær aweg cōm wurdon on flēame genērede.

þā hīe on Ēastseaxe cōmon tō hiora geweorce ƿnd tō

¹ Bēamfleote.

² worhtum.

³ þær.

⁴ wæwest; we over line.

⁵ þegn.

hiora scipum, þā gegaderade sīo lāf eft of Ēastenglum ond of Norðhymbrum micelne hēre onforan winter, ond besæston hira wif ond hira scipu ond hira feoh on Ēastenglum, ond fōron ānstreces dāges ond nihtes, þæt hīe gedydon on ānre 110 wēstre ceastre on Wirhealum, sēo is Lēgaceaster gehāten. Þā ne mēhte sēo fird hīe nā hindan offaran, ær hīe wæron inne on þām geweorce; besæton þeah þæt geweorc ūtan sume twēgen dagas, ond genāmon cēapes eall þæt þær būton wæs, ond þā mēn ofslōgon þe hīe foran forrīdan mēhton 115 būtan geweorce, ond þæt corn eall forbærndon, ond mid hira horsum frēttan on ælcra efenehðe. Ond þæt wæs ymb twelf mōnað þæs þe hīe ær hider ofer sē cōmon.

895. Qnd¹ þā sōna æfter þām, on ðys gēre, fōr se hēre of Wirheale inn on Norðwēalas, for þām hīe ðær sittan ne 120 mēhton: þæt wæs for ðy þe hīe wæron benumene ægðer ge þæs cēapes ge þæs cornes ðe hīe gehergod hæfdon. Þā hīe ðā eft ūt of Norðwēalum wendon mid þære hērehyðe þe hīe ðær genumen hæfdon, þā fōron hīe ofer Norðhymbra lōnd ond Ēastengla, swā swā sēo fird hīe gerācan ne mēhte, 125 oþ þæt hīe cōmon on Ēastseaxna lōnd ēasteward on ān īgland þæt is ūte on þære sáe, þæt is Mēresīg hāten.

Qnd þā se hēre eft hāmward wende þe Exanceaster beseten hæfde, þā hergodon hīe ūp on Sūðseaxum nēah Cisseceastre, ond þā burgware hīe gefliemdon, ond hira 130 mōnig hund ofslōgon, ond hira scipu sumu genāmon.

Ðā þy ylcān gēre onforan winter þā Dēniscan þe on Mēresīge sēton tugon hira scipu ūp on Tēmese, ond þā ūp on Lȳgan. Þæt wæs ymb twā gēr þæs þe hīe hider ofer sáe cōmon. 135

896. Qnd² þy ylcān gēre worhte se foresprecena hēre geweorc be Lȳgan, xx mīla bufan Lundenbyrig. Þā þæs on sumera fōron micel dæl þāra burgwara, ond ēac swā

¹ ond.² on.

140 ðpres folces, þæt hīe gedydon æt þāra Ðeniscana geweorce,
 140 qnd þær wurdon gefliemde, qnd sume fēower cyninges
 þegnas ofslægene. Þā þæs on hærfeste þā wicode se cyng
 on nēaweste þære byrig, þā hwīle þe hīe hira corn gerypon,
 þæt þā Ðeniscan him ne mehton þæs rīpes forwiernan. Þā
 sume dæge rād se cyng ūp be þære éa, qnd gehāwade hwær
 145 mōn mehte þā éa forwyrcean, þæt hīe ne mehton þā scipu
 ūt brengan. Qnd hīe ðā swā dydon: worhton ðā tú geweorc
 on¹ twā healfe þære éas. Þā hīe ðā þæt geweorc furpum
 ongunnen hæfdon, qnd þærtō gewīcod hæfdon, þā onget se
 hēre þæt hīe ne mehton þā scipu ūt brengan. Þā forlēton
 150 hīe hīe, qnd ēodon ofer land þæt hīe gedydon æt Cwātbyrce
 be Sæfern, qnd þær geweorc² worhton. Þā rād sēo fird west
 æfter þām hērige, qnd þā menⁿ of Lundenbyrig gefētodon þā
 scipu, qnd þā ealle þe hīe álædan ne mehton tōbræcon, qnd
 þā þe þær stælwyrðe wæron binnan Lundenbyrig gebrohton.
 155 Qnd þā Ðeniscan hæfdon hira wīf befæst innan Ēastengle,
 ær hīe ūt of þām geweorce fōron. Þā sæton hīe þone winter
 æt Cwātbyrce. Þæt wæs ymb þreo gēr þæs þe hīe on
 Limene-mūðan cōmon hider ofer sá.

897. Ðā þæs on sumera on ðysum gēre tōfór se hēre, sum
 160 on Ēastengle, sum on Norðhymbre. Qnd þā þe feohlēase
 wæron him þær scipu begēton, qnd sūð ofer sá fōron tō
 Sigene.

Næfde se hēre, Godes þonces, Angelcynnⁿ ealles for swiðe
 gebrocod, ac hīe wæron micle swīpor gebrocede on þām þrim
 165 gēarum mid cēapes cwilde qnd mōnna; ealles swīpost mid
 þām þæt manige þāra sēlestena cynges þēna þe þær on
 londe wæron forðferdon on þām þrym gēarum. Þāra wæs
 sum Swiðulf biscop on Hrōfescastre, qnd Cēolmund ealdor-
 mōnⁿ on Cēnt, qnd Beorhtulf ealdormōnⁿ on Ēastseaxum,
 170 qnd Wulfred ealdormōnⁿ on Hāmtūnscire, qnd Ealhheard

¹ ón.² gewerc.

biscop æt Dorceceastre, ond Æadulf cynges þegn on Sūð-seaxum, ond Beornulf wicgefēra on Winteceastre, ond Æcgulf cynges horsþegn, ond manige ēac him, þēh ic ðā geðung-nestan nēemde.

Þȳ ilcan gēare drehton þā hērgas on Ēastēnglum ond on 175 Norðhymbrum Westseaxna lōnd swiðe be þām sūðstæðe mid stælhērgum, ealra swiþust mid ðām æscum þe hīe fela gēara ār timbredon. Þā hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbran lang scipu ongēn ðā æscas; þā wæron ful nēah tū swā lange swā þā oðru; sume hæfdon LX āra, sume má; þā wæron ægðer 180 ge swiftran, ge unwealtran, ge ēac hierran¹ þonne þā oðru; næron nāwðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Dēnisc, būton² swā him selfum ðuhte þæt hīe nytwyrðoste bēon meahten. Þā æt sumum cirre þæs ilcan gēares cōmon þær sex scipu tō Wiht, ond þær mycel yfel gedydon, ægðer ge on Defenum 185 ge wel hwær be ðām sáriman. Þā hēt se cyng faran mid nigonum tō þāra nīwena scipa; ond forfōron him þone mūðan foran on ūtermere. Þā fōron hīe mid þrim scipum ūt ongēn hīe, ond þrēo stōdon æt ufewardum þām mūðan on drȳgum; wæron þā mēn̄ uppe on lōnde of ágáne. Þā 190 gefēngon hīe þāra þrēora scipa tū æt ðām mūðan ūtewardum, ond þā mēn̄ ofslōgon, ond þæt án oðwand; on þām wæron ēac þā mēn̄ ofslægene būton fifum; þā cōmon for ðȳ on weg³ ðe ðāra ōperra scipu ásæton. Þā wurdon ēac swiðe unēðelice áseten: þrēo ásæton on ðā healfe þæs dē- 195 opes ðe ðā Dēniscan scipu áseten wæron, ond þā oðru eall on ōþre healfe, þæt hira ne mehte nān tō oðrum. Ac ðā þæt wæter wæs áhēbbad fela furlanga frōm þām scipum, þā ēodan ðā Dēniscan frōm þām þrim scipum tō þām oðrum þrim þe on hira healfe beēbbade wæron, ond hīe þā þær ge- 200 fuhton. Þær wearð ofslægen Lucumon cynges gerēfa, ond

¹ hieran.² bute.³ wég.

Wulfheard Friesa, ⁊nd Æbbe Friesa, ⁊nd Æðelhere Friesa,
 ⁊nd Æðelferð cynges genēat, ⁊nd ealra mōnna, Fresiscra
 ⁊nd Engliscra LXII, ⁊nd þāra Dēniscena cxx. Þā cōm
 205 þām Dēniscum scipum þēh ær flōd tō, ær þā Crīstnan meħ-
 ten hira ūt áscūfan¹, ⁊nd hīe for ðȳ ūt oðrēowon. Þā
 wæron hīe tō þām gesārgode þæt hīe ne meħton Sūðseaxna
 lōnd ūtan berōwan, ac hira þær tū sē on lōnd wearp; ⁊nd
 þā menn mōn lædde tō Winteceastre tō þām cynge, ⁊nd hē
 210 hīe ðær āhōn hēt; ⁊nd þā menn cōmon on Ēastengle þe on
 þām ánum scipe wæron swiðe forwundode.

¹ *altered from áscuton.*

I.X.

FROM ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BOETHIUS.

[King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, by the Rev. S. Fox. London, Bohn, 1864. There are also older editions by Cardale and Rawlinson.]

No contemporary MS. exists of Alfred's translation of Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*. The Cottonian MS. (Otho, A 6), however, which apparently belongs to the first half of the tenth century, still preserves the original Alfredian forms in most cases. I have therefore followed that MS., which has unfortunately been damaged by fire, so that here and there a letter is doubtful. The later Bodleian MS. is of little value for the forms, but it gives a text which is quite independent of that of C., as is shown by its retention of the correct reading against C. in several cases.

Hit gelamp gīo ðætte ān hearpere wæs on ðære ðiode ðe
Ðracia hātte, sīo wæs on Crēca rīce; se hearpere wæs
swiðe ungefræglīce good, ðæs nama wæs Orfeus; hē hæfde
ān swiðe ænlic wif, sīo wæs hāten Eurydice. Ðā ongon¹ mōn
sēcgan be ðām hearpere, þæt hē meahte hearpian þæt se
wudu wagode, ond þā stānas hī styredon for ðy swēge, ond
wildu dīor ðær woldon tō irnan ond stōndan, swilce hī tamu
wæren, swā stille, ðeah him mēn² oððe hundas wið ēoden,
ðæt hī hī nā ne onscunedon. Ðā sædon hī þæt ðæs
hearperes wif sceolde ācwelan, ond hire sāwle mōn sceolde
lædan tō helle. Ðā sceolde se hearpere weorðan swā sārīg,
þæt hē ne mihte ongemōng oðrum mannum bīon, ac tēah tō

wuda, ƿnd sæt on ðæm muntum, ægðer ge dæges ge nihtes,
wēop ƿnd hearpode, ðæt ðā wudas bifodon, ƿnd ðā ēa stō-
15 don, ƿnd nān heort ne onscunode nænne lēon, ne nān hara
nænne hund, ne nān nēat nyste nænne andan ne nænne ege
tō oðrum, for ðære mergðe ðæs sōnes. Ðā ðæm hearpere
ðā ðuhte ðæt hine nānes ðinges ne lyste on ðisse worulde,
ðā ðohte hē ðæt hē wolde gesēcan helle godu, ƿnd onginnan
20 him oļeccan mid his hearpan, ƿnd biddan þæt hī him āgēa-
fen¹ eft his wif. Þā hē ðā ðider cōm, ðā sceolde cuman
ðære helle hund ongēan hine, þæs nama wæs Cerverus, sē
sceolde habban þrīo hēafdu, ƿnd onfægnian² mid his steorte,
ƿnd plegian wið hine for his hearpunga. Ðā wæs ðær ēac
25 swiðe egeslic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bion Caron, sē
hæfde ēac þrīo hēafdu, ƿnd wæs swiðe oreald. Ðā onƿon
se hearpere hine biddan þæt hē hine gemundbyrde ðā hwile
þe hē ðær wære, ƿnd hine gesundne eft ðonan brohte. Ðā
gehēt he him ðæt, for ðæm hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcūðan
30 sōnes. Ðā ēode hē furður oð hē gemette³ ðā graman
gydena⁴ ðe folcisce mēn hātað *Parcas*, ðā hī sēgað ðæt on
nānum mēn nyton nāne āre, ac ælcum mēn wrecen be his
gewyrhtum; þā hī sēgað ðæt walden ælces mannes wyrde.
Ðā onƿon hē biddan heora miltse⁵; ðā ongunnon hī wēpan
35 mid him. Ðā ēode hē furður, ƿnd him urnon ealle hēllwaran
ongēan, ƿnd læddon hine tō hiora cininge, ƿnd ongunnon
ealle sprecan mid him, ƿnd biddan þæs ðe hē bæd. Qnd
þæt unstillu hwēol ðe Ixion wæs tō gebunden, Levita cyning,
for his scylde, ðæt oðstōd for his hearpunga, ƿnd Tantulus se
40 cyning, ðe on ðisse worulde ungemetlice gīfre wæs, ƿnd him
ðær ðæt ilce yfel fyligde⁶ ðære gīfernesse, hē gestilde. Qnd
se vultor sceolde forlætan ðæt hē ne slāt ðā lifre Tyties⁷ ðæs
cyniges, ðe hine ær mid ðy wītnode; ƿnd eall hēllwara

¹ agefan C.² ongan fægnian B.³ mette C.⁴ metena C.⁵ blisse C.⁶ filgde C.⁷ sticces (?) C.

wītu gestildon, ðā hwīle þe hē beforan ðām cyninge hearpode. Ðā hē ðā lōnge ƿnd lōnge hearpode, ðā cleopode se hehl- 45 wara cyning, ƿnd cwæð: ‘Wuton āgīfan ðām ƿsne his wīf, for ðām hē hī hæfð geearnad mid his hearpunga.’ Bebeād him ðā ðæt hē geare wisse, ðæt hē¹ hine nāfre under bæc ne besāwe, siððan hē ðƿnanweard wære, ƿnd sæde, gif hē hine under bæc besāwe, ðæt hē sceolde forlætan ðæt wīf. Ac 50 ðā lufe mƿn mæg swīðe unēaðe oððe nā forbēodan: wei lā wei! hwæt Orpheus ðā lædde his wīf mid him, oð ðe hē cōm on þæt gemære leohtes ƿnd ðēostro; ðā ēode þæt wīf æfter him. Ðā hē forð on ðæt leoht cōm, ðā beseah hē hine under bæc wið ðæs wifes; ðā losade hīo him sōna. Ðās lēasan 55 spell² lērað gehwylcne mƿn ðāra ðe wilnað helle ðiostro tō flionne, ƿnd tō ðæs sōðan Godes liohte tō cumanne, ðæt hē hine ne besio tō his ealdan yflum, swā ðæt hē hī eft swā fullice fulfrēme, swā hē hī ær dyde; for ðām swā hwā swā mid fulle willan his mōd wēnt tō ðām yflum ðe hē ær 60 forlēt, ƿnd hī ðonne fullfrēmeð, ƿnd hī him ðonne fullice līciað, and hē hī nāfre forlætan ne ðencð, ðonne forlȳst hē eall his ærran good, būton hē hit eft gebēte.

¹ *om. in both.*² *om. in C.*

X.

ACCOUNT OF THE POET CÆDMON.

[From Alfred's Beda, IV. 24.]

ALFRED'S translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History is preserved in several MSS., all of which are, however, at least a century later than Alfred's time. I have not attempted a critical text, but have followed the Corpus MS., at Oxford (279), only occasionally adopting the readings of the other MSS. The readings at the foot of the page are those of the Oxford Cp., unless otherwise denoted. A new critical edition of Alfred's Beda is a great want, Smith's edition¹ being now antiquated.

On þysse abbudissan mynstre wæs sum brōðor synderlice mid godcundre gyfe gemæred and geweorþað, for þon hē gewunade gerisenlice lēoð wyrcean, þā þe tō æfēstnesse and tō ārfæstnesse belumpon; swā þætte swā hwæt swā hē
 5 of godcundum stafum þurh bōceras geleornade, þæt hē æfter medmiclum fæce in scopgereorde mid þā mæstan swētnesse and inbryrdnesse² geglencde, and in Englisc-gereorde wel gehwær forðbrohte; and for his lēoðsongum mōnigra mōnna mōd oft tō worolde forhohnesse, and tō geþeodnesse
 10 þæs heofonlican lifes onbærnde wæron. And eac swylce mōnige oðre æfter him in Ongelpēode ongunnon æfæste lēoð wyrcean, ac nænig hwæþere him þæt gelice dōn ne³ meahte; for þon hē nālæs frōm mōnnum ne þurh mōnn gelæred wæs þæt hē þone lēoðcræft geleornade, ac hē wæs
 15 godcundlice gefultumod, and þurh Godes gyfe þone songcræft onfēng; and hē for þon næfre noht lēasunga⁴, ne idles lēopes wyrcean ne³ meahte, ac efne þā án þā þe tō

¹ *Historiae Ecclesiasticae Gentis Anglorum Libb. V. Cantabrigiae, 1722.*

² inbryduesse.

³ omitted.

⁴ -unge.

æfæstnesse belumpon and his þære¹ æfæstan tungan gedafenode singan.

Wæs hē se mōn in weoruldhāde gesetod oð² ðā tide þe hē 20
wæs gelyfedre ylde, and hē næfre ænig lēoð geleornade:
and hē for þon oft in gebēorscipe, þonne þær wæs³ blisse
intinga gedēmed, þæt hie ealle sceolden þurh endebyrd-
nesse be hearpan singan, þonne hē geseah þā hearpan him
nēalæcan, þonne ārās hē for sōme from þām symble, and 25
hām ēode tō his hūse. Þā hē þæt þā sumre tide dyde, þæt
hē forlēt þā hūs þæs gebēorscipes, and ūt wæs gongende
tō nēata scypene, þāra heord him wæs þære nihte beboden,
ðā hē þā þær in gelimplicre⁴ tide his limo on rēste gesette
and onslæpte, þā stōd him sum mōn æt þurh swefn, and 30
hine hālette and grētte, and hine be his naman nēme:
'Cædmōn⁵, sing mē hwæthwegu⁶.' Þā andswarode hē, and
cwæð: 'Ne cōn ic noht singan, and ic for þon of þyssum
gebēorscipe ūt ēode, and hider gewāt, for þon ic noht cūðe.'
Eft hē cwæð sē þe mid him sprecende wæs: 'Hwæðere þū 35
meaht mē singan.' Cwæð hē: 'Hwæt sceal ic singan?'
Cwæð hē: 'Sing mē Frumsceaft.' Þā hē þā þās andsware
onfēng, ðā ongan hē sōna singan, in hērenesse Godes
Scyppendes, þā fers and þā word þe hē næfre ne gehyrde,
þāra endebyrdnes þis is: 40

Nū wē sculan hērian heofonrices Weard,
Metodes mihte and his mōdgebōnc,
wera Wuldorfæder; swā hē wundra gehwæs,
ēce Dryhten, ord⁷ onstealde.

Hē ærest gesceōp eorðan bearnum 45
heofon tō hrōfe, hālig Scyppend;
ðā middangeard⁸, mōncynnes Weard,
ēce Dryhten, æfter tēode
firum foldan, Frēa Ælmihtig.

¹ þa all. ² oð. ³ wæs. ⁴ -lice. ⁵ cedmon.
⁶ æthwegu. ⁷ oórd. ⁸ middon-

- 50 Ðā ārās hē frōm þām slāpe, and eall þā þe hē slāpende
 song fæste in gemynde hæfde, and þām wordum sōna
 mōnig word in þæt ylce gemet Gode wyrþes songes tōge-
 þēodde. Þā cōm hē on marne tō þām tūngerēfan, sē þe
 his ealdormōn wæs, sāde him hwylce gyfe hē onfēng;
 55 and hē hine sōna tō þære abbudyssan gelædde, and hire þæt
 cȳðde and sægde. Ðā hēt hēo gesōmnian ealle þā gelær-
 destan mēn and þā leorneras, and him andweardum hēt
 sēcgan þæt swefn, and þæt lēoð singan, þætte ealra heora
 dōme gecoren wære, hwæt oððe hwōnon þæt cumen wære.
 60 Þā wæs him eallum gesegen, swā swā hit wæs, þæt him
 wære frōm Dryhtne sylfum heofonlic gyfu forgifen. Ðā
 rehton hīe him and sægdon sum hālig spel and godcundre
 lāre word; bebudon him þā, gif hē mihte, þæt hē him sum
 sunge, and in ¹ swinsunge ¹ lēoðsonges þæt gehwyrfde. Ðā hē
 65 þā hæfde þā wisan onfangene, þā ēode hē hām tō his hūse,
 and cōm eft on morgen, and þȳ betstan lēoðe geglēnged
 him āsong and āgeaf þæt him beboden wæs.

Ðā ongann sēo abbudysse clyppan and lufian þā Godes
 gyfe in þām mēn, and hēo hine þā mōnode and lærde, þæt
 70 hē weoroldhād forlēte, and munuchāde onfēnge; and hē
 þæt wel þafode; and hēo hine in þæt mynster onfēng mid
 his gōdum, and hine geþēodde tō gesōmnunge þāra Godes
 þēowa, and hēt hine lēran þæt getæl þæs hālgan stāres and
 spellas; and hē eall þā hē in gehērnesse geleornian mihte,
 75 mid hine gemyngade, and swā swā clāne nēten eodorcende
 in þæt swēteste lēoð gehwyrfde, and his song and his lēoð
 wæron swā wynsum tō gehȳrenne, ðæt þā sylfan his lārēowas
 æt his mūðe writon and leornodon. Song hē ærest be mid-
 dangeardes gesceape and be fruman mōncynnes, and eal
 80 þæt stār Genesis (þæt is sēo æreste Moises bōc), and eft be
 ūtgonge Israēla folces of Ægypta ² lōnde, and be inngonge
 þæs gehātlōndes, and be oðrum mōnigum spellum þæs hāl-

¹ omitted.² egypta.

gan gewrites canōnes bōca, and be Crīstes mēnniscnesse, and be his prōwunge, and be his ūpāstignesne on heofonas, and bi þæs Hālgan Gāstes cyme, and þāra apostola 85 lāre; and eft bi þām ege þæs tōweardan dōmes, and be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wītes, and be swētnesse þæs heofonlican rīces hē mōnig lēoþ geworhte; and swylce ēac oþer mōnig be þām godcundum frēmsumnessum and dōmum hē geworhte. On eallum þām hē geornlice gūmde þæt hē 90 mēn ātuge fram synna lufan and mǎndǣda, and tō lufan and tō geornfullnesse āwēhte gōdra dǣda; for þon hē wæs se mōn swīðe ǣfǣst, and reogollicum þēodscypum ēaðmōdlice underþēoded; and wið ðām þā ðe on oþre wīsan dōn woldon, hē wæs mid wylme micelre ellenwōdnesse on- 95 bærned, and hē for þon fægere ende his lif betūnde and geendade.

For þon þā þære tīde nēalǣcte¹ his gewitenesse and forðfōre, þā wæs hē fēowertūne dagum ǣr þæt hē wæs licumlicre untrymnesse prycced and hēfigad, hwæpere tō þon 100 gemetlice þæt hē ealle þā tīd mihte ge spreca ge gangan. Wæs þær on nēaweste untrumra manna hūs, on þām hyra ðēaw wæs þæt hī þā untruman and þā þe æt forðfōre wāron in lǣdan sceoldan, and him þær ætsōmne þēnian. Þā bād hē his þēn on ǣfenne þære nihte þe hē of worulde gangende 105 wæs þæt hē on þām hūse him stōwe gegearwade, þæt hē rēstan mihte. Þā wundrade se þeng for hwon hē þæs bāde, for þon him þuhte þæt his forðfōre swā nēh ne wære: dyde hwæpere swā swā hē cwæð and bebēad. And mid þy hē þā þær on rēste ēode, and hē gefēonde mōde sumu þing 110 ætgædere mid him sprecende and glēowiende wæs þe þær ǣr inne wāron, þā wæs ofer middeniht þæt hē frægn hwæper hī ænig hūs l þærinne hæfdon? Þā andswarodon hīe and² cwædon: ‘Hwīlc pearf is þē hūsles? ne þīnre forðfōre swā

¹ nealecte.² and.

- 115 nēh is, nū þū þus rōtlice and þus glædlice tō ūs sprecende
 eart.' Cwæð hē eft: 'Berað mē hwæpere hūsl tō.' þā hē
 hit þā on handa hæfde, þā fræng hē hwæper hī ealle smylte
 mōd and būtan eallum incan blīðe tō him hæfdon? þā
 andswarodon hī ealle, and cwædon þæt hī nēnigne incan
 120 tō him wīstan, ac hī ealle him swīðe blīðemōde wæron,
 and hī wrixendlice hine bædon þæt hē him eallum blīðe
 wære. þā andswarode hē and cwæð: 'Mīne brōþro þā
 lēofan, ic eom swīðe blīðmōd tō ēow and tō eallum Godes
 mōnnum.' And hē swā wæs hine getrymmende mid þȳ heo-
 125 fonlican wegneste, and him ōpres lifes inǵang gearwade.
 Ðā gýt hē frægn hū nēh þære tīde wære þætte þā brōþor
 ārisan sceoldon, and Godes solc lēran, and heora uhtsang
 singan? Andswarodon¹ hī: 'Nis hit feorr tō þon.' Cwæð
 hē: 'Tela, utan wē wel þære tīde bīdan;' and þā him gebæd,
 130 and hine gesēnade mid Crīstes rōdetācne, and his hēafod
 onhylde tō þām bolstre, and medmycel fæc onslæpte, and swā
 mid stillnesse his lif geēndade. And swā wæs geworden
 þætte swā swā hē hlūtre mōde and bylewite, and smyltre
 willsumnesse Dryhtne þēowde, þæt hē ēac swylce swā smylte
 135 dēaðe middangeard wæs forlētende, and tō his gesyhðe
 becōm. And sēo tunge þe swā mōnig hālweūde word on
 þæs Scyppendes lof gesette, hē þā swylce ēac þā ytemestan
 word on his herenesse hine sylfne sēniende and his gāst
 in his handa bebēodende betȳnde. Ēac swylce þæt is ge-
 140 sewen² þæt hē wære gewiss his sylfes forðfōre of þām þe wē
 nū sēcgan hȳrdon.

¹ andswearodon.² gesægd.

XI.

FROM THE LAWS.

THE following extracts from the Laws of Ine are taken from the Corpus MS. (No. 383) at Cambridge, of the beginning of the 10th century.

Ic Ine mid Godes gife Wesseaxna kyning, mid geðeahte
ꝥnd mid lāre Cēnredes mīnes fæder, ꝥnd Hēddes mīnes
biscepes, ꝥnd Eorcenwoldes mīnes biscepes, mid eallum
mīnum ealdormōnnum, ꝥnd þām ieldstan witum mīnre
ðēode, ꝥnd eac micelre gesōmnunge Godes ðēowa, wæs⁵
smēagende be ðære hālo ūrra sāwla, ꝥnd be ðām stapole
ūres rīces, þætte ryht æw ꝥnd ryhte cynedōmas ðurh ūre
folc gefæstnode ꝥnd getrymede wæron, þætte nænig ealdor-
mōnna ne ūs undergeðēodedra æfter þām wære āwēndende
ðās ūre dōmas.

10

Be Godes ðēowa regole.

1. Ærest wē bebēodað þætte Godes ðēowas hiora ryht-
regol on ryht healdon. Æfter þām wē bebēodað þætte
ealles folces æw ꝥnd dōmas ðus sien gehealdene :

Be cildum.

15

2. Cild binnan ðritegum nihta sie gefulwad. Gif hit swā
ne sie, xxx scillinga gebēte. Gif hit ðonne sie dēad būtan
fulwihte, gebēte hē hit mid eallum ðām ðe hē āge.

Be sunnan-dæges weorcum.

3. Gif ðēowmonn wyrce on sunnan-dæg be his hlāfordes²⁰
hāse, sie hē frīoh, ꝥnd se hlāford geselle xxx scillinga
tō wīte.

Be gefeohtum.

6. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges hūse, sīe hē scyldig
 25 ealles his ierfes, ƿnd sīe on cyninges dōme hwæðer hē lif
 āge þe nāge.

Gif hwā on mynster gefeohte, cxx scillinga gebēte.

Gif hwā on ealdormōnnes hūse gefeohte oððe on oðres
 geðungenes witan, lx scillinga gebēte hē, ƿnd oþer lx
 30 scillinga geselle tō wīte.

Gif ðonne on ƿafolgeldan hūse oððe on gebūres gefeohte,
 xxx¹ scillinga tō wīte geselle, ƿnd þām gebūre vi scillinga.

ƿnd þeah hit sīe on middum felda gefohten, xxx¹ scil-
 linga tō wīte sīe āgifen.

35 Gif ðonne on gebēorscipe hīe gecīden, ƿnd oðer hiora
 mid geðylde hit forbere, geselle se oðer xxx scillinga tō wīte.

Be stale.

7. Gif hwā stalie swā his wīf nyte ƿnd his bearn, geselle
 lx scillinga tō wīte.

40 Gif hē ðonne stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīredes,
 ƿngen hīe ealle on ðeowot. xwintre cniht mæg bīon ðiefðe
 gewita.

Be gefongenum ðeofum.

12 (13). Gif ðeof sīe gefongen, swelte hē dēaðe, oððe his
 45 lif be his were man āliese.

Ðeofas wē hātað oð vii mēn, frōm vii hlōð oð xxxv;
 siððan bið here.

Be feorran-cumenum mēn būtan wege gemetton.

20. Gif feorrcund mēn oððe frēnde būtan wege geond
 50 wudu ƿonge, ƿnd ne hrieme ne horn blāwe, for ðeof hē bið
 tō prōfianne, oððe tō slēanne, oððe tō āliesanne.

¹ cxx.

Be ðon þe mōn wif bygge, ƿnd þonne sio gift
tōstande.

31. Gif mōn wif gebycgge, ƿnd sio gyft forð ne cume,
āgife þæt feoh, ƿnd forgielde, ƿnd gebēte þām byrgean, swā 55
his borgbryce sīe.

Be Wilisces mōnnes lōndhæfene.

32. Gif Wilisc mōn hæbbe hīde lōndes, his wer bið cxx
scillinga; gif hē þonne healfe¹ hæbbe, lxxx scillinga; gif hē
nānig hæbbe, lx scillinga. 60

Be wuda bærnette.

43. Ðonne mōn bēam on wuda forbærne, ƿnd weorðe
yppe on þone ðe hit dyde, gielde hē ful wite: geselle lx
scillinga; for þām þe fȳr bið þeof.

Gif mōn āfelle on wuda wel mōnega trēowa, ƿnd wyrð 65
eft undierne, forgielde iii trēowu, ælc mid xxx scillinga. Ne
ðearf hē hiora má geldan, wære hiora swā fela swā hiora
wære, for þon sio æsc² bið melda, nalles ðeof.

Be wuda onfenge būtan lēafe.

44. Gif mōn þonne āceorfe ān trēow, þæt mæge xxx swīna 70
under gestandan, ƿnd wyrð undierne, geselle lx scillinga.

Be ðon ðe ðēowwealh frīone mōnns ofslēa.³

74. Gif ðēowwealh Engliscne mōnnan ofslīhð, þonne
sceal sē ðe hine āh weorpan hine tō honda hlāforde ƿnd
mægum, oððe lx scillinga gesellan wið his fēore. 75

Gif hē þonne þone cēap nelle fore gesellan, þonne mōt
hine se hlāford gefrēogan. Gelden siððan his mægum þone
wer, gif hē mægburg hæbbe frēo. Gif hē næbbe, hēden his
þā gefān.

¹ healfes.

² æsc.

³ ofslēa.

XII.

CHARTERS.

THE two following charters are given from the contemporary documents, the first from the Stowe, the second from the British Museum collection. Although they are grants of land in Kent and Mercia respectively, they are in the ordinary West-Saxon dialect of the period.

1

EADGIFU.

961.

Ēadgifu cȳþ þām arcebiscope and Crīstes cyrcean hȳrede,
hū hire land cōm æt Cūlingon. Þæt is þæt hire lēfde hire
fæder land and bōc, swā hē mid rihte beget, and him his
yldran læfdon. Hit gelamp þæt hire fæder āborgude xxx
5 punda æt Godan, and betæhte him þæt land þæs fēos tō
ānwēdde; and hē hit hæfde vii winter. Þā gelamp emb þā
tīd þæt man bēonn ealle Cantware tō wīgge, tō Holme. Þā
nolde Sigelm hire fæder tō wīgge faron mid nānes mannes
scette unāgifnum, and āgef þā Godan xxx punda, and becwæp
10 Ēadgife his dehter lānd, and bōc sealde. Þā hē on wīgge
āfeallen wæs, þā ætsōc Goda þæs fēos āgīstes, and þæs
landes wyrnde, oð þæs on syxtan gēare. Þā spræc hit
fæstlice Byrhsige Dȳrincg swā lange oð þā witan þe þā
wæron gerehton Ēadgife þæt hēo sceolde hire fæder hand
15 geclēnsian be swā myclan fēo. And hēo þæs āþ lēdde on
ealre pēode gewitnesse tō Æglesforda, and þær geclēnsude
hire fæder þæs āgīstes be xxx punda āpe. Þā gýt hēo ne

mōste landes brūcan, ær hire frýnd fundon æt Æadwearde cyncege þæt hē him þæt land forbēad, swā hē æniges brūcan wolde; and hē hit swā ālēt. Þā gelamp on fyrste þæt se 20 cynincg Godan oncūpe swā swýþe, swā him man ætrehte bēc and land, ealle þā þe hē ahte. And se cynincg hine þā and ealle his āre mid bōcum and landum forgeaf Æadgife tō āteonne swā swā hēo wolde. Þā cwæð hēo þæt hēo ne dorste for Gode him swā lēanian swā hē hire tō geearnud 25 hæfde, and āgef him ealle his land, būton twām sulungum æt Osterlande; and nolde þā bēc āgifan ær hēo wyste hū getriwlice hē hī æt landum healdan wolde.

Þā gewāt Æadweard cyncege, and fēncg Æpelstān tō rice. Þā Godan sāl þuhte, þā gesohte hē þone kynincg Æpelstān, 30 and bād þæt hē him geþingude wiþ Æadgife his bōca edgift. And se cyncege þā swā dyde. And hēo him ealle āgef būton Osterlandes bēc. And hē þā bēc unnendre handa hire tō lēt, and þāra ōperra mid ēaðmēttum geþancude; and ufen an þæt twēlfa sum hire āþ sealde, for geborene and 35 ungeborene, þæt þis æfre geset spēc wære. And þis wæs gedōn on Æpelstānes kynincges gewitnesse and his wytena æt Hamme wiþ Læwe. And Æadgifu hæfde land mid bōcum þāra twēgea cyninga dagas hire suna. Ðā Æadræd geendude, and man Æadgife berýpte ælcere āre, 40 þā nāmon Godan twēgen suna, Lēofstān and Lēofric, on Æadgife þās twā forespecenan land æt Cūlingon and æt Osterlande, and sædon þām cilde Æadwige, þe þā gecoren wæs, þæt hī rihtur hiora wæren þonne hire.

Þæt þā swā wæs oþ Æadgār astipude. And hē and his 45 wytan gerehton þæt hī mǣnfull rēaflic gedōn hæfden; and hī hire āre gerehton and āgefōn. Þā nam Æadgifu, be þæs cynincges lēafe and gewitnesse and ealra his bisceopa, þā bēc, and land betæhte intō Crīstes cyrcean: mid hire āgenum handum ūp on þone altare lēde, þan hīrede on 50

ēcnesse tō āre, and hire sāwle tó rēste; and cwæþ þæt Crīst sylf mid eallum heofonlicum mægne þane āwyrge on ēcnesse þe þās gife æfre āwēnde oþpe gewanude. Þus cōm þeos ār intō Crīstes cyrcean hýrede.

2

EADMUND.

944.

In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi! Quom quidem trans-euntis mundi vicissitudo cotidie per incrementa temporum crescendo decrescit, et ampliando minuitur, crescentibusque re-
pentinis variorum incurs[u]m ruinis vicinus finis terminus esse
5 cunctis in proximo cernitur. Idcirco vanis ac transibilibus
rebus mansura coelestis patriae praemia m[er]ca[nda] sunt.

Quam ob causam ego Eādmundus, gentis Anglorum rex, cuidam pontifici meo mihiq[ue] dilecto, nomine Ælfrīco, ob ipsius laudabili ob[edi]entiae zelo ejusdemque servitute placabili, dig-
10 natus sum impertiri xxx mansas in illo loco ubi jam dudum
solicolae illius regionis n[omen] inposuerunt æt Baddan-byrig and tō Doddanforda and tō Eferdūne. Tali autem tenore hoc
praefatae munificentiae munus tradendo concessi, ut possideat et firmiter teneat hanc praedictam terram perpetualiter, cum
15 omnibus utensilibus quae Deus coelorum in ipso telluris gramine creavit. Tam in notis causis et ignotis, in modicis et in magnis campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, silvarumque densita-
tibus donans donabo libertatem, ut postquam humani generis fragilitatem deseruerit, et ad desiderabilem jucunditatis viam
20 per gratiam superni judicis adierit, succedentium sibi cui-cumque libuerit aeternaliter derelinquat, ceu superius prae-notavi. Sit autem praedictum rus liber ab omni fiscali tributo saeculariumque servitutum exactione exinanitum, sine expeditione et pontis arcisve instructione. Praecipioque in

*nomine Dei summi tam nobis viventibus quam aetiam se-
quentibus divina praecepta praedicantibus hujus libertatis
statula ad irritum deducere minime quispiam praesumat.
Quisquis benivola mente meam donationem amplificare sala-
gerit in hoc praesenti saeculo vitam illius prospera feliciter
longiiturnae uitae gaudia teneat. Si quis autem propria teme-
ritate violenter invadere praesumpserit, sciat se procul dubio
ante tribunal districti judicis titubantem tremebundumque
rationem redditurum, nisi prius digna satisfactione emendare
maluerit.*

Istis terminibus praedicta terra circumgyrata esse videtur. 35
Dis sint þā landgemæra and se embegang þāra landa tō
Baddan-byrig and tō Doddan-forda and tō Eferdūne. Ðæt is
þonne ærest æt Baddan-byrg westweardre and norðweardre
æt þām lýtlan tōclofenan beorge. Þonne on gerihte of ðām
beorge norð tō Weargedūne, betweox þā lýtlan twēgen 40
beorgas. Þæt þær norð andlang ðære lýtlan díc æt þæs
grāfes ende oð ðā smalan ðornas. Ðonne of ðām þornum úp
on ðā lýtlan dūne middewearde¹. Þonne of ðære dūne ēast
on foxhülle ēastweardre. Þonne geūðe ic Ælfwine and
Beorhtulfe þæs lēas and þæs hammes be norðan þære lýtlan 45
díc. Ðonne lið ðæt gemære on gerihte of fōxhülle norðe-
weardre on þone holan weg æt hinde-hlýpan. Þonne of
hindehlýpan on þone wylle æt þām lēa ufeweardan. Of ðām
wylle on ðæt heorotsol. Of ðām heorotsol norð on
gerihte on ðone beorg. Þonne of ðām beorge on gerihte 50
tō ðām lēa. Þæt forð be lēa on wiðigwylles hēafud. Of
ðan wylle norð on gerihte on ðā ðórnehtan dūne tōemnes
þām geate æt þære ealdan byrg. Þæt fram ðām geate on
gerihte ēast tō mærpytte. Þonne of ðām pytte on gerihte
tō ðām stāne æt þām wylle wið norðan mæres-dæl. Þonne 55
sūð on gerihte andlang Wætlinga-stræt² on þone weg tō

¹ -dre.² wæcl-.

Weoduninga gemære. Þonne west andlang weges on ðone lýtlan beorg, ðær se stocc stōð. Ðæt þonan sūðrihte on ðone ealdan mylier, þær þā welegas standað. Ðæt west andlang
60 burnan, oð hit cymð þær Bliðe út-scýt. Ðæt andlang Bliðan oð ðā stānbricgge. Ðæt east of ðære bricgge andlang dīc, oð ðone hāþenan byrgels. Of þām byrgelse forð norð be wyrtruman oð ðæs heges ende be Weoduninga gemære. Ðæt þonan andlang gemæres on gerihte tō ðām stocce on
65 eastewardan þām lēa. Of ðām stocce sūðrihte on þære stræt. Andlang stræt tō þære fyrh ðe scýt sūðrihte tō þære miclan stræt æt þæs wylles hēafde æt Snōces-cumbes gemære. Ðæt west andlang stræt on ðone æsc. Ðæt fram ðām æsce andlang stræt betweox þā twēgen lēas on ðā
70 ealdan sealtstræt oð ðone steort. Fram þām steorte andlang þæs fūlan brōces oð Bliðan. Ðonne is þæt land æt Snōces-cumbe healf þæs cinges healf uncer Brentinges, būton mē God geunne and mīn hlāford þæt hē his mē geunnan wille. Þonne gæþ sio mearc forð andlang Bliðan west, oð ðæt sēo
75 lacu út-scýt on Bliðan wiðufan stānbricgge. Ðæt norð andlang lace oð ðā dīc. Þonne andlang dīc oð ðone weg þe scýt tō Fealuwes-lēa on þām slade. Ðæt on Fealuwes-lēa, þær Ælfric biscep rēdan hēt tō þære ealdan dīc. Andlang dīc tō ðām wege þe scýt úp tō ðām hricgge.
80 Andlang hricgges tō þām wege þe scýt fram Fealuwes-lēa tō Baddan-bý āne lýtle hwile. Þonne of ðære apuldre þe stęnt wið westan þām wege þurh þone lēa tō þām miclan hāslwride. Of ðām hāslwride ādūn on þā blacan rixa. Of þām rixun on þā lýtlan hecggan æt þām wege þe scýt
85 fram Baddan-bý tō cearwyllun. Andlang weges oð ðone brōc þe scýt tō Fealuwes-lēa tō þām forda. Ðæt west æfre andlang brōces oð ðone weg þe scýt tō Stæfertūne wið sūðan þā ealdan burh æt Baddan-byrg. Ðæt west andlang weges oð tōemnes þære miclan dīc oð westewearde þā

burh. Andlang ðære dīc and be þære byrg westweardre 90
norð oð ðone tōbrocenan beorg, ðe þær is tōclofen on
norðweardre and on westweardre Baddan-byrg.

*Acta est haec praefata¹ donatio anno ab incarnatione Dominis
nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXLIII, indictione II.*

*Ego Eādmundus rex Anglorum praefatam donationem cum 95
sigillo sancte crucis confirmavi. Ego Eadred ejusdem regis
frater praedictum donum consignavi. Ego Eādgifu ejusdem regis
mater confirmavi cum sigillo sancte crucis. Ego Oda Doro-
bonensis ecclesiae archiepiscopus ejusdem regis donationem
cum tropheo agiae crucis subarravi. Ego Wulfstān archi- 100
episcopus ejusdem regis donationem confirmavi. Ego Dēodred
Lundoniensis ecclesiae episcopus, consensi. Ego Ælfhēah
Wintaniensis ecclesiae episcopus, triumphalem tropheum agiae
crucis inpres[s]i. Ego Cēnwald episcopus consensi. Ego Ælfred
episcopus confirmavi. Ego Æpelgār eptscopus roboravi. Ego 105
Wulfsie episcopus consignavi. Ego Wulfhelm episcopus subar-
ravi. Æpelstān dux. Æpelwold dux. Æpelstān dux.
Ealhhelm dux. Aðelmund dux. Wulfgār minister. Eād-
mund minister. Ælfsie minister. Ælfstān minister. Wulfric
minister. Ælfsie minister. Æpelgeard minister. Wulfric 110
minister. Wihtgār minister. Ælfred minister. Æþered
minister.*

3

PURSTAN.

1049.

Hēr cȳð on þysan gewrite þæt Pūrstān geann þæs landes
æt Wimbisc intō Crīstes-cyrcean for his sāule and for
Lēofware, and for Æðelgȳðe, þām hīrede tō fōstre, æfter
Pūrstānes dæge and æfter Æpelgȳðe, būton twām hidan.

¹ Praefacta.

5 And gelæste se hīred æt Crīstes-cyrcean for þūrstānes
sāule and for Æþelgyðe þām hīrede intō Sancte Augustine
twelf pund be getale.

þis syndon þa gewitnysse þæs cwydes: Æadwērd kyncg,
and Ælfgifu sēo hlāfdige, and Æadsige arcebiscop, and
10 Ælfric arcebiscop, and Godwine eorl, and Lēofric eorl,
and Ælfgār þæs eorles sunu¹, and Ælfwārd biscop on
Lundene, and Ælfwine biscop on Win[tan]ceastre, and
Stigand prēost, and Æadwold prēost, and Lēofcild scirgerēfa,
and Ōsulf Fīla, and Ufic, and Ælfwine Wulfredes sunu,
15 and Ælfric Wihtgāres sunu, and ealle þā þegenas on Æast-
sexan.

And bēon heora mēnn frīge æfter heora bēira dæge.
Ond n[e] āstinge nān mann æfter heora dæge on þæt land
būton se hīred æt Crīstes-cyrcean; and yrfan hī swā hī
20 wyrðe witan. And þissera gewrita sindan þrēo: ān is æt
Crīstes-cyrcean; oððer æt Sancte Augustine; þridde mid heom
sylfan.

4

ÆADWEARD.

1057-65.

Æadward kynge grēt wel Wulfwī biscop and Lēofwine
eorl, and ealle mīne þeignes on Heortfordscire frēondlice;
and ic² kyþe ēow þæt Lēofsī Dudde sunu hafað gegiven
Crīste and Sancte Petre intō Westmynstre þridde healve
5 hīde landes æt Wurmelēa be mīnre gelēafan and be mīnre
unnan. God ēow gehealde.

¹ Ælgar þes eorles sune.² ic.

XIII.

ÆLFRIC'S HOMILIES¹.

THE two following homilies have been selected, the first as a characteristic specimen of Ælfric's simple narrative style, the second as showing that command of the tender and pathetic in which he excels. Both are perfect models of style, and deserve the most careful study. The present text is based on a comparison of the three oldest MSS. I could gain access to, namely the Cambridge (Public Library) MS. used by Thorpe (C.), the Bodleian (B.), and the Royal (British Museum) (R.), all of which are contemporary, or nearly so, with Ælfric himself. Of these the best is certainly C., with which R. closely agrees. B., on the other hand, is carelessly written, and full of omissions, but has many valuable forms. I have therefore generally followed C., only occasionally substituting the spellings of the other MSS. The various readings of B. have in most cases been disregarded as obvious errors, my object not being to supply an apparatus criticus, but simply to select from the MSS. what is most instructive for the student. Nor have I attempted a genealogical classification of the MSS. Such a task could only be attempted by an editor of the whole body of Homilies, and its difficulties would be very considerable on account of the large number of MSS. and the remarkably small divergence of their readings,—at least among the better ones.

¹ The Homilies of Ælfric, by B. Thorpe, Esq. (Ælfric Society), 1843.

THE ASSUMPTION OF ST. JOHN THE APOSTLE.

IŌHANNES se Godspellere, Crīstes dȳrling, wearð on ðysum dæge tō heofenan rīces myrhðe þurh Godes nēosunge genumen. Hē wæs Crīstes mōddrian sunu, and hē hine lufode synderlice; nā swā micclum for ðære mæglican sibbe swā for
 5 ðære clēnnysse his ansundan mægðhādes. Hē wæs on mægðhāde Gode gecoren, and hé on ēcnysse on ungewēmmedum mægðhāde þurhwunode. Hit is geræd on gewyrdelicum racum þæt hé wolde wīfian, and Crīst wearð tō his gyftum gelaðod. Þā gelamp¹ hit þæt æt ðām gyftum wīn wearð
 10 āteorod. Se Hælend ðā hēt þā ðēningmēn² āfyllan six stānene fatu mid hlūtrum wætere, and hē mid his bletsunge þæt wæter tō æðelum wīne āwēnde. Þis is þæt forme tǣcn ðe hē on his mēnniscnysse openlice geworhte. Þā wearð Iōhannes swā onbryrd þurh þæt tǣcn, þæt hé ðærrihte his
 15 brȳde on mægðhāde forlét, and symle syððan Drihtne folgode, and wearð ðā him inweardlice gelufod, for ðan ðe hē hine ætbræd þām flæsclicum lustum. Witodlice ðisum lēofan leorningcnihte befæste se Hælend his mōdor, þā þā hē on rōdehēgene manncynn ālȳsde, þæt his clēne lif ðæs
 20 clēnan mædenes Marian gȳmde; and hēo ðā on hyre swyster suna þēnungum wunode.

Eft on fyrste, æfter Crīstes ūpstige tō heofonum, rīxode sum wæhlrēow cāsere on Rōmana rice, æfter Nerōne, se wæs Domicianus gehāten, crīstenra manna ehtere: sē hēt
 25 āfyllan āne cȳfe mid weallendum ele, and þone mæran godspellere þæron hēt bescūfan; ac hē ðurh Godes gescyldnysse ungewēmmed of ðām hātum³ bæðe ēode. Eft, ðā ðā se wæhlrēowa ne mihte ðæs ēadigan apostoles bodunge

¹ gelámp C.² ðenigmen C.³ so all.

ālēcgan, þā āsēnde hē hine on wræcsīð tō ānum īgeoðe þe is Paðmas gecīged. þæt hē ðær þurh hungres scearpnysse 30 ācwæle. Ac se Ælmihtiga Hælend ne forlét tō gýmelēaste his gelufedan apostol, ac geswutelode him on ðām wræcsīðe þā tōweardan onwrigennysse, be ðære hé āwrāt ðā bōc ðe is gehāten 'Apocalipsis': and se wæhlrēowa Domiciānus on ðām ylcan gēare wearð ācweald æt his witena handum; 35 and hī ealle ānmōdlice ræddon þæt ealle his gesetnyssa āydlode wæron. þā wearð Nerua, swiðe ārfæst mann, tō cāsere gecoren. Be his gefafunge gecyrde se apostol ongēan mid micclum wurðmynte, sē ðe mid hospe tō wræcsīðe āsēnd wæs. Him urnon ongēan weras and wif 40 fægnigende and cweðende: 'Gebletsod is sē ðe cōm on Godes naman.'

Mid þām ðe se apostol Iōhannes stōp intō ðære byrig Ephesum, þā bær man him tōgēanes ānre wydewan líc tō byrigenne; hire nama wæs Drusiana. Hēo wæs swiðe 45 gelyfed and ælmesgeorn, and þā ðearfan, ðe hēo mid cystigum mōde eallunga āfēdde, drēorige mid wópe ðām líce folgodon. Ðā hēt se apostol ðā bære settan, and cwæð: 'Mīn Drihten, Hælend Crīst, ārære ðē, Drusiana; āris, and gecyrr hām, and gearca ús gereordunge on þīnum hūse.' Drusiana 50 þā ārás swilce of slæpe āwreht¹, and carfull be ðæs apostoles hāse hām gewēnde.

On ðām oðrum dæge ēode se apostol be ðære stræt; þā ofseah hē hwær sum ūðwita lēdde twēgen gebrōðru, þe hæfdon behwyrfed eall heora yldrena gestreōn on dēor- 55 wurðum gymmstānum, and woldon ðā tōcwýsan on ealles þæs folces gesihðe, tō wæfersýne, swylce tō forsewennysse woruldlicra æhta. Hit wæs gewunelic on ðām tīman þæt ðā ðe woldon woruldwīsdōm gecneordlice leornian, þæt hī behwyrfdon heora āre on gymmstānum, and ðā tōbræcon; oððe 60

¹ aweht *B.*

on sumum gyldenum wēge, and ðone on sǣ āwurpan; þī
 lās ðe sēo smēaung þæra¹ æhta hī æt ðære lāre hrēmdē. þā
 clypode se apostol ðone ūðwitan Graton him tō, and cwæð:
 ‘Dyslic bið þæt hwā woruldlice spēda forhogige for manna
 65 hērunge², and bēo on Godes dōme geniðerod. Yðel bið se
 læcedōm þe ne mæg ðone untruman gehælan; swā bið ēac
 yðel sēo lār ðe ne gehælið ðære sǣwle leahtras and unðēawas.
 Sōðlice mīn lārēow Crīst sumne cniht þe gewilnode þæs ēcan
 lifes þysum wordum lārde, þæt hē sceolde ealle his welan
 70 becēapian, and þæt wurð ðearfum dælan, gif hé wolde ful-
 frēmed bēon, and hē syððan hæfde his goldhord on heo-
 fenum, and ðær-tōēacan þæt ēce līf.’ Graton ðā se ūðwita
 him andwyrd: ‘þās gymmstanas synd tōcwýsede for yðelum
 gylpe, ac gif ðīn lārēow is sōð God, gefēg ðās bricas tō
 75 ansundnysse, þæt heora wurð mæge þearfum frēmian.’
 Iōhannes þā gegaderode ðære gymmstāna bricas, and beseah
 tō heofonum, þus cweðende: ‘Drihten Hælend, nis ðē nān
 ðing earfoðe; þū geedstaðelodest ðisne tōbroccenan mid-
 dangeard on þīnum gelēafullum þurh tācen þære hālgan
 80 rōde: geedstaðela nū þās dēorwurðan gymmstānas ðurh ðīnra
 engla handa, þæt ðās nytenan mēnn ðīne mihta oncnáwon,
 and on þē gelyfon.’ Hwæt, ðā færlīce wurdon ðā gymmstānas
 swā ansunde þæt furðon nān tācen ðære ærran tōcwýsednysse
 næs gesewen. þā se ūðwita Graton samod mid þām cnihtum
 85 fēoll tō Iōhannes fōtum, gelyfende on God. Se apostol hine
 fullode mid eallum his hirede, and hé ongann Godes gelēafan
 openlice bodian. þā twēgen gebrōðra, Atticus and Eugenius,
 sealdon heora gymmstānas, and ealle heora æhta dældon wæd-
 lum, and filigdon þām apostole, and micel mēnigu gelē-
 90 afullra him ēac tō geðēodde.

þā becóm se apostol æt sumum sǣle tō þære byrig Per-
 gamum, þær ðā foresædan cnihtas iú ær eardodon, and ge-

¹ ðære C.

² hērunge C.

sāwon heora ðēowan mid godewebbe gefrætewode¹, and on woruldlicum wuldre scīnende. Ðā wurdon hī mid dēofles flān þurhscotene, and drēorige on mōde, þæt hī wædligende 95 on ánum wāclicum wāfelse fērdon, and heora ðēowan on woruldlicum wuldre scīnende wæron. Þā undergeat se apostol ðās dēoflican fācn, and cwæð: 'Ic gesēo þæt ēower mōd is āwēnd and ēower andwlita, for ðan ðe gē ēowre spēda þearfum dāldon, and mīnes Drihtnes lāre fyligdon: 100 gāð nū for ði tō wuda, and hēawað incre byrðene gyrda, and gebringað tō mē.' Hī dydon be his hāse, and hé on Godes naman ðā grēnan gyrda gebletsode, and hī wurdon tō rēadum golde āwēnde. Eft cwæð se apostol Iōhannes: 'Gāð tō ðære sá strande, and fēccað mē papolstānas.' Hī dydon 105 swā; and Iōhannes þā on Godes mægenðrymme hī gebletsode, and hī wurdon gehwyrfede tō dēorwurðum gymmum. Þā cwæð se apostol: 'Gāð tō smiððan, and fandiað þises goldes and ðissera gymmstāna.' Hi ðā ēodon, and eft cōmon, þus cweðende: 'Ealle ðās goldsmiðas sēcgað þæt hī nāfre 110 ær swā clāne gold ne swā rēad ne gesāwon: ēac ðās gymmwyrhtan sēcgað þæt hī nāfre swā dēorwurðe gymmstānas ne gemēttan.' Þā cwæð se apostol him tō: 'Nimað þis gold and ðās gymmstānas, and farað, and biggað ēow landáre; for ðan þe gē forluron ðā heofenlican spēda. 115 Biggað ēow pællene cyrtlas, þæt gē tō lýtetre hwile scínon swā swā róse, þæt gē hrædlice forweornion. Bēoð blōwende and welige hwilwēndlice, þæt gē ēcelice wædlion. Hwæt lā, ne mæg se Ælmihtiga Wealdend þurhtēon þæt hé dō his ðēowan rice for worulde, genihtsume on welan, and 120 unwiðmetenlice scīnan? Ac hē sētte gecamp² gelēaffullum sāwlum, þæt hī gelyfon tō geāgenne þā ēcan welan, ðā ðe for his naman þā hwilwēndan spēda forhogiað. Gē gehældon untruman on þæs Hælendes naman, gē āfligdon dēoflu, gē

¹ gefreatewode C.² gecámp C.

125 forgēafon blindum gesihðe, and gehwilce uncoðe gehældon :
 efne nū is ðeos gifu ēow ætbrōden, and gē sind earmingas
 gewordene, gē ðe wæron mære and strange. Swā micel ege
 stōd dēoflum fram ēow þæt hī be ēowere hāse þā ofsettan
 dēofolsēocan forlēton; nū gē ondrædað ēow dēoflu. Þā
 130 heofenlican æhta sind ūs eallum gemæne. Nacode wē
 wæron acennede, and nacode wē gewitað. Þære sunnan
 beorhtnys¹, and þæs mōnan leoht and ealra tungla sind ge-
 mæne þām rican and ðām hēanan. Rénscuras and cyrcan
 duru, fulluht and synna forgysfennys, hūselgang and Godes
 135 nēosung sind eallum gemæne, earmum and ēadigum: ac se
 ungesæliga gýtsera wile mære habban þonne him geniht-
 sumað, þonne hē furðon orsorgh ne bricð his genihtsum-
 nysse. Se gýtsera hæfð ænne lichaman, and menigfealde
 scrúd; hē hæfð āne wambe, and þūsend manna bigleofan:
 140 witodlice þæt hē for gýtsume uncyste² nānum oðrum syllan
 ne mæg, þæt hē hordað, and nāt hwām; swā swā se witega
 cwæð: “On ídel bið ælc man gedrēfed sē ðe hordað, and
 nāt hwām hē hit gegaderað.” Witodlice ne bið hē ðæra
 æhta hlāford, ðonne hē hī dælan ne mæg; ac hē bið þæra
 145 æhta ðeowa, þonne hē him eallunga þeowað; and þær-
 tōēacan him weaxað untrumnyssa on his lichaman, þæt hé
 ne mæg átes oððe wátes brūcan. Hé carað dæges and
 nihtes þæt his feoh gehealden sý: hē gýmð grædelice his
 teolunge, his gafoles, his gebytlā³ hē berypð þā wanspēdi-
 150 gan⁴, hē fulgæð⁵ his lustum and his plegan; þonne færlīce
 gewitt hē of ðissere worulde, nacod and forscyldigod, synna
 āna mid him feringende; for ðan þe hē sceal éce wite
 ðrōwian.⁷

Efne ðā ðā se apostol þās lāre sprecende wæs, ðā bær
 155 sum wuduwe hire suna lic tō bebyrgenne, sē hæfde gewifod

¹ beorhtnys C.² uncyste C.³ gebytlā C.⁴ wánnspedigan C.⁵ folgað B.

þritigum nihtum ár. Sēo drēorige mōdor þā samod mid
þām licmannum rārigende hī āstrehte æt þæs hālgan apos-
toles fōtum, biddende þæt hē hire sunu on Godes naman
ārærde, swā swā hē dyde þā wydewan Drusianam. Iōhannes
ðā ofhrēow þære mēder and ðæra licmanna drēorignysse, 160
and āstrehte his lichaman tō eorðan on langsumum gebede,
and ðā æt nēxtan ārás, and eft ūpāhafenum handum lang-
lice bæd. Þā ðā hē ðus ðriwa gedón hæfde, ðā hēt hē
unwindan þæs cnihtes lic, and cwæð: ‘Ēalā ðū cniht, ðe þurh
ðines flæscdes lust hrædlice ðine sāwle forlure; ēalā þū cniht, 165
þū ne cūðest ðinne Scyppend; þū ne cūðest manna Hælend;
þū ne cūðest ðone sōðan frēond; and for ði þū beurne
on ðone wyrstan fēond. Nū ic āgēat mīne tēaras, and for
ðinre nyttenysse geornlice bæd, þæt þū of dēaðe ārise, and
þisum twām gebrōðrum, Attico and Eugenio, cýðe hú micel 170
wuldor hī forluron, and hwilc wīte hī geearnodon. Mid
ðām þā-ārás se cniht Stacteus, and fēoll tō Iōhannes fōtum,
and begann tō ðrēagenne þā gebrōðru þe miswende wáron,
þus cweðende: ‘Ic geseah ðā englas þe ēower gýmdon
drēorige wēpan, and ðā āwyrigedan sceoccan blissigende 175
on ēowerum forwyrde. Ēow wæs heofenan rīce gearo, and
scīnende gebytlu mid wistum āfyllde, and mid ēcum leohte;
þā gē forluron þurh unwærscipe, and gē begēaton ēow
ðēosterfulle wununga mid dracum āfyllde and mid brasli-
gendum ligum, mid unāsęcgendlicum wītum āfyllde and 180
mid andrāecum stencum; on ðām ne āblinð grānung and
þoterung dāges oppe nihtes: biddað for ði mid inzweardre
heortan ðysne Godes apostol, ēowerne lārēow, þæt hē ēow
fram ðām ēcum forwyrde ārære, swā swā hē mē fram dēaðe
ārærde; and hē ēowre sāula, þe nū sind ādýlegode of 185
þære liflican bēc, gelæde eft tō Godes gife and miltsunge.’

Se cniht þā Stacteus, ðe of dēaðe ārás, samod mid þām
gebrōðrum āstrehte hine tō Iōhannes fōtswaðum, and þæt

folc forð mid ealle, ānmōdlice biddende þæt hē him tō Gode
 190 geþingode. Se apostol þā bebēad ðām twām gebrōðrum þæt
 hī ðritig daga be hrēowsunge dādbētende Gode geofrodon,
 and on þām¹ fæce geornlice bādon þæt þā gyldenān gyrda
 eft tō þan ærran gecynde āwēndon, and þā gymmstānas tō
 heora wācnysse. Æfter ðritigra daga fæce, þā þā hī ne
 195 mihton mid heora bēnum þæt gold and þā gymmstānas tō
 heora gecynde āwēndan, ðā cōmon hī mid wōpe tō þām
 apostole, þus cwēpende: 'Symle ðū tæhtest mildheortnysse,
 and þæt man oðrum miltsode; and gif man oðrum miltsað,
 hū micle swiðor wile God miltsian and ārian mannum his
 200 handgeweorc! þæt þæt wē mid gitsigendum ēagum āgylton,
 þæt wē nū mid wēpendum ēagum behrēowsiað².' Ðā and-
 wyrde se apostol: 'Berað ðā gyrda tō wuda, and þā stānas
 tō sēstrande: hī synd gecyrrede tō heora gecynde.' Þā ðā
 hī þis gedōn hæfdon, ðā underfēngon hī eft Godes gife, swā
 205 þæt hī ādræfdon dēoflu, and blinde and untrume gehældon,
 and feala tācna on Drihtnes naman gefrēmedon, swā swā hý
 ær dydon.

Se apostol þā gebīgde tō Gode ealne þone eard Asiam, sē
 is geteald tō healfum dæle middaneardes; and āwrāt ðā
 210 fēorðan Crīstes bōc, sēo hrępað swýðost ymbe Crīstes god-
 cundnysse. Ðā oðre ðrý godspelleras, Mathēus, Marcus,
 Lucas, āwriton æror be Crīstes mēnniscnysse. Þā āsprungan
 gedwolmēnn on Godes gelaðunge, and cwædon ðæt Crīst
 nære, ær hē ācenned wæs of Mariān. Þā bēdan ealle ðā
 215 lēodbisceopas ðone hālgan apostol þæt hē þā fēorðan bōc
 gesette, and þāra gedwolmanna dystignesse ādwæscete. Iō-
 hannes þā bēad ðrēora daga fæsten gemænelice; and hē
 æfter ðām fæstene wearð swā miclum mid Godes gāste
 āfyllled, þæt hē ealle Godes englas and ealle gesceafta mid
 220 hēalicum mōde oferstáh, and mid ðysum wordum þā god-

¹ *om. in C.*² *bereowsiað C.*

spellican gesetnysse ongan: *In principio erat verbum, et verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat verbum, et reliqua:* þæt is on Ænglisc: 'On frymðe wæs word, and þæt word wæs mid Gode, and þæt word wæs God: þis wæs on frymðe mid Gode; ealle ðing sind þurh hine geworhte, and nis nān 225 þing būton him gesceapen.' And swā forð on ealre ðære godspellican gesetnysse hē cȳdde fela be Crīstes godcundnysse, hū hē ēcelice būtan angynne of his Fæder ācenned is, and mid him rixað on ānnyssse þæs Hālgan Gāstes, á būtan ende. Fēawa hē āwrāt be his mēnniscnysse, for ðan þe þā 230 ðrȳ oðre godspelleras genihtsumlice be þām heora bēc setton.

Hit gelamp æt sumum sǣle þæt þā dēofolgyldan þe þā gȳt ungelēaffulle wæron gecwædon þæt hī woldon þone apostol tō heora hǣðenscipe genēadian. Þā cwæð se apostol tō ðām hǣðengyldum: 'Gāð ealle endemes tō Godes cyrcan, and 235 clypiað ealle tō ēowerum godum, þæt sēo cyrce āfealle ðurh heora mihte; ðonne būge ic tō ēowerum hǣðenscipe. Gif ðonne ēower godes miht þā hālgan cyrcan tōwurpan ne mæg, ic tōwurpe ēower tempel þurh ðæs Ælmihtigan Godes mihte, and ic tōcwȳse ēower dēofolgyld; and bið þonne rihtlic ge- 240 ðuht þæt gē geswȳcon ēoweres gedwyldes, and gelyfon on ðone sōðan God, sē ðe āna is Ælmihtig.' Þā hǣðengyldan ðisum cwyde geðwǣrlǣhton, and Iōhannes mid geswǣsum wordum þæt folc tihte þæt hī ufor ēodon fram þām dēofles temple; and mid beorhtre stemne ætforan him eallum cly- 245 pode: 'On Godes naman āhrēose þis templ mid eallum þām dēofolgyldum þe him on eardiað, þæt þeos mēnig tōcnāwe þæt ðis hǣðengyld dēofles biggeng is.' Hwæt ðā fǣrllice āhrēas þæt tempel grundlunga mid eallum his ānlicnyssum tō dūste āwende. On þām ylcan dæge wurdon 250 gebigede twelf ðūsend¹ hǣðenra manna tō Crīstes gelēafan, and mid fulluhte gehālgode.

¹ þusenda B.

þā sceorede ðā gyt se yldesta hæðengylða mid mycelre
 þwyrnysse, and cwæð þæt hē nolde gelyfan būton Iōhannes
 255 āttor drunce, and þurh Godes mihte ðone cwealmbæran¹ drenc
 oferswiððe. þā cwæð se apostol: 'þeah ðū mē āttor sylle,
 þurh Godes naman hit mē ne ðeṛað.' Ðā cwæð se hæðen-
 gylða Aristodemus: 'þū scealt ærest oðerne gesēon drincan,
 and ðærrihte cwelan, þæt hūru ðin heorte swā forhtige for
 260 ðām dēadbærum drence.' Iōhannes him andwyrde: 'Gif
 ðū on God gelyfan wylt, ic unforhtmōd ðæs drences onfó.'
 þā getengde se Aristodemus tō ðām hēahgerēfan, and genam²
 on his cwearterne twēgen ðeofas, and sealde him ðone un-
 lybban ætforan eallum ðām folce, on Iōhannes gesihðe; and
 265 hī ðærrihte æfter ðām drence gewiton. Sýððan se hæðen-
 gylða ēac sealde ðone āttorbæran drenc þām apostole, and
 hé mid rōdetācne his mūð and ealne his lichaman gewæpnode,
 and ðone unlybban on Godes naman hālsode, and siððan
 mid gebildum mōde hine ealne gedranc. Aristodemus ðā
 270 and þæt folc behēoldon þone apostol ðrēo tíða dāges, and
 gesāwon hine habban glædne andwlitan būton blácunge and
 forhtunge; and hī ealle clypodon: 'Ān sōð God is, sē ðe
 Iōhannes wurðað.' þā cwæð se hæðengylða tō ðām apostole:
 'Gyt mē twēonað; ac gif ðū ðās dēadan sceaðan on ðines
 275 Godes naman ārwerst, þonne bið mīn heorte geclænsod fram
 ælcere twýnunge.' Ðā cwæð Iōhannes: 'Aristodeme, nim
 mīne tunecan, and lege būfon þēra dēadra manna līc, and
 cweð: "þæs Hælendes Crīstes apostol mē āsēnde tō ēow, þæt
 gē on his naman of dēaðe ārison, and ælc mann oncnāwe þæt
 280 dēað and līf þēowiað mīnum Hælende.'" Hē ðā be ðæs
 apostoles hāse bær his tunecan, and ālēde uppon ðām twám
 dēadum; and hī ðærrihte ansunde ārison. þā ðā se hæðen-
 gylða þæt geseah, ðā āstrehte hē hine tō Iōhannes fōtum,
 and syððan fērde tō ðām hēahgerēfan, and him ðā wundra

¹ cwealmbæran C. R.² genám C.

mid hlūddre stemne cȳdde. Hī ȳā bēgen þone apostol ge- 285
sohton, his miltsunge biddende. Þā bēad se apostol him
seofon nihta fæsten, and hī siððan gefullode; and hī æfter
ȳām fulluhte tōwurpon eall heora dēofolgyld, and mid heora
māga fultume and mid eallum cræfte ārærdon Gode mære
cyrcean on ȳæs apostoles wurðmynte. 290

Þā ȳā se apostol wæs nigon and hundnigontig gēara, þā
ætēowode him Drihten Crīst mid þām oðrum apostolum, þe
hé of ȳisum līfe genumen hæfde, and cwæð: 'Iōhannes, cum
tō mē; tīma is þæt þū mid ȳīnum gebrōðrum wistfullige
on mīnum gebēorscipe.' Iōhannes þā ārās, and ēode wið 295
þæs Hælandes; ac hē him tō cwæð: 'Nū on sunnan-dæg,
mīnes æristes dæge, þū cymst tō mē;' and æfter ȳām worde
Drihten gewēnde tō heofenum. Se apostol micclum blissode
on ȳām beháte, and on þām sunnan-uhtan ærwacol tō ȳære
cyrcean cōm, and þām folce, fram hancrede oð undern, Godes 300
gerihta lārde, and him mæssan gesang, and cwæð þæt se
Hælend hine on ȳām dæge tō heofonum gelaðod hæfde.
Hēt ȳā delfan his byrgene wið þæt weofod, and þæt grēot
ūt āwegan. And hé ēode cucu and gesund intō his byrgene,
and āstrehtum handum tō Gode clypode: 'Drihten Crīst, ic 305
þancige ðē þæt þū mē gelaðodest tō þīnum wistum: þū wást
þæt ic mid ealre heortan þē gewilnode. Oft ic ðē bæd þæt
ic mōste tō ðē faran, ac þū cwæde þæt ic andbīdode, þæt ic
ðē mære folc gestrȳnde. Þū hēolde mīnne lichaman wið
ælcce besmitennysse, and þū simle mīne sāwle onlihtest, and 310
mē nāhwār ne forlēte. Þū settest on mīnum mūðe þīnre
sōðfæstnysse word, and ic āwrāt ȳā lāre ðe ic of ȳīnum mūðe
gehȳrde, and ȳā wundra ðe ic ðē wyrcean geseah. Nū ic ðē
betæce, Drihten! þīne bearn, ȳā ðe þīn gelaðung, mæden and
mōder, purh wæter and þone Hālgan Gāst ðē gestrȳnde. 315
Onfōh mē tō mīnum gebrōðrum mid ȳām ðe ðū cōme, and
mē gelaðodest. Geopena ongēan mē lifes geat, þæt ȳæra

ðeostra ealdras mē ne gemēton. þū eart Crīst, ðæs lifigendan Godes Sunu, þū þe be ðines Fæder hæse middangeard
 320 gehældest, and ūs ðone Hālgan Gāst āsēndest. þē wē heriað, and þanciað þīnra mēnigfealdra gōða geond ungegndode worulda¹. Amen.'

Æfter ðysum gebede ætēowode heofenlic leoht bufon ðām apostole binnon ðære byrgene, āne tīd swā beorhte scīnende
 325 þæt nānes mannes gesihð þæs leohtes lēoman scēawian ne mihte; and hē mid þām leohte his gāst āgeaf þām Drihtne þe hine tō his rīce gelaðode. Hē gewát swā frēoh fram dēaðes sārnyse of ðisum andweardan life swā swā hē wæs ælfrēmed fram lichamlicere gewēmednyse. Sōðlice syð-
 330 ðan wæs his byrgen gemēt mid mannan āfyllend. Manna wæs gehāten se heofenlica mēte þe fēowertig gēara āfēdde Israhēla folc on wēstene. Nū wæs se bigleofa gemēt on Iōhannes byrgene, and nān ðing elles; and se mēte is weaxende on hire oð ðisne andweardan dæg. Þær bēoð fela tādna
 335 ætēowode, and untrume gehælde and fram eallum frēcednyssum ālēsede þurh ðæs apostoles ðingunge. Þæs him getiðað Drihten Crīst, þām is wuldor and wurðmynt mid Fæder and Hālgum Gāste ā būton gēnde. Amen.

XIV. THE NATIVITY OF THE INNOCENTS.

Nū tō-dæg Godes gelaðung geond ealne ymbhwyrft mērsað þāra ēadigra cildra frēolstīde, þe se wæhlrēowa Herōdes for Crīstes ācēnnednyse mid ārlēasre ehtnyse ācwealde, swā swā ūs sēo godspellice racu swutellice cýð.

5 Mathēus āwrāt on þære forman Crīstes bēc ðysum wordum be ðæs Hælendes gebyrdtīde, and cwæð: 'þā ðā se Hælend ācēnned wæs on þære Iūdēiscan Bethleēm, on Herōdes dagum

¹ worulde C. R., woruld B.

cyninges, efne ðā cōmon fram ēastdæle middangeardes prȳ
 tungelwitegan tō ðære byrig Hierusalēm, þus befrinende:
 “Hwær is Iūdēiscra lēoda cyning, sē ðe ācenned is? Wē ge- 10
 sāwon sōðlice his steorran on ēastdæle, and wē cōmon tō ðī
 þæt wē ús tō him gebiddon.” Hwæt ðā Herōdes cyning þis
 gehȳrende wearð micclum āstyred, and eal/ sēo burhwaru
 samod mid him. Hē ðā gesamnode ealle þā ealdorbiscopas
 and ðæs folces bōceras, and befrān hwær Crīstes cennig- 15
 stōw wære. Hī sǣdon, on ðære Iūdēiscan Bethleēm. Þus
 sōðlice is āwriten þurh ðone witegan Micheam: ‘Ēalā þū
 Bethleēm, Iūdēisc land, ne eart ðū nāteshwón wācost burga
 on Iūdēiscum ealdrum: of ðē cymð se hēretoga sē ðe ge-
 wylt and gewissað Israhēla folc.’ Ðā clypode Herōdes þā 20
 ðrȳ tungelwitegan on sunderspræce, and geornlice hī be-
 frān tō hwilces tīman se steorra him ærest¹ ætēowode, and
 āsēnde hī tō Bethleēm, ðus cweðende: ‘Farað ārdlice, and
 befrīnað be ðām cilde, and þonne gē hit gemētað, cȳðað mē,
 þæt ic mage² mē tō him gebiddan.’ Þā tungelwitegan fērdon 25
 æfter þæs cyninges spræce, and efne ðā se steorra þe hī on
 ēastdæle gesāwon glād him beforan, oð þæt hē gestód bufon
 þām gēsthúse þær þæt cild on wunode. Hī gesāwon ðone
 steorran, and þearle blissodon. Ēodon ðā inn, and þæt cild
 gemēttan mid Mariān his mēder, and niðer feallende hī tō 30
 him gebǣdon. Hī geopenodon heora hordfatu³, and him lác
 geoffrodon, gold, and rēcels, and myrran. Hwæt ðā God
 on swefne hī gewarnode, and bebēad þæt hī eft ne gecyrdon
 tō ðan rēðan cyninge Herōde, ac þurh oðerne weg hine for-
 cyrdon, and swā tō heora ēðele becōmon. Efne ðā Godes 35
 engel ætēowode Iōsepe, ðæs cildes⁴ fōstersfæder, on swefnum,
 cweðende: ‘Ārís, and nim þis cild mid þære mēder, and flēoh
 tō Ēgypta-lande, and bēo þær oð þæt ic þē eft secge: sōðlice
 tōweard is þæt Herōdes smēað hū hé þæt cild fordó.’ Iōseph

¹ ærst C.² máge C.³ hórdfatu C.⁴ cildes C.

4c ðā ārās nihtes, and þæt cild mid þære mēder samod tō Ēgypta lande¹ ferede, and þær wunode oð þæt Herōdes gewát; þæt sēo witegung wære gefylled, þe be ðære fare ær ðus cwæð: 'Of Ēgypta-lande ic geclypode minne sunu.'

Nū seġgað wyrdwriteras þæt Herōdes betwux ðisum
45 wearð gewréged tō þām Rōmāniscan cāsere, þe ealne middan-geard on þām tīman gewēold. Þā gewēnde hē tō Rōme be ðæs cāseres hāse, þæt hē hine betealde, gif hē mihte. Þā betealde hē hine swiðe gēaplice, swā swā hē wæs snotor-wyrde tō ðan swiðe þæt se cāsere hine mid mārān wurð-
50 mynte ongēan tō Iūdēiscum rice āsēnde. Þā þā hē hām cōm, þā gemunde hē hwæt hē ær be ðan cilde gemynte, and geseah þæt hē wæs bepæht fram ðām tungelwitegum, and wearð þā ðearle gegremod. Sēnde ðā his cwelleras, and ofslōh ealle ðā hysecild þe wæron on þære byrig Bethleēm, and
55 on eallum hyre gemærum, fram twywintrum cilde tō ānre nihte, be ðære tide þe hé geāxode æt ðām tungelwitegum. Þā wæs gefylled Hieremias witegung, þe ðus witegode: 'Stemn is gehyred on hēannysse, micel wóp and ðoterung: Rachel bewēop hire cildru, and nolde bēon gefrēfrod, for
60 ðan ðe hī ne sind.'

On ðām twelftan dæge Crīstes ācennednysse cōmon ðā ðrȳ tungelwitegan tō Herōde, and hine āxodon be ðām ācennedan cilde; and þā þā hī his cennungstōwe geāxodon, þā gewēndon hī wið þæs cildes, and noldon ðone rēðan cwel-
65 lere eft gecyrran, swā swā hē hēt. Þā ne mihte hē forbūgan þæs cāseres hāse, and wæs ðā þurh his langsume fær þæra cildra slēge geuferod swiðor þonne hē gemynt hæfde; and hī wurdon ðā on ðysum dægþericum dæge wuldorfullice gemartyrode; nā swāðeah þæs gēares þe Crīst ācenned wæs,
70 ac æfter twēgra gēara ymbryne æfter ðæs wælhrēowan hām-cyme.

¹ lānde C.

Næs hé æðelboren, ne him nāht tō þām cynecynne ne gebyrode; ac mid syrewungum and swīcdōme hē becōm tō ðære cynelican geðincðe; swā swā Moyses be ðām āwrat, þæt ne sceolde āteorian þæt Iūdēisce cynecynn op þæt 75 Crīst sylf cōme. Ðā cōm Crīst on ðām tīman þe sēo cyne-lice mægð¹ āteorode, and se ælfrēmeda Herōdes þæs rīces geweōld. Þā wearð hē micclum āfyrht and anðrācode þæt his rīce feallan sceolde þurh tōcyme þæs sōðan cyninges. Þā clypode hé ðā tungelwītegan on sunderspræce, and ge- 80 ornlice hī befrán, on hwilcne tīman hī ærest þone steorran gesāwon; for ðan ðe hē ondrēd, swā swā hit gelamp, þæt hī eft hine ne gecyrdon. Þā hēt hē for ðy ācwellan ealle ðā hysecild þære burhscīre, fram twywintrum cilde oð āre nihte: ðohte, gif hē hī ealle ofslōge, þæt se án ne ætburste 85 þe hé sohte. Ac hē wæs ungemyndig þæs hālgan gewrites, ðe cwyð: ‘Nis nán wīsdōm ne nān rād nāht ongēan God.’

Se swicola Herōdes cwæð tō ðām tungelwītegam: ‘Farað, and georlice befrīnað be ðām cilde, and cýðað mē, þæt ic 90 ēac mage mē tō him gebiddan.’ Ac hē cýdde syððan his fācenfullan syrewunge, hū hē ymbe wolde, gif hē hine gemētte, ðā ðā hē calle his efenealdan ādylegode for his ānes eltnysse. Þearflæs² hē syrwe ymbe Crīst: ne cōm hē for ðy þæt hē wolde his eorðlice rīce, opþe æniges oðres cyn- 95 inges mid rīccetere him tō getēon; ac tō ði hé cōm þæt hē wolde his heofenlice rīce gelēaffullum mannum forgyfan. Ne cōm hē tō ðy þæt hē wære on mærlīcum cynesetle āhafen, ac þæt hē wære mid hospe on rōde-hengene genæglod. Hē wolde ðeah þæs wælhrēowan syrweunge mid flēame forbūgan, 100 nā for ði þæt hē deað forfluge, sē ðe sylfwilles tō ðrōwienne middangearde genēalæhte; ac hit wære tō hrædlīc, gif hē ðā on cildcradole ācweald wurde, swilce ðonne his tōcyme

¹ mægð C.² þearflæs C.

manncynne bedíglod wære; þī forhradode Godes engel
 105 þæs ārleāsan gepeaht, and bebēad þæt se fōsterfæder þone
 heofenlican æðeling of ðām earde ārdlice ferede.
 Ne forseah Crīst his geongan cēpan, ðeah ðe hē licham-
 lice on heora slege andwērd nære; ac hē āsēnde hī fram
 þisum wræcfullum life tō his ēcan rīce. Gesælige hī wurdon
 110 geborene þæt hī mōston for his intingan dēað prōwian.
 Eadig is heora yld, sēo ðe þā gýt¹ ne mihte Crīst andettan,
 and mōste for Crīste prōwian. Hī wæron þæs Hælendes
 gewitan, ðeah ðe hī hine ðā gýt ne cūðon. Næron hī gerī-
 pode tō slege, ac hī gesæliglice þeah swuhton tō life. Ge-
 115 sælig wæs heora ācennednys, for ðan ðe hī gemētton þæt
 ēce lif on inustæpe þæs andweardan lifes. Hī wurdon ge-
 gripene fram mōderlicum brēostum, ac hī wurdon betæhte
 þærrīhte engellicum bōsmum. Ne mihte se mǣnfulla ehtere
 mid nānre ðēnunge þām lýtlingum swā micclum frēmian
 120 swā micclum swā hē him frēmode mid ðære rēðan ehtnysse
 hatunge. Hī sind gehátene martyra blōstman, for ðan ðe
 hī wæron swā swā ūp-āspringende blōstman on middewear-
 dan² cyle ungelēaffulnysse, swilce mid sumere ehtnysse forste
 forsodene. Eadige sind þā innoðas þe hī gebæron, and ðā
 125 brēost þe swylce gesihton³. Witodlice ðā mōddru⁴ on heora
 cildra martyrdōme prōwodon; þæt swurd ðe þæra cildra
 lima þurh arn⁵ becóm tō ðæra mōddra heortan; and nēod is
 þæt hī bēon efenhlyttan þæs ēcan edlēanes, þonne hī wæron
 gefēran ðære prōwunge. Hī wæron gehwæde and unge-
 130 wittige ācwealde, ac hī ārisað on þām gemænelicum dōme
 mid fullum wæstme and heofenlicere snoternysse. Ealle wē
 cumað tō ānre ylde on þām gemænelicum ærīste, þeah ðe
 wē nū on myslicere ylde of þyssere worulde gewiton.

þæt godspel cweð þæt Rachel bewēop hire cildra, and

¹ gýt C.

² so all.

³ gesycton B., gesicton R.

⁴ so all.

⁵ -arn C.

nolde bēon gefrēfrod, for ðan þe hī ne sind. Rachel hātte ¹³⁵
 Iācōbes wif, ðæs hēahfæderes, and hēo getācnode Godes
 gelaðunge, þe bewēpð¹ hire gāstlican cild; ac hēo nele
 swā bēon gefrēfrod, þæt hī eft tō woruldlicum gecampe
 gehwyrfon þā þe æne mid sygefæstum dēaðe middangeard
 oferswiðdon, and his yrmða ætwundon tō wuldorbēagienne ¹⁴⁰
 mid Crīste.

Eornostlice ne brēac se ārlēasa Herōdes his cynerīces mid
 langsumere gesundfulnysse, ac būton yldinge him becōm sēo
 godcundlice wracu, þe hine mid mēnigfealdre yrmðe fordyde,
 and ēac geswutelode on hwilcum sūslum hē mōste æfter ¹⁴⁵
 forðsiðe ēcelice cwylmian. Hine gelæhte unāsēcgendlic
 ādl: his lichama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hāetan, and
 hē eal innan samod forswæled wæs and tōborsten. Him
 wæs mētes micel lust, ac ðēah mid nānum ætūm his gýfer-
 nysse gefyllan ne mihte. Hē hriðode, and egeslice hwēos, ¹⁵⁰
 and angsumlice siccetunga tēah, swā þæt hé earfoðlice
 orðian mihte. Wætersēcnyss hine oferēode beneoðan þām
 gyrdle tō ðan swiðe þæt his gesceapu maðan² wēollon,
 and stincende āttor singāllice of ðām tōswollenum fōtum
 flēow. Unāberendlic gyhða oferēode ealne ðone lichaman, ¹⁵⁵
 and ungelyfendlic tōblāwennys his innoð geswēncte. Him
 stōd stincende³ stēam of ðām mūðe, swā þæt earfoðlice ænig
 lāce him mihte genēalācan. Fela ðāra lāca hé ācwealde:
 cwæð þæt hī hine gehēlan mihton, and noldon. Hine ge-
 drehte singāl slāeplēast, swā þæt hē þurh wacole niht būton ¹⁶⁰
 slāpe ādrēah; and gif hé hwōn hnappode⁴, ðærrihte hine
 drehton nihtlice gedwimor⁵, swā þæt him ðæs slāpes of-
 þuhte. Þā ðā hé mid swiðlicum luste his lifes gewilnode, þā
 hét hé hine fērgan ofer ðā eá Iordanen, ðær þær wæron ge-
 hāefde hāte baðu, þe wæron hālwēnde gecwedene ādligendum ¹⁶⁵

¹ bewypð *C.*² so *all.*³ stincendē *C.*⁴ hnāppode *C.*⁵ gedwimor *C.*

lichaman. Wearð þā ēac his læcum geðuht þæt hī on wlacum ele hine gebēðedon. Ac ðā ðā hé wæs on ðissere bēðunge geléd, þā wearð se lichama eal tōslopen, swā þæt his ēagan wendon on gelicnysses sweltendra manna, and hé læg
 170 cwydelēas būtan andgite. Eft, ðā ðā hē cōm, þā hēt hē hine fērgan tō ðære byrig Hierichō.

þā þā hē wearð his lifes orwēne, þā gelaðode hē him tō ealle ðā Iūdēiscan ealdras of gehwīcum burgum, and hēt hī on cwearterne beclýsan, and gelangode him tō his swustor
 175 Salomē and hire wer Alexandrum, and cwæð: 'Ic wát þæt ðis Iūdēisce folc micclum blissigan wile mīnes dēaðes; ac ic mæg habban ārwurðfulle licðēnunge of hēofigendre mēnigu, gif gē willað mīnum bebodum gehýrsumian. Swā ricene swā ic gewíte ofslēað ealle ðās Iūdēiscan ealdras ðe ic on
 180 cwearterne beclýsde, þonne bēoð heora sibbilingas tō hēofunge genēadode, þā ðe wyllað mīnes forðsiðes fægnian.' Hē ðā his cēpan tō ðām slēge genamode, and hēt heora ælcum fiftig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, þæt hī heora handa fram ðām blōdes gyte ne wiðbrūdon. þā ðā hé mid ormætre
 185 angsumnysses wæs gecwylmed, þā hēt hē his āgenne sunu Antípatrem ārlēaslice ācweðllan, tōēacan þām twām þe hé ær ācwealde. Æt nēxtan, ðā ðā hé gefrēdde his dēaðes nēalæcunge, þā hēt hē him his seax ārwēcan tō scrēadigenne ænne æppel, and hine sylfne hetelice ðýde þæt him on
 190 ācwehte. Þyllic wæs Herōdes forðsið, þe mánfullice ymbe þæs heofenlican æpelinges tōcyme syrwe, and his efenealdan lýtlingas unscaððige ārlēaslice ācwealde.

Efne ðā Godes engel, æfter Herōdes dēaðe, ætēowode Iōsepe on swefnum on Ēgypta-lande, þus cweðende: 'Ārís
 195 and nim þæt cild and his mōder samod, and gewend on-gēan tō Israhēla-lande; sōðlice hī sind forðfarene, ðā ðe ymbe þæs cildes feorh syrwdon.' Hē ðā ārás, swā swā se engel him bebēad, and fērode þæt cild mid þære mēder tō

Israhēla-lande. Þā gefrán Iōseph þæt Archelāus rixode on Iūdēa-lande æfter his fæder Herōde, and ne dorste his nēa- 200 wiste genēalæcan. Þā wearð hē eft on swefne gemynegod þæt hē tō Galilēa gewēnde for ðan ðe se eard næs ealles swā gehēnde þām cyninge, þēah ðe hit his rīce wære. Þæt cild ðā eardode on þære byrig þe is gehāten Nazarēth, þæt sēo witegung wære gefylled, þe cwæð þæt hē sceolde bēon 205 Nazarēnisc geciged. Se engel cwæð tō Iōsepe: 'Þā sind forðfarene þe embe ðæs cildes feorh syrwdon.' Mid þām worde hē geswutelode þæt má ðæra Iūdēiscra ealdra embe Crīstes cwale smēadon; ac him getimode swiðe rihtlice þæt hí mid heora ārlēasan hlāforde ealle forwurdón. 210

* Nelle we ðās race nā lęng tēon, þý læs ðe hit ēow æðrýt þince; ac biddað ēow þingunge æt þysum unsæððīgum martyrum. Hí sind ðā ðe Crīste folgiað on hwitum gyrłum swā hwider swā hé gæð; and hí standað ætforan his ðrymm- setle būtan ælcere gewęmmmednyssse, hæbbende heora palm- 215 twigu on handa, and singað þone niwan lofsang, þām Ælmihtigum tō wurðmynte, sē þe leofað and rixað ā būtan ende. Amen.

XV.

ÆLFRIC'S LIFE OF KING OSWALD.

THE following text is taken from Ælfric's *Lives of the Saints*, as given in the Cottonian MS., Julius E. 7. It is here published for the first time.

ÆFTER ðan ðe Augustinus tō Ēngla-lande becōm, wæs sum æðele cyning, Ōswold gehāten, on Norðhymbra lande, gelyfed swyðe on God. Sē fērde on his iugoðe fram his frēondum and māgum tō Scotlande on sá, and þær sōna wearð gefullod,
 5 and his gefēran samod þe mid him sīpedon. Betwux þām wearð ofslagen Ēadwine his ēam, Norðhymbra cynincg, on Crīst gelyfed, fram Brytta cyninge, Ceadwalla geciged, and twēgen his æftergengan binnan twām gēarum; and se Ceadwalla slōh and tō sceame tūcode þā Norðhymbran lēode
 10 æfter heora hlāfordes fylle, oð þæt Ōswold se ēadiga his yfelnysses ādwæscete. Ōswold him cōm tō, and him cēnlice wið feaht mid lýtlum werode, ac his gelēafa hine getrymde, and Crīst him gefylste tō his fēonda slēge. Ōswold þā ārærde āne rōde sōna Gode tō wurðmynte, ær þan þe hē tō
 15 ðām gewinne cōme, and clypode tō his gefērum: 'Uton feallan tō ðære rōde, and þone Ælmihtigan biddan þæt hē ūs āhrēdde wið þone mōdigan fēond þe ūs āfyllan wile: God sylf wāt geara þæt wē winnað rihtlice wið þysne rēðan cyning tō āhrēddenne ūre lēode.' Hi fēollon þā ealle mid Ōswolde
 20 cyninge on gebedum; and syþþan on oðerne mergen ēodon tō þām gefeohte, and gewunnon þær sige, swā swā se

Eallwealdend heom ūðe for Ōswoldes gelēafan; and ālēdon heora fynd, þone mōdigan Cedwallan mid his micclan werode, þe wēnde þæt him ne mihte nān werod wiðstandan.

Sēo ylce rōd siððān ðe Ōswold þær ārærde on wurðmynte 25 þær stōd. And wurdon fela gehælde untrumra manna and ēac swilce nȳtena þurh ðā ylcan rōde, swā swā ūs rehte Bēda. Sum manz fēoll on īse, þæt his earm tōbærst, and læg þā on bēdde gebrocod for ðearle, oð þæt man him fette of ðære foresādan rōde sumne dæl þæs mēoses þe hēo mid 30 beweaxen wæs, and se ādliga sōna on slāpe wearð gehæled on ðære ylcan nihte þurh Ōswoldes geearnungum.

Sēo stōw is gehāten 'Heofonfeld' on Ænglisc, wið ðone langan weall þe þā Rōmaniscan worhtan, þær þær Ōswold oferwann þone wælhrēowan cynincg. And þær wearð siþþan 35 āræred swiðe mære cyrce Gode tō wurðmynte, þe wunað á on ēcnysse.

Hwæt ðā Ōswold ongann embe Godes willan tō smēagenne, sōna swā hē rīces gewēold, and wolde gebīgan his lēoda tō gelēafan and tō þām lifigendan Gode. Sēnde 40 ðā tō Scotlande, þær se gelēafa wæs ðā, and bād ðā hēafodmenñ þæt hī his bēnum getipodon, and him sumne lārēow sēndon, þe his lēoda mihte tō Gode gewēman; and him wearð þæs getipod. Hī sēndon þā sōna þām gesæligan cyninge sumne ārwurðne bisceop, Aidan gehāten. Sē wæs 45 mæres lifes manz on munuclicre drohtnunge, and hē ealle woruldcara āwearp fram his heortan, nānes þinges wilnigende būtan Godes willan. Swā hwæt swā him becōm of þæs cyninges gifum oððe rīcra manna, þæt hē hraðe dælde þearfum and wædlum mid welwillendum mōde. 50

Hwæt ðā Ōswold cyning his cymes fægnode, and hine ārwurðlice underfēng his folce tō ðearfe, þæt heora gelēafa wurde āwēnd eft tō Gode fram þām wiþersæce þe hī tō gewende wæron. Hit gelamp þā swā þæt se gelēaffula cyning

55 gerehte his witan on heora āgenum gereorde þæs bisceopes
 bodunge mid bliþum mōde, and wæs his wealhstod; for þan
 þe hē wel cūpe Scyttisc, and se bisceop Aidan ne mihte
 gebigan his spræce tō Norðhymbriscum gereorde swā hraþe
 þā git. Se biscop þā fērde bodigende geond eall Norðhymbra
 60 land¹ gelēafan and fulluht, and þā lēode gebigde tō Godes
 gelēafan, and him wel gebȳsnode mid weorcum symle, and
 sylf swā leofode swā swā hē lārde oðre. Hē lufode forhæfed-
 nysse and hālige rādinge, and iunge mēn tēah georne mid
 lāre, swā þæt ealle his gefēran þe him mid ēodon sceoldon
 65 sealmas leornian oððe sume rādinge swā hwider swā hī
 fērdon þām folce bodigende. Seldon hē wolde rīdan, ac
 siððode on his fōtum, and munuclīce leofode betwux ðām læwe-
 dan folce mid mycelre gesceādwišnysse and sōpum mægnum.

þā wearð se cynincg Ōswold swiðe ælmesgeorn and ēad-
 70 mōd on þēawum and on eallum þingum cystig, and man
 ārærde² cyrcan on his rīce geond eall and mynsterlice
 gesetnyssa mid micelre geornfulnysse.

Hit gelamp on sumne sēl þæt hī sǣton ætgædere Ōswold
 and Aidan on þām hālgan ēasterdæge; þā bær man þām
 75 cyninge cynelice þēnunga on ānum sylfrenan disce; and sōna
 þā inn ēode ān þæs cyninges þegna þe his ælmyssan bewiste,
 and sǣde þæt fela pearfan sǣtan geond þā stræt gehwanon
 cumene tō þæs cyninges ælmyssan. þā sēnde se cyning
 sōna þām pearfum þone sylfrenan disc mid sande mid ealle,
 80 and hēt tōceorfan þone disc, and syllan þām pearfum heora
 ælcum his dæl, and man dyde ðā swā. þā genam Aidanus
 se æðela bisceop þæs cyninges swȳþran hand mid swiðlicre
 blysse, and clypode mid gelēafan, þus cweðende³ him tō: ‘Ne
 forrotige on brosnunge þeos gebletsode swȳðre hand.’ And
 85 him ēac swā geode, swā swā Aidanus him bæd, þæt his
 swiðre hand is gesundful oð þis.

¹ norhymbra lande.² ahrærde.³ cwæðende.

Ōswoldes cynerīce wearð gerȳmed þā swȳðe, swā þæt fēower þēoda hine underfēngon tō hlāforde, Peohtas, and Bryttas, Scottas, and Angle, swā swā se ælmihtiga God hī geānlæhte tō ðām for Ōswoldes geearnungum þe hine æfre 90 wurðode. Hē fulworhte on Eferwīc þæt ænlice mynster þe his mæg Ēadwine ær begunnen¹ hæfde; and hē swanc for heofonan rīce mid singālum gebedum swīpor þonne hē hogode hū hē gehēolde on worulde þā hwilwēndlican geþincðu, þe hē hwōnlice lufode. Hē wolde æfter uhtsange oftost hine 95 gebiddan, and on cyrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum of sunnan ūpgange mid swȳðlicre onbryrdnysse; and swā hwær swā hē wæs hē wurðode æfre God ūpawēndum handbredum wið þæs heofones weard.

On þām ylcan tīman cōm ēac sum bīsceop fram Rōme- 100 byrig, Birinus gehāten, tō Westseaxena² kyninge, Cynegyls gehāten, sē wæs ðā gīt hāðen and eall Westseaxena land. Birinus witodlice gewēnde fram Rōme be ðæs pāpan rāde þe ðā on Rōme wæs, and behēt þæt hē wolde Godes willan gefremman, and bodian þām hāþenum þæs Hælendes 105 naman and þone sōðan gelēafan on fyrleum landum. Þā becōm hē tō Westseaxan, þe wæs ðā gýt hāþen, and gebigde þone cynincg Kynegyls tō Gode, and ealle his lēode tō gelēafan mid him. Hit gelamp þā swā þæt se gelēaffulla Ōswold, Norðhymbra cyning, wæs cumen tō Cynegylse, 110 and hine tō fulluhte nam, fægen his gecyrrednysse. Þā gēafon þā cynegas, Cynegyls and Ōswold, þām hālgan Birine him tō bīsceopstōle þā burh Dorcanceaster, and hē þærbinan wunode Godes lof ārārende and gerihtlæcende þæt folc mid lāre tō gelēafan tō langum fyrste, oð þæt hē 115 gesælig sīpode tō Crīste; and his lic wearþ bebyrged on ðære ylcan byrig, oð þæt Hædde bīsceop eft his bān fērode

¹ begunnon.

² westseaxan.

tō Wintanceastre, and mid wurðmynte gelōgode binnan Ealdan-mynstre, þær man hine wurðað gyt.

- 120 Hwæt þā Ōswold cyning his cynedōm gehēold hlīsfullice for worulde and mid micclum gelēafan, and on eallum dædum his Drihten ārwurðode, oð hē ofslagen wearð for his folces ware on þām nigoðan gēare þe hē rices gewēold, þā þā hē sylf wæs on ylde eahta and þrīttig gēara. Hit gewearð swā
- 125 be þām þæt him wann on Penda, Myrcena cyning, þe æt his mæges slege ár, Æadwines cyninges, Ceadwallan fylste; and se Penda ne cūðe be Crīste nān þīncg, and eall Myrcena folc wæs ungefullod þā gīt. Hī cōmon þā tō gefeohte tō Maserfelda bēgen, and fēngon tōgædere, oð þæt þær fēollon
- 130 þā crīstenan, and þā hēðenan genēalæhton tō þām hālgan Ōswolde. þā geseah hē genēalæcan¹ his lifes geendunge, and gebæd for his folc þe þær feallende swealt², and betæhte heora sǽwla and hine sylfne Gode, and þus clypode on his fylle: 'God, gemiltsa ūrum sǽwlum!' þā hēt se hāpena
- 135 cynīcg his hēafod of-āslēan and his swiðran earm, and settan hī tō myrcelse.

þā æfter Ōswoldes slege fēng Ōswīg his brōðor tō Norðhymbra rīce, and rād mid werode tō þær his brōðor hēafod stōd on stacan gefæstnod, and genam þæt hēafod and

140 his swiðran hand, and mid ārwurðnysse fērode tō Lindisfarnēa cyrcan. þā wearð gefylled, swā wē hēr foresædon, þæt his swiðre hand wunað hāl mid þām flæsce būtan ælcere brosnunge, swā se bisceop gecwæð. Se earm wearð geléd ārwurðlice on scrīne, of seolfre āsmipod, on Sancte Petres

145 mynstre binnan Bebban-byrig be þære sǽ strande, and lið þær swā ansund³ swā hē of-āslagen wæs. His brōþor dohtor eft siððan on Myrcan wearð cwén, and geāxode his bān, and gebrohte hī tō Lindesīge tō Bardanīge mynstre, þe hēo micclum lufode. Ac þā mynstermenn noldon for menniscum

¹ genealecan.

² sweolt.

³ andsund.

gedwylde þone sanct underfōn, ac man slōh ān geteld 150
ofer þā hālgan bān binnan þære licreſte. Hwæt þā God
geswutelode þæt hē hālig sanct wæs, swā þæt heofonlic leoht
ofer þæt geteld āstreht stōd ūp tō heofonum swilce hēalīc
sunnbēam ofer ealle ðā niht; and þā lēoda behēoldon geond
ealle þē scīre swiðe wundrigende. Þā wurdon þā mynster- 155
menⁿ micclum āfyrhte, and bædon þæs on mergen þæt hī
mōston þone sanct mid ārwurðnyse underfōn, þone þe hī
ær forsōcon. Þā ðwōh man þā hālgan bān, and bær intō
þære cyrcan ārwurðlice on scrīne, and gelōgodon hī upp.

And þær wurdon gehælede þurh his hālgan geearnunge 160
fela mettrume menⁿ fram mislicum cōpum. Þæt wæter þe
man þā bān mid āpwōh binnan þære cyrcan wearð āgoten
swā on ānre hyrnan; and sēo eorðe sīþpan þe þæt wæter
underfēng wearð manegum tō bōte. Mid þām dūste wurdon
āfligde dēofla fram mannum, þā þe on wōdnysse ær wæron 165
gedrehte. Eac swilce þær hē fēol on þām gefeohte ofslagen
menⁿ nāmon þā eorðan tō ādligum mannum, and dydon
on wætere wanhālum tō picgenne, and hī wurdon gehælede
þurh þone hālgan wer. Sum wegfarende manⁿ fērde wið
þone feld; þā wearð his hors gesicclod, and sōna þær fēol 170
wealwigende geond ðā eorðan wōdum gelicost. Mid þām
þe hit swā wealwode¹ geond þone wīdgillan feld, þā becōm
hit embe lang þær se cyning Ōswold on þām gefeohte
fēoll, swā swā wē ær foresædan; and hit sōna ārās swā hit
hrēpode þā stōwe, hāl eallum limum, and se hlāford þæs 175
fægnode. Se ridda þā fērde forð on his weg þider hé gemynt
hæfde. Þā wæs þær ān mæden licgende on paralsyn²
lange gebrocod. Hē beganⁿ þā tō gerēcenne hū him on
rāde getimode, and mann fērode þæt mæden tō þære fore-
sædan stōwe. Hēo wēarð þā on slæpe, and sōna eft āwóc 180
ansund eallum limum fram þām egeslican broce. Band þā

¹ wealweode.

² paralsyn.

hire hēafod, and bliðe hām fērde, gangænde on fōtum, swā
 hēo gefyrn ær ne dyde. Eft siððan fērde sum ærendfæst
 ridda be ðære ylcan stōwe, and geband on ānum clāpe of
 185 þām hālgan dūste þære dēorwurðan stōwe, and lædde forð
 mid him þær hē fundode tō ; þā gemette hē gebēoras bliðe æt
 þām hūse. Hē āhēng þā þæt dūst on ænne hēahne post,
 and sæt mid þām gebēorum blissigende samod. Man
 worhte þā micel fyr tō middes ðām gebēorum, and þā spear-
 190 can wundon wið þæs hrōfes¹ swyðe, oð þæt þæt hūs færllice
 eall on fyre wearð, and þā gebēoras flugon āfyrhte āweg.
 Þæt hūs wearð ðā forburnen² būton þām ānum poste þe þæt
 hālige dūst on āhangen wæs : se post āna ætstōd ansund
 mid þām dūste ; and hī swyðe wundrodon þæs hālgan weres
 195 geearnunga, þæt þæt fyr ne mihte þā moldan forbærnan. And
 manega menⁿ siððan gesohton þone stēde heora hæle fēc-
 cende, and heora frēonda gehwilcum.

þā āsprang his hlīsa geond þā land wīde, and ēac swilce
 tō Īrlande, and ēac sūþ tō Franclande, swā swā sum mæsse-
 200 prēost be ānum menⁿ sæde. Se prēost cwæð þæt ān wer
 wære on Īrlande gelæred, sē ne gȳmde his lāre, and he lit-
 hwōn hogode embe his sāwle pearfe oððe his Scyppendes
 beboda, ac ādrēah his lif on dyslicum weorcum, oð þæt hē
 wearð geuntrumod and tō ende gebroht. þā clypode hē
 205 þone prēost þe hit cȳdde eft þus, and cwæð him tō sōna
 mid sārlicre stemne : ‘Nū ic sceall geændian earmlicum
 dēape, and tō helle faran for fracodum dædum, nū wolde ic
 gebetan, gif ic ābīdan moste, and tō Gode gecyrran and tō
 gōdum þēawum, and mīn lif āwendan eall tō Godes willan ;
 210 and ic wāt þæt ic ne eom wyrðe þæs fyrstes būton sum
 hālgā mē pingie tō þām Hælende Criste. Nū is ūs gesæd
 þæt sum hālig cyning is on ēowrum earde, Ōswold gehāten.
 Nū gif þū ænig þincg hæfst of þæs hālgan reliquium, syle mē,

¹ rofes.² forburnon.

ic þē bidde.' Ðā sǣde se prēost him : ' Ic hæbbe of þām
 stocce þe his hēafod on stōd, and gif þū gelyfan wylt, þū ²¹⁵
 wurpest hál sōna.' Hwæt þā se mæsseprēost þæs mannes
 ofhrēow, and scōf on hālig wæter of þām hālgan trēowe,
 sealde þām ādligan of tō sūpenne, and hē sōna gewyrpte,
 and syððan leofode lange on worulde, and gewēnde tō Gode
 mid eallre heortan and mid hālgum weorcum ; and swā ²²⁰
 hwider swā hē cōm, hē cȳdde þās wundra. For þȳ ne
 sceall nān mann āwægan þæt hē sylfwylles behætt þām æl-
 mihtigan Gode, þonne hē ādlig bið, þe læs þe hē sylf losige,
 gif hē ālihð Gode þæt.

Nū cwæð se hālga Bēda, þe ðās bōc gedihte, þæt hit nān ²²⁵
 wundor nys þæt se hālga cynincg untrumnyse gehæle, nū
 he on heofonum leofað, for ðan þe hē wolde gehelpan, þā
 þā hē hēr on life wæs, þearfum and wannhālum, and him
 bigwiste syllan. Nū hæfð hē þone wurðmynt on þære ēcan
 worulde mid þām ælmihtigan Gode for his gōdnysse. Eft ²³⁰
 se hālga Cūðberht, þā þā hē gīt cnapa wæs, geseah hū Godes
 ænglas feredon Aidanes sǣwle þæs hālgan bisceopes bliðe
 tō heofonum tō þām ēcan wuldre þe hē on worulde gear-
 node. Þæs hālgan Ōswoldes bān wurdon eft gebroht æfter
 manegum gēarum tō Myrcena-lande intō Glēawceastre ; and ²³⁵
 God þær geswutelode oft feala wundra þurh þone hālgan wer.
 Sȳ þæs wuldor þām ælmihtigan Gode þe on ēcnysse rixað
 ā tō worulde. Amen.

XVI.

WULFSTAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH.

THE date of this homily is sufficiently indicated by its title in the MS.: 'Sermo Lupi ad Anglos quando Dani maxime persecuti sunt eos, quod fuit in dies (sic) Æþelredi regis¹.' Wulfstan (or Lupus) was Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023. His address to the English draws a vivid picture of the terrible demoralization caused by the Danish inroads, in a fiery, impassioned, half poetical language, which forms a complete contrast to the calm elegance of Ælfric's classic prose. The present text is based on the Hatton MS. in the Bodleian (Jun. 99), the only one which gives the entire text, compared with three other MSS., Cott. Nero A I (N.), and the Cambridge MSS. CCC. S. 14 (C. I), and CCC. S. 18 (C. II). All of these MSS. are defective. N. omits only a few words and clauses, but the other two *intentionally* omit whole passages, C. II being the most abridged of all. It is remarkable that this last MS. systematically cuts out all the strongly denunciatory passages, apparently from the same motives which have induced most of the Chronicles to pass over in silence the battle of Hastings. Although H. is the most complete, the others do not appear to be derived from it, for there are several manifest errors in H. which do not appear in the other MSS. Such an error of H. is *manige fleardre* (106) for *manig fealdre*, which is preserved in all the others. An ordinary scribe

¹ This is the reading of H. N. substitutes for the last clause 'quod fuit anno millesimo xiiii ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi.' C II has the same reading, but substitutes viiii for xiiii.

would hardly have corrected such an error had it occurred in his original.

The last two MSS. also have certain passages (which I have enclosed in brackets) that do not occur in H. or N. Although some of these passages are evidently mere glosses and interpolations, others appear to be original. And yet most of the passages omitted in N. are omitted in these two MSS. also. In short, although there is a close affinity between H. and N. (as shown in their frequent retention of the same anomalous spellings) on the one hand, and between N. and the two abridged MSS. on the other, there seems to be no direct connection between any of them. All the MSS. belong to the latter half of the eleventh century. I have generally followed H. In conclusion I must state that it has been found necessary to omit certain passages: they are all marked with stars.

Lēofan men, gecnāwað þæt sōð is: ðeos woruld is on ofste, and hit nēalæcð þām ende; and ðy hit is on worulde ā swā leng swā wyrse, and swā hit sceal nýde for folces synnan fram dæge tō dæge ær Antecristes tōcyme yfelian swyðe; and hūru hit wyrð þænne egeslic and grimlic wīde 5 on worulde¹.

Understandað ēac georne þæt dēofol þās pēode nū fela gēara dwēlode tō swyðe, and þæt lýtle getrýwða wæron mid mannum, þeah hī wel spæcan; and unrihta tō fela rīcsode on lande, and næs ā fela manna þe smēade ymbe þā bōte 10 swā georne swā man scolde; ac dæghwāmlice man ihte yfel æfter oðrum, and unriht rærde and unlaga manege ealles tō wīde gynd ealle þās ðeode. And wē ēac for ðām habbað fela byrsta and bismra² gebiden; and gyf wē ænige bōte gebīdan sculan, þonne mōte wē þæs tō Gode earnian bē 15 þonne wē ær ðison dydon. For ðām mid miclan earnun-

¹ C II adds here: þis wæs on Æþelredes cyninges dagum gediht, fēower gēara fæce ær hē forðfērde. Gime sē ðe wille hū hit þā wære, and hwæt siððan gewurde.

² bysmara H.

gan wē geearnodon þā yrmða þe ūs on sittað, and mid swyðe miclan earnungan wē þā bōte mōtan æt Gode geræcan, gyf hit sceal heonan forð gōdiende wurðan. Lā hwæt
 20 wē witan ful georne þæt tō myclan bryce sceal mycel bót nýde, and tō miclum bryne wæter unlýtel, gif man þæt fýr sceal tō āhte ācwæncan. And mycel is nýðpearf ēac manna gehwylcum þæt hē Godes lage gýme heonan forð georne bæt þonne hē ær dyde, and Godes gerihtra mid rihte
 25 gelæste.

On hǣðenum þēodum ne dearr man forhealdan lýtel ne mycel þæs þe gelagod is tō gedwolgoda weorðunge: and wē forhealdað æghwær Godes gerihta ealles tō gelōme. And ne dearr man gewanian on hǣðenum þēodum
 30 inne ne ūte ænig þæra þinga þe gedwolgodan broht bið and tō lācum betæht bið: and wē habbað Godes hús inne and ūte clæne berýpte [ælcra gerisena].¹ And ēac syndan Godes þēowas mæpe and munde gewelhwār bedælde; and sume mēn̄ sēcgað þæt gedwolgoda² þēnan
 35 ne dearr man misbēodan on ænige wisan mid hǣpenum lēodum, swā swā man Godes þēowum nū dēð tō wīde, þær Crīstene scoldan Godes lage healdan and Godes þēowas griðian.

Ac sōð is þæt ic sēcge, pearf is þære bōte, for þām Godes
 40 gerihta wanedan tō lange innan þysan earde on æghwylcum ende, and folclaga wyrseadan ealles tō swyðe syððan Ēadgār geændode, and hālignessa syndon tō griðlēase wīde, and Godes hūs syndon tō clæne berýpte ealdra gerihta and innan bestrýpte³ ælcra gerisena⁴, [and godcunde hādas
 45 wæron nū lange swiðe forsewene]⁵; and wydewan syndon wīde fornýdde on unriht tō ceorle, and tō mænige foryrmdē and gehýnede swyðe, and earme mēn̄ sindon sære beswicene

¹ from C I.² gedwolgodan H.³ berypte H.⁴ rysena H.⁵ from C I and C II; both read forsawene.

and hrēowlice besyrwde [ge æt frēme ge æt fóstre ge æt féo ge æt fēore ealles tō gelōme,]¹ and ūt of ðisan earde wīde ge-sealde swyðe unforworhte frēmdum tō gewælde, and cradolcild 50
geþēowode þurh wælhreowe unlaga for lýtetre þyfðe wīde gynd þās þēode; and frēoriht fornumene, and ðrælrīht genęrwde, and ælmesrīht gewanode. [Frīge męnn² ne mōtan wealdan heora sylfra, ne faran þār hī willað, ne ātēon heora āgen swā swā hī willað; ne þrælas ne mōton habban 55
þæt hī āgon on āgenan hwīlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, ne þæt þæt heom on Godes ēst gōde męnn geūðon, and tō ælmesgife for Godes lufan sealdon; ac æghwīlc ælmesrīht þe man on Godes ēst scolde mid rīhte georne gelæstan ælc man gelitlað oððe forhealdeð. For ðām 60
unrīht is tō wīde mannum gemāne and unlaga lēofe,]³ and raðost⁴ is tō cweþenne Godes laga lāðe and lāra for-sewene; and ðæs wē habbað ealle þurh Godes yrre bysmor gelōme, gecnāwe sē ðe cunne, and se byrst wyrð gemāne, þēah man swā ne wēne, ealre þisse þēode, būtan God 65
gebeorge.

For ðām hit is on ūs eallum swutol and gesyne þæt wē ær þisan oftor bræcon þonne wē bēttan, and ðy is þisse þēode fela onsæge. Ne dohte hit nū lange⁵ inne ne ūte, ac wæs hęre and hunger, bryne and blōdgyte on 70
gewelhwylcon ęnde oft and gelōme; and ūs stalu and cwalu, strīc⁶ and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoðu, hōl and hęte and rýpera rēaflāc dęrede swyðe pearle, and ūs ungylda swyðe gedrehton, and ūs unwedera for oft wēoldan unwæstma.

75

For þām on þisan earde wæs, swā hit þincan⁷ mæg, nū fela gēara unrīhta fela and tealte getrýwða æghwær mid

¹ from C I.

² m'.

³ from C II.

⁴ hrædest H.

⁵ lance H.

⁶ strīc C I.

⁷ þincon H.

mannum. Ne bearh nū for oft gesibb̃ gesibbum þe mā þe
 frēmdan, ne fæder his bearne, ne hwilum bearn his āgenum
 80 fæder, ne brōðor oðrum. Ne ure nānig his lif ne fadode swā
 swā hē scolde, ne gehādode regollice ne lāwede lahlīce; ac
 worhtan lust ūs tō lage ealles tō gelōme, and nāðor ne
 hēoldon ne lāre ne lage Godes ne manna swā swā wē
 scoldan. Ne ānig wið oþerne getrēowlice þohte swā rihte
 85 swā hē scolde, ac mæst ælc swicode and oðrum dērede
 wordes and dæde; and hūru unrihtlice [and unþegenlice]¹
 mæst ælc oþerne æftan hēaweð mid scandlican onscytan and
 mid wrohtlācan: dō märe gyf hē mæge.

For þām hēr syn² on lande ungetrȳwða³ micle for Gode
 90 and for worulde, and ēac hēr syn² on earde on mistlice wisan
 hlāfordswican manege. And ealra mæst hlāfordswice sē bið
 on worulde þæt man his hlāfordes sāule beswīce and ful
 mycel hlāfordswice ēac bið on worulde þæt man his hlāford
 of life forræde oððon⁴ of lande lifigendne⁵ drife; and ægðer
 95 is geworden innan þissan earde. Eadwērd man forrædde
 and syððan ācwealde, and æfter þām forbærnde [and Ælþelred
 man dræfde ūt of his earde]⁶. And godsibbas and god-
 bearn tō fela man forspilde wīde gynd þās þēode, tōēacan
 oðran ealles tō manegan þe man unscyldige forfór⁷ ealles
 100 tō wīde. And ealles tō manege hālige stōwa wīde forwurdan
 þurh þæt þe man sume mēn ær þām gelōgode swā man
 nā ne scolde, gif man on Godes griðe mæðe witan wolde.
 And crīstenes folces tō fela man gesealde ūt of þisan⁸ earde
 nū ealle hwile; and eal þæt is Gode lāð, gelyfe sē ðe wille.
 105 * * * Eac wē witan [ful]⁹ georne hwær sēo yrmð gewearð,
 þæt fæder gesealde [his]¹⁰ bearn wið weorðe, and bearn his
 mōdor, and brōðor sealde oþerne frēmdum tō gewearde ūt of

¹ from C II.² sind C II.³ ungetrȳwðe H.⁴ oððe C II.⁵ lifendum H.⁶ from C I.⁷ forfór H.⁸ ðam H.⁹ from C I, II.¹⁰ from C II.

ðisse þēode; and eal/ þæt syndon micle and egeslice dāda,
understande sē ðe wille. And gyt hit is mære and ēac
mænigfealdre¹ þæt dēreð þisse þēode. Mænige syndan for- 110
sworene and swyðe forlogene, and wēdð synd tōbrocene oft
and gelōme; and þæt is gesyne on þisse þēode þæt ūs
Godes yrre hētelice on sitð, gecnāwe sē ðe cunne.

And lā hū mæg mære scamu þurh Godes yrre mannum
gelimpan þonne ūs dēð gelōme for āgenum gewyrhtum? 115
Ðēah þræla hwylc hlāforde æthlēape, and of crīstendōme
tō wicinge weorðe, and hit æfter þām eft geweorðe þæt
wæpngewrixl weorðe gemæne þegene and þræle; gyf þræl
þæne þegen fullice āfylle, licge ægylde ealre his mægðe, and
gyf se þegen þæne þræl þe hē ær ahte fullice āfylle, gylde þe- 120
gengylde. Ful earhlice² laga and scandlice nýdgyld þurh
Godes yrre ūs syn gemæne, understande sē ðe cunne, and
fela ungelimpa gelimpð þysse þēode oft and gelōme. Ne
dohte hit nū lange inne ne ūte, ac wæs hēre and hēte on ge-
welhwilcum ende oft and gelōme, and Engle nū lange eal/ 125
sigelēase, and tō swyðe geyrgde³ þurh Godes yrre, and flot-
men swā strange þurh Godes gefafunge þæt oft on gefeohte
ān fýseð⁴ týne, [and twēgen oft twentig,]⁵ and hwilum læs,
hwilum má, eal/ for ūrum synnum. * * * And oft þræl þæne
þegen þe ær wæs his hlāford cnyt/ swyðe fæste, and wyrceð 130
him tō þræle þurh Godes yrre. Wālā ðære yrmðe and wālā
þære woruldscame þe nū habbað Engle eal/ þurh Godes
yrre! Oft twēgen sāmenn oððe þrý hwilum drifað þā drāfe
crīstenra manna fram sē tō sē ūt ðurh þās þēode gewēlede⁶
tōgædere ūs eallum tō woruldscame, gyf wē on eornost 135
ænige [scame]⁷ cūðan, oððon wē woldan ā riht under-
standan. Ac ealne þæne bysmor þe wē oft þoliað wē gylðað

¹ manige fleardre *H.* ² earmlice *H.* ³ geyrwe *H.* ⁴ feseð *H.*,
fealleð *C II.*, *om. in the others.* ⁵ from *C II.* ⁶ gewylede *H.*, geweled
N., gewilede *C II.* ⁷ from *C II.*

mid weorðscype þām þe ūs scendað: wē him gyldað sing-
 gāllice, and hȳ ūs hȳnað dæghwāmlice. Hȳ hergiað and
 140 hȳ bernað¹, rȳpað and rēafiað, and tō scipe lædað; and lā
 hwæt is ænig oðer on eallum þām gelimpum būtan Godes
 yrrer ofer þās þēode swutol and gesēne²?

Nis ēac nān wundor, þēah ūs mislimpe, for ðām wē
 witan ful georne þæt nū fela gēara mēnu nā ne rohton
 145 for oft hwæt hȳ worhtan wordes oððe dæde; ac wearð
 þes þēodscype, swā hit þincan mæg, swȳðe forsyngod
 þurh mænigfealde synna and þurh fela misdæda, þurh
 morðdæda and ðurh mândæda, þurh gitsunga and ðurh
 gifernessa, þurh stala and þurh strūdunga, þurh mannsylena³
 150 and ðurh hæðene⁴ unsida, þurh swicdōmas and ðurh searo-
 cræftas⁵, þurh lahbrycas and ðurh æswicas, þurh mægræsas
 and ðurh mannslihtas, þurh hādbrycas and ðurh æwbrycas,
 þurh sibblegeru and ðurh mistlice forligru. And ēac syndan
 wīde, swā wē ær cwædan, þurh āðbrycas and ðurh wēdd-
 155 brycas and ðurh mistlice lēasunga forloren and forlogen
 mā þonne scolde, and frēolsbricas and fæstenbricas wīde
 geworhte oft and gelōme. And ēac hēr syn on earde [Godes
 wiðersacan]⁶ apostatan ābroðene, and cyrichatan hetole, and
 lēodhatan grimme ealles tō manege, and oferhogan wīde
 160 godcundra rihtlaga and crīstenra þēawa, and hōcorwyrde
 dysige æghwær on þēode oftost on ðā þing þe Godes bodan
 bēodað, and swȳðost on þā þing þe geornost tō Godes lage
 gebyriað mid rihte.

And þȳ is nū geworden wīde and sīde tō ful yfelan
 165 gewunan þæt mēnn swȳðor scamað nū for göddædan þonne
 for misdædan; for ðām tō oft man mid hōcere göddæda

¹ hi hergiað and heawað bændað and bismriað ripað &c. C II. ² swy-
 tolgesyne H. ³ mǣns H. ⁴ hæþena H. ⁵ searacraeftas H. ⁶ from
 C I and C II; C II inserts & before Godes; C I omits apostatan abro-
 ðene.

hyrweð and gōdfyrhte lehtreð¹ ealles tō swyðe, and swyðost man tæleð and mid olle gegreteð ealles tō gelōme þā ðe riht lufiað and Godes ege habbað be ænigum dæle. And ðurh þæt þe man swā dēð þæt man eal hyrweð þæt 170 man scolde hērian, and tō forð lāðað² þæt man scolde lufian, þurh þæt man gebringeð ealles tō manege on yfelan geðance and on undæde, swā þæt h̄ ne scamað ná, þēah h̄ syngian swyðe, and wið God sylfne forwyrcean h̄ mid ealle; ac for idelan onscytan h̄ scamað þæt h̄ bētan heora 175 misdæda swā bēc tæcan, gelice þām dwæsan þe for heora prytan life³ nellað beorgan ær h̄ nā ne mágan, þēah h̄ eall willan.

Hēr syndan þurh synlēawa, swā hit þincan mæg, sære gelēwede tō manege on earde. Hēr syndan, swā wē ær 180 sædon, mannslogan and mægslagan and sacerdbanan and mynsterhatan and hlāfordswican and æbere apostatan, and hēr syndan mánswaran and morðorwyrhtan, and hēr syndan hádbrecan and æwbrecan, and ðurh sibðlegeru and ðurh mistlice forligeru forsyngode swyðe, and hēr syndan myl- 185 testran and bearnmyrðran and fūle forlegene hōringas manege, and hēr syndan wiccan and wælcerian⁴, and hēr syndan rýperas and rēaferas and woruldstrūderas and ðeofas and þeodscaðan and wēdðlogan and wærlogan, and hrædest is tō cweþenne mána and misdæda ungerim ealra. 190

And þæs ūs ne scamað ná, ac þæs ūs scamað swyðe þæt wē bōte āginnan, swā swā bēc tæcan, and þæt is gesýne on þisse earman forsyngodan⁵ þeode. Ealā mycel magan manege gýt hēr-tōeacan ēape beðencan þæs ðe án man ne mihte on rædinge⁶ āsmēagean hū earmlice hit gefaren is nū ealle hwile 195 wīde gynd þās ðeode. And smēage hūru georne gehwā

¹ leahtrað *C. II.* ² laþet *H.*, laðet *N.*, *C. II.*; laðeð *C. I.* ³ lewe
all but *C. II.*, which has sare. ⁴ wælcyrian *N.* ⁵ forsyngodon *H.*

⁶ hrædinge *H.*

hine sylfne, and ðæs nā ne latige ealles tō lange; ac on Godes naman utan dōn swā ūs nēod is, beorgan ūs sylfum swā wē geornost magan, þī lēs¹ wē ætgædere ealle for-
 200 weorðan.

Ān þēodwita wæs on Brytta tīdum, Gildas hātte, sē āwrāt be heora misdædum, hū hī mid heora synnan swā oferlice swyðe God gegræmedon þæt hē lēt æt nȳhstan Ēngla hēre heora eard gewinnan, and Brytta duguðe fordōn mid ealle.
 205 And þæt wæs geworden, þæs þe hē sæde, þurh gelæredra regolbryce and ðurh læwedra lahbryce, þurh rīcra rēaflāc, and ðurh gītsunge wōhgestrēona, ðurh lēoda² unlaga, and ðurh wōhdōmas, ðurh bisceopa āsolcennesse and unsnotornesse, and ðurh lȳðre yrhðe Godes bydela, þe sōðes geswūgedan
 210 ealles tō gelōme, and clūmedan mid cēaflum þær hȳ scoldan clypian, ðurh fūlne ēac folces gælsan, and ðurh oferfylla and mænigfealde synna heora eard hȳ forworhton, and sylfe hī forwurdan.

Ac utan dōn swā us þearf is, warnian ūs be swilcan; and
 215 sōð is þæt ic sēcge, wyrsan dæda wē witan mid Ēnglum sume gewordene þonne wē mid Bryttan āhwār gehȳrdan; and ðȳ ūs is þearf micel þæt wē ūs beþencan, and wið God sylfne þingian georne. And utan dōn swā ūs þearf is, gebūgan tō rihte, and be suman dæle unriht [āscunian and]³ for-
 220 lætan, and bētan swyðe georne þæt wē ær bræcan. Uton crēopan tō Crīste, and bifigendre heortan clipian gelōme, and geearnian his mildse; and utan God lufian and Godes lagum fyligean, and gelæstan swyðe georne þæt þæt wē behētan þā wē fulluht underfengan oððon þā þe æt fulluhte ūre forespe-
 225 can wæron. And utan word and weorc rihtlice fadian, and ūre inngeðanc clānsian georne, and āð and wēdd wærlice healdan, and sume getrȳwða habban ūs betwēonan būtan

¹ þelzs all but C II.

² leode *H., N.*; omitted in the other two.

³ from C II.

uncræftan, and utan gelōme understandan þone miclan dōm
 þe wē ealle tō sculan, and beorgan¹ ūs georne wið þone
 weallendan bryne helle wītes, and geearnian ūs þā mǣrða 230
 and ðā myrhða þe God hæfð gegearwod þām ðe his willan
 on worulde gewyrcað. God ūre helpe. Amen.

¹ beorhgan *H.*

XVII.

THE MARTYRDOM OF ÆLFEAH.

[From the Chronicle.]

THE two following pieces are fine specimens of the highly polished historical prose of the eleventh century. The second is, indeed, one of the noblest pieces of prose in any literature, clear, simple and manly in style, calm and dignified in tone, and yet with a warm undercurrent of patriotic indignation. The former of them is at the same time an instructive parallel to the homily of Wulfstan. The text of the first is mainly that of the MS. Cott. Tib. B. I (I), with occasional readings from Tib. B. IV (II), Domit. A. VIII (III), and Bodl. Laud 636 (IV). In the second piece I have partly normalized the corrupt spelling of the twelfth century Laud MS. to suit that of the eleventh century.

1011. Hér on þissum gēare sēnde se¹ cyning and his² witan tō ðām hēre, and gyrndon friðes, and him gafol and mętsunge behēton wið þām ðe hī hiora hęrgunge geswicon.

Hī hæfdon þā ofergán Ēastęngle and Ēastsęxe and 5 Middelsęxe and Oxenafordscīre and Grantabrycgscīre³ and Heortfordscīre and Buccingahāmscīre and Bēdanfordscīre⁴ and healfe Huntadūnscīre, and be sūþan Tēmese ealle Kętingas and Sūðsęxe and Hæstingas and Sūðrige and Bearroccscīre and Hāmtūnscīre and micel on Wiltūnscīre.

10 Ealle þās ungesælða ús gelumpon þurh unrædas, þæt man nolde him on⁵ tīman gafol bēodan oppe wið gefeohtan⁶; ac þonne hī mæst tō yfele gedōn hæfdon, þonne nam mon frið

¹ sé I.

² hīs I.

³ Grantabricscīre I, Grantabrycgscīre IV.

⁴ bedefordscīre I.

⁵ á tīman I, II, to IV.

⁶ géfehtan I.

and grið wið hī. And nā þe lās for eallum þissum griðe and gafole hī ferdon æghwider¹ floccmælum, and hēregodon ūre earme folc, and hī rȳpton and slōgon. 15

And þā on ðissum gēare, betweox Nativitas Sanctæ Mariæ and Sancte Michaëles mæssan, hī ymbśæton Cantwaraburh², and hī þær-intó cōmon þuruh syruwrencas, for ðan Ælfmær³ hī becyrde, þe se arcebiscope Ælfēah ær genērede æt⁴ his life. And hī þær ðā genāman þone arcebiscope Ælfēah, and 20 Ælfweard cynges gerēfan, and Lēofwine⁵ abbod, and Godwine biscop. And Ælfmær abbod hī lēton áweg. And hī ðær genāmon inne ealle þá gehādodan mēn, and weras and wif, (þæt wæs unāsęcgendlic ænigum mēn hū micel þæs folces wæs⁶) and on þære byrig syþþan wæron swá lange 25 swā hī woldon. And þá hī hæfdon þā buruh ealle āsmēade, węndon him þá tó scypan, and læddon þone arcebiscope mid him.

Wæs ðā ræpling, sē ðe ær wæs hēafod Angelkynnes and Crīstendōmes. Þær man mihte ðá gesēon yrmðe þær 30 man oft ær geseah blisse on þære earman byrig, þanon ús⁷ cóm ærest Crīstendōm and bliss for Gode and for worulde.

And hī hæfdon þone arcebiscope mid him swā lange oð þæne tīman þe⁸ hī hine gemartiredon.

1012. Hér on þissum gēare cōm Ēadrīc ealdormann⁹ and 35 ealle þá yldestan witan gehādode¹⁰ and læwede Angelcynnes tó Lundenbyrig tōforan þām Ēastron (þá wæs Ēasterdæg on þām datarum Idus Aprilis), and hī ðær þā swá lange wæron op þæt gafol eal gelæst¹⁰ wæs ofer ðā Ēastron: þæt wæs ęhta and fēowertig þūsend punda¹¹. 40

Ðá on þone Sæternes-dæg wearð þá se here swȳðe āstyred angēan þone biscop, for þām ðe hē nolde him nān feoh

¹ æghweder *I.*² cantwareburh *I.*³ ælmær *I.*⁴ æt *I.*⁵ leofwine *I.*⁶ wæs *I.*⁷ om. in *I.*⁸ þe *I.*⁹ ealdorm' *I.*¹⁰ gé- *I.*¹¹ viii þusend punda *III, IV.*

behātan¹, ac² hé forbēad þæt man nān þing wið him syllan
 ne³ mōste; wæron hí ēac swyþe druncene, for ðām þær wæs
 45 broht wīn sūðan. Genāmon þā ðone biscop, læddon hine
 tō heora hūstinge on ðone Sunnan-æfen Octabas Pasce (þā
 wæs xiii kl. mai), and hine þær ðā bysmorlice ācwyldon:
 ostorfedon mid bānum and mid hrypera hēafdom. And
 slōh hine ðā án hiora mid ānre eaxe yre⁴ on þæt hēafod þæt
 50 mid þām dynte hé nyper-āsāh, and his hālige blōd on þā
 eorðan fēol, and his hāligan sāwle tó Godes rīce āsēnde.
 And mon þone lichaman on⁵ mergen fērode tó Lundene,
 and þā bisceopas Ēadnōþ and Ælfhūn⁶ and sēo buruhwaru
 hine underfēngon mid ealre ārwurðnyse, and hine beby-
 55 rigdon on Sancte Pāules mynstre; and þær nū God sutelað
 þæs hālgan martires mihta.

Ðā þæt gafol gelæst wæs, and friðāpas āsworene wæron,
 þā tōfērde se hēre wīde swā hē ær gegaderod wæs. Ðā
 bugon tō þām cynges of ðām hēre fif and fēowertig scypa,
 60 and him behēton þæt hí woldon pysne eard healdan, and hé
 hí fēdan sceolde and scrýdan⁷.

¹ behatan *I.*² ac *I.*³ né *I.*⁴ ere *II.*⁵ on *I.*⁶ ælfun *I.*⁷ scrydon *I.*

XVIII.

EUSTACE AT DOVER, AND THE OUTLAWRY OF GODWINE.

[From the Chronicle.]

1048. And cōm þā Eustatius fram begeondan¹ sǣ sōna
æfter þām biscope, and gewende tō ðām cyng, and spæc wið
hine þæt þæt hē þā wolde, and gewende þā hāmweard. Þā hē
cōm tō Cantwarabyrig ēast, þā snædde hē þær and his męnn,
and tō Dofran gewende. Þā hē wæs sume mila oððe mǣre 5
beheonan Dofran, þā dyde hē on his byrnan and his gefēran
ealle, and fōron tō Dofran. Þā hī þider cōmon, þā woldon
hī innian þær him sylfum gelicode. Þā cōm ān his manna,
and wolde wician æt ānes bōndan hūse his unþances, and
gewundode þone hūsbōndan, and se hūsbōnda ofslōh þone 10
ōðerne. Ðā wearð Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefēran
uppon heora, and fērdon tō þām hūsbōndan, and ofslōgon
hine binnan his āgenum heorðe; and wēndon him þā ūp tō
þære burge weard, and ofslōgon ægðer ge wiðinnan ge wiðū-
tan mā þonne xx manna. And þā burhmęnn ofslōgon xix 15
męnn on oðre healfe, and gewundedon þæt hī nyston hū fela.
And Eustatius ætbærst mid fēawum mannum, and gewende
ongēan tō þām cyng, and cȳdde be dǣle hū hī gefaren
hæfdon. And wearð se cyng swȳðe gram wið þā burhware.
And ofsęnde se cyng Godwine eorl, and bǣd hine faran intō 20

¹ geondan.

Cęnt mid unfriðe tō Dofran ; for þan Eustatius hæfde gecyðd
 þām cynge þæt hit sceolde bēon māra gylt þære burhware
 þonne his : ac hit næs nā swā. And se eorl nolde nā
 geþwārian þære innfare, for þan him wæs lāð tō āmyrrenne
 25 his āgenne folgað.

Ðā sęnde se cyng æfter eallum his witum, and bēad
 him cuman tō Glēaweceastre nēh þære æfteran¹ Sancte
 Marie mæssan. þā hæfdon þā Wēliscan męnn geworht
 ænne castel on Hērefordscīre on Swegenes eorles folgoðe,
 30 and worhton ælc þæra hearma² and bismera þæs cynges
 mannum þær ābūtan þe hī mihton. Ðā cōm Godwine
 eorl, and Swegen eorl, and Harold eorl tōgædere æt
 Beofres³ stāne, and manig mann mid him, tō ðon þæt
 hī woldon faran tō heora cynehlāforde, and tō þām witum
 35 eallum þe mid him gegaderode wæron, þæt hī þæs cynges
 ræd hæfdon and his fultum, and ealra witena, hū hī mihton
 þæs cynges bismere āwrecan and ealles þēodscipes. Ðā
 wæron þā Wēliscan męnn ætforan⁴ mid þām cynge, and
 forwrēgdon þā eorlas, þæt hī ne mōston cuman on his ēagena
 40 gesihðe ; for ðan hī sǣdon þæt hī woldon cuman þider for
 þæs cynges swīcdōme. Wæs þær cumen Siward eorl, and
 Lēofric eorl, and micel folc mid him norðan tō þām cynge ;
 and wæs þām eorle Godwine and his sunum gecyðd þæt se
 cyng and þā męnn þe mid him wæron woldon rædan on
 45 hī ; and hī trymedon hī fæstlice ongēan, þēah him lāð wære
 þæt hī ongēan heora cynehlāford standan sceoldan. Ðā
 geræddon þā witan on ægðre⁵ healfe þæt man ðā ælcas
 yfeles geswác ; and geaf se cyning Godes grið and his fullne
 frēondscipe on ægðre healfe.

50 Ðā gerædde se cyning and his witan þæt man sceolde
 oðre siðe⁶ habban ealra witena⁷ gemōt on Lundene tō

¹ æftre.² -e.³ Byferes.⁴ ætforan.⁵ ægðer.⁶ siðan.⁷ gewitena.

hærfestes emnihte ; and hēt se cyning bannan út hære, ægðer
 ge be sūðan Tēnese ge be norðan, eall þæt æfre bēst wæs.
 Ðā cwæð man Swegen eorl ūtlah, and stefnode man God-
 wine eorle and Harolde eorle tō þon gemōte swā hraðe swā 55
 hī hit gefaran mihton. Þā hī þider ūt cōmon, þā stefnde
 him man tō gemōte. Þā gyrnde hē griðes and gīsla, þæt
 hē mōste unswicen in tō gemōte cuman and út of gemōte.
 Ðā gyrnde se cyng ealra þæra þegna þe þā eorlas ær
 hæfdon ; and hī lēton hī ealle him tō handa. Þā sēnde se 60
 cyng eft tō him, and bēad him þæt hī cōmon mid xii mannum
 intō þæs cynges ræde. Þā gyrnde se eorl eft griðes and
 gīsla, þæt hē hine mōste betellan æt ælcum¹ þæra þinga þe
 him man on lēde. Þā wyrnde him man ðæra gīsla, and
 scēawode him man v nihta grið út of lande tō farenne. 65
 And gewēnde þā Godwine eorl and Swegen eorl tō Bōsan-
 hām², and scufof ūt heora scipu, and gewēndon him
 begeondan sá, and gesohton Baldewines grið, and wunodon
 þær ealne þone winter. And Harold eorl gewēnde west tō
 Írlande, and wæs þær ealne þone winter on þæs cynges griðe. 70
 And sōna þæs þe þis wæs, þā forlēt se cyng þā hlæfdigan,
 sēo wæs gehālgod him tō cwēne, and lēt niman of hire eall
 þæt hēo ahte on lande, and on golde, and on seolfre, and on
 eallum þingum, and betæhte hī his sweostor tō Hwerwyllum.

¹ ælc.² Bosenham.

XIX.

CHARMS.

[From Cockayne's Leechdoms, 1. 384 and 3. 53, and Wülcker's Kleinere
ags. dichtungen.]

I.

Wið ymbe. Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid þīnre swiþþran
handa under þīnum swiþþran fēt, and cweð¹:

‘Fō ic under fōt; funde ic hit.

Hwæt, eorðe mæg wið ealra wihta gehwilce,

and wið andan, and wið æminde,

and wið þā micelan mannes tungan.’

Forweorp² ofer grēot, þonne hī swirman, and cweð:

‘Sitte gē, sigewif, sīgað tō eorþan!

næfre gē wilde tō wuda flēogan!

bēo gē swā gemindige mīnes gōdes

swā bið manna gehwilc mētes and ēpeles!’

II.

Wið færstice. Fefersfuge³ and sēo rēade netele, ðe þurh
ærn inn-wyxd, and wegbrāde; wyll in buteran.

Hlūde wæran hȳ, lā hlūde, ðā hȳ ofer þone hlæw ridan,
wæran ænmōde, ðā hȳ ofer land ridan

Scyld ðū ðē nū, [pæt] þū ðysne nūð genesan mōte!

Ūt, lȳtel spere, gif hēr-inne sīe!

Stōd under līnde, under leohtum scylde,

¹ cwet.

² and wið on forweorp.

³ -fuiqe.

þær ðā mihtigan wif hyra mægen beræddon
 and hȳ gyllende gāras sændan;
 ic him ððerne eft wille sændan 10
 flēogende flān forane tōgēanes:
 ūt, lȳtel spere, gif hit hēr-inne sȳ!
 Sæt smið sloh seax lȳtel
 īserne¹ wund swiðe:
 ūt lȳtel spere, gif hēr-inne sȳ! 15
 Syx smiðas sētan, wælspera worhtan:
 ūt, spere; næs inn, spere!
 gif hēr-inne sȳ īsenes dæl
 hægtessan geweorc hit sceal gemyltan!
 Gif ðū wære on fell scoten, oððe wære on flæsc scoten, 20
 oððe wære on blōd scoten,
 oððe wære on līð scoten, næfre ne sȳ ðin lif ātæsed!
 Gif hit wære ēsa gescot, oððe hit wære ȳlfa gescot,
 oððe hit wære hægtessan gescot, nū ic wille ðin helpan:
 þis ðē tō bōte ēsa gescotes, ðis ðē tō bōte ȳlfa gescotes,
 ðis ðē tō bōte hægtessan gescotes: ic ðin wille helpan.
 Flēo² on fyrgenhēafde³;
 hāl wes-tu! helpe ðin Drihten!
 Nim þonne þæt seax, ādō on wætan.

¹ iserna.² fled.³ -hæfde.

XX.

BEOWULF AND GRENDEL'S MOTHER.

[From *Beowulf*.]

I HAVE selected from our great national epic the narrative of Bēowulf's fight with Grendel's mother, which is one of the most vivid and picturesque passages in the whole poem. The argument of the preceding portion of the poem is briefly this: Hrōðgār, king of the Danes, elated with his prosperity and success in war, builds a magnificent hall, which he calls Heorot. In this hall he and his retainers live in joy and festivity, until a malignant fiend called Grendel, envious of their happiness, carries off by night thirty of his men, and devours them in his moorland retreat. These ravages go on for twelve years. Bēowulf, a thane of Hygelāc, king of the Goths, hearing of Hrōðgār's calamities, sails from Sweden with fourteen warriors to help him. They are well received by Hrōðgār, who at night-fall leaves Bēowulf in charge of the hall. Grendel breaks in, seizes and devours one of Bēowulf's men, is attacked by him, and after losing an arm, which Bēowulf tears off, escapes to the fens. The next night Grendel's mother avenges her son by carrying off Æschere. Here the present piece begins¹.

Sigon þā tō slæpe. Sum sære angeald
 æfenræste, swā him ful oft gelamp,
 sipðan goldsele Grendel warode,
 ⁊nriht æfnde, oþ þæt gnde becwōm,

¹ The standard work for the study of the Old English poetry is Grein's *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie*, which gives complete texts and glossary, with references to the previous editions.

swylt æfter synnum. Þæt gesýne wearþ, 5
 wīdcūþ werum, þælte wrecend þā gýt
 lifde æfter lāpum, lange þrāge,
 æfter gūðceāre: Grēndles mōdor,
 ides āglācwīf yrmpe gemunde,
 sē þe wætereġesan wunian scolde, 10
 cealde strēamas, sipðan Cāin¹ wearð
 tō ġcgbanan āngan brēper,
 fæderenimāge; hē þā fāg gewāt,
 morþre gemearcod manndrēam flēon,
 wēsten warode. Þanon wōc fela 15
 ġeosceaftgāsta; wæs þāra Grēndel sum,
 heorowearh hetelic, sē æt Heorote fand
 wæccendne wer wīges bīdan,
 þær him āglāca ætgrāpe wearð;
 hwæpre hē gemunde mægenes strēnge, 20
 ġinfæste² ġife, ðe him God sealde,
 and him tō Ānwaldan āre ġelyfde,
 frōfre and fultum: ðy hē þone fēond ofercwōm,
 gehnāgde helle gāst. Þā hē hēan gewāt,
 drēame bedæled dēapwīc sēon, 25
 manncynnes fēond, and his mōdor þā gýt
 ġīfre and ġalgmōd ġegān wolde
 sorhfulne sīð, suna dēað³ wrecan.
 Cōm þā tō Heorote, ðær Hringdene
 geond þæt sæld swāfun. Þā ðær sōna wearð 30
 eðhwyrft eorlum, sipðan inne fealh
 Grēndles mōdor; wæs se gryre lāssa
 efne swā micle swā bið mægþa cræft,
 wīggyre wīfes be wæpnedmen,

þonne heoru bunden, hamere ġepuren, 35
 sweord swāte fāh swīn ofer helme

¹ camp.² ġinfæste.³ sunu þeod.

Ʒcgum dyhtig andweard scireð.
 þā wæs on healle heardƷcg togen,
 sweord ofer setlum, sīdrand manig
 hafen handa fæst; helm ne gemunde, 40
 byrnan sīde, þe¹ hine se brōga angeat.
 Hēo wæs on ofste, wolde ut þanon
 feore beorgan, þā hēo onfunden wæs
 hraðe hēo æpeliga ānne hæfde
 fæste befangen, þā hēo tō Ʒenne gang; 45
 sē wæs Hrōþgāre hælepa lēofost
 on Ʒesðes hād be sām twēonum,
 rice randwiga, þone ðe hēo on ræste ābrēat,
 blædfæstne beorn. Næs Bēowulf ðær,
 ac wæs oþer inn ær geteohhod 50
 æfter mǣpðumgife mærum Gēate.
 Hrēam wearð in Heorote. Hēo under heolfre genam
 cūpe folme; cearu wæs geniwod,
 Ʒe worden in wīcun: ne wæs þæt Ʒewrixle til,
 þæt hīe on bā healfa Ʒicgan scoldon 55
 frēonda feorum. þā wæs frōd cyning,
 hār hilderinc, on hrēon mōde,
 syðþan hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne,
 þone ðeorestan ðeādne wisse.
 Hrape wæs tō būre Bēowulf fetod, 60
 sigorēadig Ʒecg. Samod ærdæge
 ēode eorla sum, æpele cempa
 self mid Ʒesðum, þær se snotera bād,
 hwæpre him Alwalda² æfre wille
 æfter wēaspelle wyrpe Ʒefremman. 65
 Gang ðā æfter flōre Ʒyrdwyrðe mann
 mid his handscōle³ (healwudu dynede)
 þæt hē þone wīsan wordum nægde⁴

¹ þa.² alfwalda.³ handscale.⁴ hnægde.

frēan Ingwina: frægn gif him wære
æfter neodlaðe¹ niht getæse. 70
Hrōðgār maþelode, helm Scyldinga:
'Ne frīn þū æfter sǣlum! Sorh is genīwod
Dēnigea lēodum. Dēad is Æschere,
ƿrmenlāfes ƿldra brōþor,
mīn rúnwita and mīn rǣdbora, 75
eaxlgestealla, ðonne wē on orleġe
hafelan ƿeredon, þonne hniton fēpan,
eoferas cnysedan; swy[lc] scolde eorl wesian,
[æðeling] ærgōd, swylc Æschere wæs!
Wearð him on Heorote tō handbanan 80
wælgæst wæfre; ic ne wát hwæder²
atol æse wlanc eftsīðas tēah,
fylle gefrægnod. Hēo þā fæhðe wræc,
þe þū gystranniht Grēdel cwealdest
purh hǣstne hād heardum clammum, 85
for þan hē tō lange lēode mīne
wanode and wyrde. Hē æt wīge gecrang
ealdres scyldig, and nū oþer cwōm
mihtig mǣnscaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,
ge feorr hafað fæhðe gestæled, 90
þæs þe þincean mæg þegne monegum,
sē þe æfter sincgyfan on sefan grēoteþ
hreperbealo hearde; nū sēo hand ligeð,
sēo³ þe ēow wel-hwylcra wilna dohte.
Ic þæt lōndbūend, lēode mīne, 95
sēlerǣdende sēcgan hýrde,
þæt hīe gesāwon swylce twēgen
micle mearcstapan mōras healdan,
ellorgæstas: ðæra ððer wæs,
þæs þe hīe gewisslicost gewitan meahton, 100

¹ neodlaðu.² hwæþer.³ se.

idese onlic, wæs¹ ððer earmsceapen
 on weres wæstmum wræclāstas træd,
 nefne² hē wæs mārā þonne ænig mann ððer,
 þone on gēardagum Grendel nemdo[n]
 foldbūende; nō hie fæder cunnon, 105
 hwæper him ænig wæs ær ācenned
 dýrnra gāsta. Hie dýgel lond
 warigeað, wulfhleoðu, windige næssas,
 frēcne fenggelād, ðær fyrgenstrēam
 under næssa genipu niþer gewiteð, 110
 flōd under foldan. Nis þæt feorr heonon
 milgemearces, þæt se mere standeð³,
 ofer þæm hōngiað hrimge⁴ bearwas,
 wudu wýrtum fæst, wæter oferhelmað.
 Þær mæg nihta gehwæm niðwundor sēon, 115
 fýr on flōde. Nō þæs frōd leofað
 gumena bearna, þæt þone grund wite.
 ðeah þe hæðstapa hundum geswēnced,
 heorot hornum trum holtwudu sēce,
 feorran geflýmmed, ær hē feorh seþeð, 120
 aldor on ðfre, ær hē inn wille
 hafelan [hýdan]. Nis þæt hēoru stōw:
 þonon yðgeblond up āstigeð
 wōnn tō wolcnum, þonne wind styrep
 lāð gewidru, oð þæt lyft drysmaþ, 125
 roderas rēotað. Nū is se ræd gelang
 eft æt þē ānum. Eard git ne cōnst,
 frēcne stōwe, ðær þū findan miht
 felasinnigne sēc: sēc, gif þū dyrre!
 Ic þe þā fæhðe fēo lēanige, 130
 ealdgestrēonum, swā ic ær dyde,
 wundnum golde, gyf þū on weg cymest.'

¹ onlicnæs.² næfne.³ standeð.⁴ hrinde.

Bēowulf mapelode, *bearn* *Ʒcgþēowes* :
 'Ne sorga, snotor guma! *sēlre* bið *æghwæm*
 þæt hē his *frēond* wrece þonne hē *fela* murne; 135
īre æghwylc sceal *ende* gebidan
worolde lifes; *wyrce* sē þe mōte
dōmes *ær dēape*! þæt bið *dryhtguman*
unlifgendum *æfter sēlest*.
Āris, *rīces* weard; uton *raþe*¹ *fēran*, 140
Grendles māgan gang *scēawigan*!
 Ic hit þē *gehāte*: nō hē on *holm*² losað,
 ne on *foldan fæpm*, ne on *fyrgeholt*,
 ne on *gyfenes grund*, *gá* þær hē wille;
ðys dōgor þū *geþyld* hafa 145
wēana gehwylces, swā ic þē *wēne tō*.
Āhlēop þā se *gomela*, *Gode* pancode,
mihtigan Drihtne, þæs se *mann* gespræc.
 Þā wæs *Hrōðgāre* *hors* gebæted,
wicg wundenfeax. *Wisa* fengel 150
*geatolic gēngde*³, *gumfēpa stōp*
lindhæbbendra. *Lāstas* wæron
æfter waldswaþum wīde gesýne,
gang ofer grundas: *gēgnum* fōr
ofer myrcan mōr, *magopeгна* bær 155
 þone *sēlestan* *sāwollēasne*,
 þāra þe mid *Hrōðgāre* *hām* eahtode.
Oferēode þā *æpelinga* *bearn*
stēap stānhliðo, *stige* nearwe,
enge ānpaðas, *uncūð* gelād, 160
nēowle næssas, *nicorhūsa* fela.
 Hē *fēara* sum *beforan* *gēngde*
wīsra mōnna wong *scēawian*,
 op þæt hē *færinga* *fyrgebēamas*

¹ hraþe.² helm.³ gende.

ofer hārne stān hleonian funde, 165
 wynnlēasne wudu; wæter under stōd
 dreorig and gedrēfed. Denum eallum wæs,
 winum Scyldinga, weorce on mōde,
 tō geþolianne ðegne mōnegum,
 oncyð eorla gehwām, syðþan Æscheres 170
 on þām holmclife hafelan mēttan.
 Flōd blōde wēoll (folc tō sǣgon)
 hātan heolfre. Horn stūndum sōng
 fūslīc f[yrd]lēoð. Fēpa eal gesæt;
 gesāwon ðā æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, 175
 ſellice sǣdracan sund cunnian,
 swylce on næsshleoðum micras licgean,
 ðā on undernmæl oft bewitigað
 sorhfulne sīð on segrāde,
 wyrmas and wildēor; hīe on weg hruron 180
 biter and geþolgne, bearhtm ongēaton,
 gūðhorn galan. Sumne Gēata lēod
 of fānbogan fēores getwǣfde,
 yðgewinnes, þæt him on aldre stōd
 hērestræl hearda; hē on holme wæs 185
 sundes þe sǣnra ðe hyne swylt fornam.
 Hræpe wearð on yðum mid eofersprēotum
 heorohōcyhtum hearde genearwod,
 nīða gehnǣged¹ and on næss togen
 wundorlic wægþora; weras scēawedon 190
 gryrelicne gist. Gyrede hine Bēowulf
 eorlgewædum, nalles for ealdre mearn;
 scolde hērebyrne hōndum gebrōden,
 sīd and searofāh, sund cunnian,
 sēo ðe bāncofan þeorgan cūpe, 195
 þæt him hildegrāp hrepre ne mihte,

¹ genæged.

corres inwitfeng, aldre gesceþðan;
ac se hwita helm hafelan wērede,
sē þe mēregrundas mēngan scolde,
sēcan sundgebland since geweorðad, 200
besongen frēawrāsnum, swā hine fyrndagum
worhte wæpna smið, wundrum tēode,
besette swinlicum, þæt hine syððan nō
ðrond ne beadomēcas bitan ne meahton.
Næs þæt þonne mætost mægenfultuma, 205
þæt him on ðearfe lāh ðyle Hrōðgāres:
wæs þæm hæftmēce Hrunting nama,
þæt wæs ān foran ealdgestrēona:
ecg wæs īren, ātertānum fāh,
āhyrded heaposwāte; nāfre hit æt hilde ne swāc 210
manna ængum þāra þe hit mid mundum bewand,
sē ðe gryresiðas gegān dorste,
folcstēde fāra; næs þæt forma sīð,
þæt hit ellenweorc æfnan scolde.
Hūru ne gemunde mago Ecglēfes 215
easopes cræftig, þæt hē ær gespræc
wīne druncen, þā hē þæs wæpnes onlāh
sēlran sweordfreca: selfa ne dorste
under yðra gewinn aldre genēpan,
drihtscype drēogan; þær hē dōme forlēas, 220
ellenmārðum. Ne wæs þæm ððrum swā,
syððan hē hine tō gūðe gegyred hæfde.
Bēowulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþēowes:
‘Gepenc nū se mæra maga Healfðenes,
snottra fengel, nū ic eom sīðes fūs, 225
goldwine gumena, hwæt wit gēo spræcon:
gif ic æt þearfe þīnre scolde
aldre linnan, þæt ðū mē ā wære
forðgewitenum on fæder stæle;

wes þū mundbora minum magoþegnum, 230
 hondgesellum, gif mec hild nime.
 Swylce þū ðā mādmas, þe þū mē sealdest,
 Hrōðgār lēofa, Higelāce onsēnd.
 Mæg þonne on þæm golde ongitan Gēata dryhten,
 gesēon sunu Hrēðles¹, þonne hē on þæt sinc starað,
 þæt ic gumcystum gōdne funde 236
 bēaga bryttan, brēac þonne mōste.
 And þū Unferð² lāet ealde lāfe,
 wrætlic wægsweord, wīdcūðne mann,
 heardæg habban; ic mē mid Hruntinge 240
 dóm gewyrce, oþðe mec dēað nimeð.
 Æfter þæm wordum Wedergēata lēod
 ēfste mid ǵne, nālas andsware
 bīdan wolde; brimwylm onfēng
 hilderince. Ðā wæs hwil dæges, 245
 ær hē þone grundwong ongytan mēhte.
 Sōna þæt onfunde, sē ðe flōda begong
 heorogifre behēold hund missera,
 grim and grædig, þæt þær gumena sum
 ælwihta eard ufan cunnode. 250
 Grāp þā tōgēanes, gūðrinc gefēng
 atolan clomum; nō þy ær inn gescōd
 hālan līce; hring ūtan ymbbearh,
 þæt hēo þone fyrðhōm ðurhfon ne mihte,
 locene leoðosyrca lāpan fingrum. 255
 Bær þā sēo brimwylf³, þā hēo tō botme cōm,
 hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum,
 swā hē ne mihte nō (hē þeah⁴ mōdig wæs)
 wæpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þæs fela
 swencte⁵ on sunde, sādēor mōnig 260
 hildetūxum hēresyrca bræc,

¹ Hrædles.² hunferð.³ brimwyl.⁴ þeah.⁵ sweete.

ehton āglæcan. Ðā se eorl ongeat,
 þæt hē [in] mōðsele nāt-hwylcum wæs,
 þær him nānig wæter wihhte ne sceþede,
 ne him for hrōfsele hrīnan ne mēhte 265
 færgripe flōdes; fȳrleoht geseah,
 blācne lēoman beorhte scīnan.

Ongeat þā se gōða grundwyrgegne,
 mērewīf mihtig; mægenræs forgeaf
 hildebille, swēnge hond¹ ne oftēah, 270

þæt hire on hafelan hringmæl āgōl
 grædig gūðlēoð. Ðā se gist onfand,
 þæt se beadolēoma bītan nolde,
 aldre sceþðan, ac sēo ecg geswāc
 ðeodne æt þearfe: ðolode ær fela 275

hondgemōta, helm oft gescær,
 fæges fyrdhrægl; Ðā wæs forma sið
 ðeorum mādme, þæt his dōm ālæg.

Eft wæs ānræd, nālas glnes læt,
 mārða gemyndig mæg Hygelāces²; 280

wearp Ðā wundenmæl³ wrættum gebunden
 yre ðretta, þæt hit on eorðan læg,

stīð and stȳlēcg; strēnge getrūwode,
 mundgripe mægenes. Swā sceal mann dōn,
 þonne hē æt gūðe gegān þenceð 285

longsumne lof, nā ymb his lif cearað.

Gefēng þā be feaxe⁴ (nālas for fæhðe mearn)

Gūðgēata lēod Grendles mōdor;

brægd þā beadwe heard, þā hē gebolgen wæs,
 feorhgeniðlan, þæt hēo on flet gebēah. 290

Hēo him eft hrape andlēan⁵ forgeald

grimman grāpum and him tōgēanes fēng:

oferwearp þā wērigmōd wigena strēngest,

¹ hord swenge. ² hylaces. ³ wundelmæl. ⁴ eaxe. ⁵ handlean.

fēpeceþpa, þæt hē on fylle wearð.
Ofsæt þā þone selegyst and hyre seax¹ getēah, 295
brād, brúnecg, wolde hire ðearn wrecan,
āngan eaferan. Him on eaxle læg
brēostneṭt brōden; þæt gebearh fēore,
wið ord and wið ecge inngang forstōd.
Hæfde ðā forsiðod sunu Ecgpēowes 300
under gynne grund, Gēata ceþpa,
nemne him heaðobyrne helpe gefrēmede,
hērenet hearde, and hālig God
gewēold wīgsigor, wītig Drihten;
rodera Rædend hit on ryht gescēd 305
ȝðelice, syþðan hē eft āstōd.
Geseah ðā on searwum sigeēadig bil,
eald sweord eotenisc ecgum þyhtig,
wigena weorðmynd: þæt [wæs] wæpna cyst,
būton hit wæs mære ðonne ænig monn oððer 310
tō beadulāce ætberan meahte,
gód and geatolic gīganta geweorc.
Hē gefēng þā fetelhilt, freca Scyldinga,
hrēoh and heorogrimm hringmæl gebrægd,
aldres orwēna, yrringa slōh, 315
þæt hire wið halse heard grāpode,
ðānhringas bræc, bil eal ðurhwōd
fægne flæschoman: hēo on flet gecrong;
sweord wæs swātig, secg weorce gefeh.
Lixte se lēoma, leoht inne stōd, 320
efne swā of hefene hādre scīneð
rodores candel. Hē æfter recede wlāt,
hwearf þā be wealle, wæpen hafenade
heard be hiltum Higelāces ðegn,
yrr and ānræd. Næs sēo ecg fracod 325

¹ seaxe.

hilderince, ac hē hrape wolde
 Grēndle forgyldan gūðræsa fela
 ðara þe hē geworhte tō Westðenum
 oðtor micle ðonne on ænne sið,
 þonne hē Hrōðgāres heorðganēatas 330
 slōh on sweofote, slæpende fræt
 folces Dēnigea fȳftȳne men
 and oðer swylc ūt offerede,
 lāðlicu lāc. Hē him þæs lēan forgeald,
 rēpe cempa, tō ðæs þe hē on ræste geseah 335
 gūðwērigne Grēndel licgan,
 aldorlēasne, swā him ær gescōd
 hild æt Heorote; hrā wide sprong,
 syððan hē æfter dēaðe drepe prōwade,
 heorosweng heardne, and hine þā hēafde becearf. 340
 Sōna þæt gesāwon snottre ceorlas,
 þā ðe mid Hrōðgāre on holm wliton,
 þæt wæs yðgeblond eal gemenged,
 brim blōde fāh; blōndenfeaxe
 gomele ymb gōdne on geador spræcon, 345
 þæt hīg þæs æðelinges eft ne wēndon,
 þæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme
 mærne þēoden; þā ðæs mōnige gewearð,
 þæt hine sēo brimwylf ābroten¹ hæfde.
 Ðā cōm nōn dæges; næss ofgēafon 350
 hwate Scildingas; gewāt him hām þonon
 goldwine gumena. Gistas sæton²,
 mōdes sēoce, and on mēre staredon;
 wȳscton³ and ne wēndon þæt hie heora winedrihten
 selfne gesāwon. þā þæt sweord ongan 355
 æfter heaposwāte hildegicelum
 wīgbill wanian; þæt wæs wundra sum,

¹ abroten.² secan.³ wiston.

þæt hit *eall* gemealt *ise* gelīcost,
 ðonne forstes bēnd *Fæder* onlæteð,
 onwindeð *wægrāpas*¹, *sē* *geweald* hafað 360
sæla and *mæla*; þæt is *sōð* *Metod*.
 Ne nōm hē in þām *wīcum*, *Wedergeāta* lēod,
māðmæhta mā, þēh hē þær *mōnige* geseah,
 būton þone *hafelan* and þā *hilt* sōmod,
 since *fāge*; *sweord* ær gemealt, 365
 forbarn *brōden* mæl: wæs þæt *blōd* tō þæs hāt,
ættren *ellorgæst*, *sē* þær-inne swealt.
 Sōna wæs on *sunde* *sē* þe ær æt *sæcce* gebād
wīghryre *wrāðra*, *wæter* ūp þurhdēaf;
wæron *ȝðgebland* *eall* *gefælsod*, 370
ēacne *geardas*², þā se *ellorgāst*
 oflēt *lifdagas* and þās *lēnan* gesceaft.
 Cōm þā tō *lande* *lidmanna* helm
swiðmōd *swymman*, *sælāce* gefeah,
mægenbyrþenne þāra þe hē him *mid* hæfde 375
Ēodon him þā *tōgēanes*, *Gode* þancodon,
ðryðlic þegna hēap, þēodnes gefēgon,
 þæs þe hī hyne *gesundne* *gesēon* mōston.
 ðā wæs of þām *hrōran* helm and byrne
lungre *ālȳsed*: *lagu* *drūsade*, 380
wæter under *wolcnum*, *wældrēore* fāg.
 Fērdon forð þonon *fēpelāstum*
ferhpum *fægne*, *foldweg* mæton,
cūpe *stræte*; *cyningbalde* men
 from þām *holmclife* *hafelan* bæron 385
earfoðlice *heora* *æghwæprum*
fēlamōdigra: *fēower* scoldon
 on þām *wælstenge* *weorcum* *gefērian*
 tō þām *goldsele* *Grēndles* hēafod,

¹ wælrāpas.² eardas.

oþ ðæt sæmninga tō sæle cōmon 390
 frōme fyrðhwate fēowertýne
 Gēata gongan; gumdryhten mid
 mōdig on gemonge meodowongas træd.
 Ðā cōm inn gān ealdor ðegna,
 dædcēne monn dōme gewurpad, 395
 hæle hildedēor, Hrōðgār grētan.
 Þā wæs be feaxe on flet boren
 Grendles hēafod, þær guman druncon,
 geslic for eorlum and þære idese mid;
 wliteseon wrætlic weras onsāwon. 400

XXI.

THE BATTLE OF MALDON.

THIS fragment is a unique specimen of an epic contemporary with the events it describes. It was composed, as Rieger (*Alt- und Angel-sächsisches Lesebuch*, Preface, xiii) remarks, so immediately after the battle that the poet does not know the name of a single one of the enemy, not even of their leader *Anlāf*, and, in his character of eyewitness, describes only those of their movements which could be discerned from the English position. Although the poem does not show the high technical finish of the older works, it is full of dramatic power and warm feeling. It has been preserved only as printed by Hearne, to whom some of its errors may probably be ascribed.

The following is the narrative of the Chronicle under the year 993:—

‘Hēr on þissum gēare cōm Anlāf mid þrim and hundnigontigum scipum tō Stāne, and forhergedon þæt onūtan; and fōr þā þanon tō Sandwic, and swā þanon tō Gipeswic, and þæt eall oferēode, and swā tō Mældūne. And him þær cōm tōgēanes Byrhtnōð ealdormann mid his fyrde, and him wið gefeaht; and hī þone ealdormann þær ofslōgon, and wælstōwe gewæld ahton. And him man nam syððan frið wið, and hine nam se cyng syððan tō bisceopes handa.’

* * * brocen wurde.

Hēt þā *hyssa hwæne hors forlætan,*
feorr āfȳsan, and forð gangan,
hicgan tō handum, and hige¹ gōdum.
þa² þæt Olfan mæg ærest onfunde,
þæt se eorl nolde ȳrhðo gepolian:

¹ thige.

² þ.

†hē lēt him þā of handon lēofne¹ flēogan
 hafoc wið þæs holtes, and tō þære hilde stōp;
 be þām man mihte oncnāwan þæt se cniht nolde
 wācian æt þām w[i]ge, þā hē tō wæpnum fēng. 10
 Eac him wolde Eadric his ealdre gelæstan
 frēan tō gefeohte; ongann þā forð beran
 gār tō gūpe: hē hæfde gōd gepanc,
 þā hwile þe hē mid handum healdan mihte
 bord and brād swurd; bēot hē gelæste, 15
 þā hē ætforan his frēan feohtan sceolde.
 Ðā þær Byrhtnōð ongann beornas trymian,
 rād and rædde, rincum tæhte
 hū hī sceoldon standan, and þone stēde healdan,
 and bæd þæt hyra randas² rihte hēoldon 20
 fæste mid folman, and ne forhtedon nā.
 þā hē hæfde þæt folc fægere getrymmed,
 hē lihte þā mid lēodon, þær him lēofost wæs,
 þær hē his heorðwerod holdost wiste.
 þā stōd on stæðe, stōlice clypode 25
 wicinga ār, wordum mælde,
 sē on bēot ābēad brimliþendra
 ærende³ tō þām eorle, þær hē on ðfre stōd:
 †Mē sēndon tō þē sāmenn snelle;
 hēton ðē sēcgan, þæt þū mōst sēndan raðe 30
 bēagas wið gebeorge; and ēow bētere is
 †þæt gē þisne gārræs mid gafole forgyldon,
 þonne⁴ wē swā hearde hilde⁵ dælon.
 Ne þurfe wē ūs spillan, gif gē spēdaþ tō þām:
 wē willað wið þām golde grið fæstnian. 35
 Gyf þū þæt⁶ gerædest, þe hēr ricost eart,
 þæt þū þine lēoda lȳsan wille,
 syllan sāmannum on hyra sylfra dōm

¹ leofre.² randan.³ ærende.⁴ þon.⁵ ..ulde.⁶ þat.

feoh wið frēode, and niman frið æt ūs,
wē willaþ mid þām sceattum ūs tō scype gangan, 40
on flot fēran, and ēow friþes healdan.'
Byrhtnoð mapelode, bord hafenode,
wand wācne æsc, wordum mælde,
yrre and ānræd, āgeaf him andsware:
† 'Gehyrst¹ þū, sælida, hwæt þis folc segeð?
45 *hī willað ēow tō gafole gāras syllan,*
ættrene² ord and ealde swurd,
þā hēregeatu þe ēow æt hilde ne dēah.
Brimmanna boda, ābēod eft ongēan,
sege þinum lēodum miccle lāpre spell, 50
þæt hēr stynt unforcūð eorl mid his werode,
þe wile gealgian³ ēpel þysne,
Æpelredes eard, ealdres mīnes,
folc and foldan; feallan sceolon
hæþene æt hilde. Tō hēanlic mē pinceð 55
þæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon
unbefohtene, nū gē þus feorr hider
on ūrne eard inn becōmon;
ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan:
ūs sceal ord and gcg ær gesēman, 60
grimm gūðplega, ær wē gafol⁴ syllon.'
Hēt þā bord beran, beornas gangan,
þæt hī on þām eastæðe⁵ ealle stōdon.
Ne mihte þær for wætere werod tō þām oðrum;
þær cōm flōwende flōd æfter ebban, 65
lucon lagustrēamas; tō lang hit him puhte,
hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bæron⁶.
Hī þær Pantan strēam mid þasse bestōdon,
Eastseaxena ord, and se æschere;
ne mihte hyra ænig oðrum dērian, 70

¹ gehyrst. ² ættrynne. ³ gealgian. ⁴ þe gofol. ⁵ eastæðe. ⁶ beron.

būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fylł genāme.
 Se flōd ūt gewāt; þā flotan stōdon gearowe,
 wīcinga fela, wīges georne.

Hēt þā hæleða hlēo healdan þā bricge
 †wīgan wīgheardne, sē wæs hāten Wulfstān, 75
 cāfne mid his cynne, (þæt wæs Cēolan sunu),
 þe ðone forman mann mid his francan ofscēat,
 þe þær baldlicost on þā bricge stōp.

Þær stōdon mid Wulfstāne wīgan unforhte,
 †Ælfere and Maccus, mōdige twēgen: 80

þā noldon æt þām forða flēam gewyrcean,
 ac hī fæstlice wið ðā fýnd wæredon,
 þā hwile þe hī wæpna wealdan mōston.
 Þā hī þæt ongēaton, and georne gesāwon
 þæt hī þær bricgweardas bitere fundon, 85

ongunnon lytegian þā lāðe¹ gystas:
 bædon þæt hī ūpgang² āgan mōston,
 ofer þone ford faran, fēpan lædan.
 Ðā se eorl ongann for his ofermōde
 ālyfan landes tō fela lāpere ðēode. 90

Ogann ceallian þā ofer cald wæter
 Byrhtelmes bearn, (beornas gehlyston):
 ‘Nū ēow is gerýmed, gāð ricene tō ūs,
 guman tō gūpe; God āna wāt,
 hwā þære wælstōwe wealdan mōte.’ 95

Wōdon þā wælwulfas, for wætere ne murnon,
 wīcinga werod, west³ ofer Pantan,
 ofer sār wæter scyldas wāgon⁴,
 līdmenn tō lande līnda⁵ bāron.

Þær ongēan gramum gearowe stōdon 100
 Byrhtnōð mid beornum: hē mid bōrdum hēt
 wyrcean þone wīhagan, and þæt werod healdan

¹ luðe. ² upgangan. ³ fest. ⁴ wegon. ⁵ līnde.

fæste wið fēondum. þā wæs feohte¹ nēh
fīr æt gefohte; wæs sēo fīd cumen
þæt þær fæge men feallan sceoldon. 105
þær wearð hrēam āhafen, hremmas² wundon,
earn æses georn; wæs on eorþan cyrm.
Hī lēton þā of folman fēolhearde speru,
†gegrundene gāras flēogan;
bogan wæron bysige, bord ord onfēng, 110
biter wæs se beaduræs, beornas fēollon
on gehwæðere hand, hyssas lāgon.
Wund wearð³ Wulfmær, wælræste gecēas,
Byrhtnōðes mæg, hē mid billum wearð,
his swuster sunu, swiðe forhēawen. 115
þær wearð⁴ wicingum wiperlēan āgyfen:
gehyrde ic þæt Eadweard ānne slōge
swiðe mid his swurde, swēnges ne wyrnde,
þæt him æt fōtum fēoll fæge cempa;
þæs him his ðeoden þanc gesæde, 120
þām bŭrpēne, þā hē byre hæfde.
Swā stemnetton sīðhycgende⁵
hyssas æt hilde, hogodon georne
hwā þær mid orde ærost mihte
on fægean men feorh gewinnan, 125
wigan mid wæpnum; wæl fēol on eorðan.
Stōdon stædefæste, sīhte hī Byrhtnōð,
bæd þæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wige,
þe on Denon wolde dōm gefeohtan.
Wōd þā wiges heard, wæpen ūp āhōf, 130
bord tō gebeorge, and wið þæs beornes stōp;
ēode swā ānræd eorl tō þām ceorle:
ægþer hyra ðōrum yfeles hogode.
Sende ðā se særinc sūþerne gār,

¹ fohte. ² bremmas. ³ weard. ⁴ wærd. ⁵ stiðhugende.

þæt *ge*wundod wearð *w*igena hlāford; 135
 hē scēaf þā mid ðām *sc*ylde, þæt se *s*caeft tōbærst,
 and þæt *s*pere *s*prængde, þæt hit *s*prang ongēan.
 Gegrēmod wearð se *g*ūðrinc: hē mid *g*āre stang
*w*lancne *w*icing, þe him þā *w*unde forgeaf.
*F*rōd wæs se *f*yrdinc, hē lēt his *f*ranca wadan 140
 þurh ðæs *h*ysses *h*als; *h*and *w*isode
 þæt hē on þām *f*ærsceaðan *f*eorh geræhte.
 Ðā hē *o*þerne ofstlice scēat,
 þæt sēo *b*yrne tōbærst; hē wæs on *br*ēostum wund
 þurh ðā *h*ringlocan, him æt *h*eortan stōd 145
*æ*tterne ord. Se *e*orl wæs þe bliþra:
 hlōh þā *m*ōdi *m*ann, sæde *M*etode þanc
 ðæs *d*ægweorces þe him *D*rihten forgeaf.
 Forlēt þā *d*renga sum *d*aroð of handa,
*f*lēogan of *f*olman, þæt sē tō *f*orð gewāt 150
 þurh ðone *æ*pelan *Æ*pelredes þegen.
 Him be *h*ealfe stōd *h*yse unweaxen,
*c*niht on *g*ecampe, sē full *c*āflīce
 bræd of þām *be*orne *bl*ōdigne gār,
*W*ulfstānes bearn, *W*ulfmær se geonga; 155
 forlēt forheardne *f*aran eft ongēan;
 ord *inn* gewōd, þæt sē on *e*orþan læg,
 þe his *be*oden *ær* *be*arle geræhte.
 Eode þū *g*esyrrwed *se*cg tō þām *e*orle,
 hē wolde þæs *be*ornes *be*agas gefeccan¹, 160
*r*ēaf and *h*ringas, and *ge*rēnod swurd.
 Ðā *B*yrhtnōð *br*æd *bi*ll of scēaðe²
*br*ād and *br*ūnecg³, and on þā *by*rnan slōh:
 tō raþe hine *ge*lætte *li*dmanna sum,
 þā hē þæs *e*orles *e*arm *ā*myrde; 165
 fēoll þā tō *f*oldan *f*ealohilte swurd:

¹ gefecgan.² sceðe.³ -eccg.

ne mihte hē gehealdan heardne mēce,
 wæpnas wealdan. þā gýt þæt word gecwæð
 hār hilderinc, hyssas bylde,
 bæd gangan forð gōde gefēran: 170
 ne mihte þā on fōtum lēng fæste gestandan¹;
 hē tō heofenum wlāt * * *
 ‘Ic² þē² þancige² ðēoda Waldend,
 ealra þēra wynta þe ic on worulde gebād:
 nū ic āh, milde Metod, mæste þearfe, 175
 þæt þū mīnum gāste gōdes geunne,
 þæt mīn sāwul tō ðē sōðian mōte,
 on þīn geweald, þēoden engla,
 mid fripe fērian; ic eom frymde tō þē,
 þæt hī hēlsceaðan hýnan ne mōton.’ 180
 Ðā hine hēowon hæðene scealcas,
 and bēgen þā beornas þe him ðigstōdon,
 †Ælfnōð and Wulmār bēgen lāgon,
 ðā onemn hyra frēan feorh gesealdon.
 Hī bugon þā fram beaduwe þe þær beon noldon; 185
 þær wurdon Oddan bearn ærest on flēame:
 Godric fram gūpe, and þone gōðan forlēt,
 þe him mænigne oft mearh³ gesealde;
 hē gehlēop þone eoh, þe ahte his hlāford,
 on þām gerædum þe hit riht ne wæs, 190
 and his brōðru mid him bēgen ærndon⁴,
 Godrinc⁵ and Godwīg, gūpe ne gýmdon,
 ac wendon fram þām wīge, and þone wudu sohton,
 flugon on þæt fæsten, and hyra feore burgon,
 and manna mā þonne hit ænig mæð wære, 195
 gyf hī þā geearnunga ealle gemundon,
 þe hē him tō dugupe gedōn hæfde;
 swā him Offa on dæg ær āsæde,

¹ gestundan. ² ge þance þe. ³ mear. ⁴ ærdon. ⁵ godwine.

on þām mæpelstede¹, þā hē gemōt hæfde,
 þæt þær mōdiglice² manega spræcon, 200
 þe eft æt þearfe³ þolian noldon.
 Ðā wearð āfeallen þæs folces ealdor,
 Æþelredes eorl; ealle gesāwon
 heorðgenēatas þæt hyra hearra⁴ læg.
 Þā ðær wendon forð wlance þegenas, 205
 unearge menn efston georne:
 hī woldon þā ealle ððer twēga,
 lif forlætan⁵ oððe lēofne gewrecan.
 Swā hī bylde forð bearn Ælfrices,
 wiga wintrum geong, wordum mælde, 210
 Ælfwine þā cwæð, (hē on ellen spræc):
 ‘Gemunað þāra⁶ mæla, þe wē oft æt meodo spræcon,
 þonne wē on þence bēot āhōfon,
 hæleð on healle, ymbe heard gewinn:
 nū mæg cunnian hwā cēne sý. 215
 Ic wylle mīne æþelo eallum gecyþan,
 þæt ic wæs on Myrcon miccles cynnes,
 wæs mīn ealda fæder Ealhelm hāten,
 wīs ealdormann, woruldgesælig.
 Ne sceolon mē on þære þēode þegenas ætwitan, 220
 þæt ic of ðisse fyrde fēran wille,
 eard gesēcan, nū mīn ealdor ligeð
 forhēawen æt hilde; mē is þæt hearma mæst:
 +hē wæs ægðer⁷ mīn mæg and mīn hlāford.’
 Þā hē forð ēode, fæhðe gemunde, 225
 þæt hē mid orde ānne geræhte
 flotān on þām folce, þæt sē on foldan læg
 forwegen mid his wæpne. Ongann þā winas manian,
 frýnd and gefēran, þæt hī forð ēodon.

¹ mæpelstede.² modelice.³ þære.⁴ heorra.⁵ forlætun.⁶ gemunu þa.⁷ ægðer.

Offa gemælde, æscholt āsceōc: 230
 ‘Hwæt þū, Ælfwine, hafast ealle gemanode,
 begenas tō þearfe: nū ūre þēoden lið,
 eorl on eorðan, ūs is eallum þearf
 þæt ūre æghwylc oþerne bylde
 wigan tō wige, þā hwile þe hē wæpen mæge 235
 habban and healdan, heardne mēce,
 gār and gōd swurd. Ūs Godrīc hæfð,
 earh Oddan bearn, ealle beswicene:
 wēnde þæs for mōni mann, þā hē on mēare rād,
 on wlancan þām wicge, þæt wære hit ūre hlāford; 240
 for þan wearð hēr on felda folc tōtwæmed,
 †scyldburh tōbrocen: ābrēoðe his anginn,
 þæt hē hēr swā manigne mann āflȳmde.’
 Lēofsunu gemælde, and his ānde āhōf,
 ðord tō geþeorge, hē þām beorne oncwæð: 245
 ‘Ic þæt gehāte, þæt ic heonon nelle
 flēon fōtes trymm, ac wille furðor gān,
 wrecan on gewinne mīnne winedrihten.
 Ne þurfon mē embe Sūrmere stēðefæste hælæð¹
 wordum ætwītan, nū mīn wine gecranc, 250
 þæt ic hlāfordlēas hām sīðie,
 wēnde fram wige; ac mē sceal wæpen niman,
 ord and īren.’ Hē ful yrre wōd,
 feaht fæstlice, flēam hē forhogode.
 Dunnere þā cwæð, ðaroð ācwēhte, 255
 unorne ceorl, ofer eall clypode,
 bæd þæt beorna gehwylc Byrhtnōð wræce:
 ‘Ne mæg nā wandian sē þe wrecan þenceð
 frēan on folce, ne for feore murnan.’
 þā hī forð ēodon, feores hī ne rohton; 260
 ongunnon þā hīredmenn heardlice feohtan,
 grame gārberend, and God bædon

¹ hælæð,

þæt hī mōston *gezwrecan* hyra *winedrihten*,
 and on hyra *fēondum fyl* *gewyrcean*.
 Him se *gýsel ongan* *geornlice fylstan*; 265
Hē wæs on Norðhymbron heardes cynnes,
Ecglāfes bearn, him wæs *Æscferð nama*:
 hē ne *wandode nā æt þām wīgplegan*,
 ac hē *fýsde forð flān geneahhe*¹;
 hwilon hē on *bord scēat*, hwilon *beorn tæsde*:
 †*æfre embe stunde hē sealde sume wunde*, 271
 þā hwile ðe hē *wæpna wealdan mōste*.
 Ðā *gýt on orde stōd Eadweard se langa*,
*gearo*² and *geornful*; *gylpwordum spræc*,
 þæt hē nolde *flēogan fōtmæl landes*. 275
ofer bæc būgan, þā his *bētera læg*³:
 hē bræc þone *bordweall*, and wið ðā *beornas feaht*,
 oð þæt hē his *sincgyfan on þām sāmmanum*
*wurðlice wræc*⁴, ær hē on *wæle læge*.
 Swā dyde *Æperic*, *æpele gefēra*, 280
fūs and forðgeorn, *feaht eornoste*,
 †*Sibyrhtes brōðor and swiðe mænig oþer*
clufon cellod bord, *cēne hī wæredon*,
bærst bordes lārig, and *sēo byrne sang*
gryrelēoða sum. þā æt *gūðe slōh* 285
Offa þone sālidan, þæt hē on *eorðan fēoll*,
 and ðær *Gaddes mæg grund gesohte*:
 †*raðe wearð æt hilde Offa forhēawen*;
 hē hæfde ðeah *geforþod* þæt hē his *frēan gehēt*,
 swā hē *bēotode ær wið his bēahgifan*, 290
 þæt hī *sceoldon bēgen on burh ridan*,
hāle tō hāme, oððe on *here crincgan*⁵,
 on *wælstōwe wundum sweltan*;
 hē læg *ðegenlice ðeodne gehende*.

¹ genehe.² gearc.³ leg.⁴ wrec.⁵ crintgan.

Ðā wearð *þ*orda *gebræc*; *þ*rimmen wōdon, 295
gūðe gegremode; *gār* oft *þurhwōd*
fæges feorhhūs. Forð *þā*¹ ēode Wistān,
 †*þ*urstānes sunu², wið *þās* *sęcgas* feaht;
 hē wæs on *geþrange*³ hyra *þrēora* bana,
 ær him *Wigelines* bearn on *þām* *wæle* læge. 300
þær wæs *sīð* gemōt: *sīð*on fæste
wigan on *gewinne*, *wigend* cruncon,
wundum wērige; *wæl* fēol on eorþan.
 Ōswold and *Ealdwold* ealle hwile,
 bēgen *þā* *gebrōþru*, *beornas* trymedon, 305
 hyra *winemāgas* wordon bēdon
 þæt hī þær æt *ðearfe* *þolian* sceoldon,
 unwāclīce *wæpna* nēotan.
Byrhtwold mapelode, *bord* hafenode,
 sē wæs *eald* genēat, *æsc* ācwęhte, 310
 hē ful baldlice *beornas* lārde:
 ‘*Hige* sceal þe *heardra*, *heorte* þe cēnre,
mōd sceal þe *māre*, þe *ūre* *mægen* lȳlað.
 hēr līð *ūre* *ealdor* eall forhēawen,
 gōd on grēote; ā *mæg* gnornian 315
 sē ðe nū fram þīs *wigplegan* *węndan* þenceð.
 Ic eom *frōd* *fēores*: fram ic ne wille,
 ac ic mē be *healfe* *mīnum* *hlāforde*
 be swā *lēofan* men *licgan* þence.’
 Swā hī *Æpelgāres* bearn ealle bylde 320
 Godric tō gūþe: oft hē *gār* forlēt
wælspere *windan* on *þā* *wīcingas*,
 swā hē ōn *þām* *folce* *fyrrest* ēode,
 hēow and hȳnde, oð⁴ þæt hē on *hilde* gecranc;
 næs þæt nā se Godric þe ðā *gūðe* forbēah. 325

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¹ forða.² suna.³ geþrang⁴ od.

XXII.

THE FALL OF THE ANGELS.

[From the so-called *Cædmon*.]

IT has been for a long time admitted that the collection of Biblical poems attributed to *Cædmon* is really the work of several hands, and Sievers has shown that a large portion of them, including our present text, is nothing but a translation from an Old Saxon original, possibly by the author of the *Hēliand* (an epic on the life of Christ).

The more important of the specifically Old Saxon words and phrases which occur in our text will be pointed out in the notes.

I.

Hæfde se *Allwalda* *engelcynna*,
þurh *handmægen*, *hālig Drihten*,
tēne ge/rymede, þām hē *ge/rūwode wel*
þæt hīe his *giongorscipe fullgān*¹ wolden,
wyrcean his willan; for þon hē him *gewit/ forgeaf* 5
and mid his *handum gesceōp*, *hālig Drihten*.
Geseṭt hæfde hē hīe swā *gesæliglice*; ænne hæfde hē swā
swiðne geworhtne,
swā *mihtigne on his mōdgeþohte*; hē lēt hine swā *micles*
wealdan,
hēhstne tō him on heofona rice; hæfde hē hine swā *hwitne*
geworhtne;
swā *wynlic wæs his wæstm on heofonum*, þæt him cōm
from *weroda Drihtne*: 10
geḥc wæs hē þām leohtum steorrum. *Lof sceolde hē*
Drihtnes wyrcean,

¹ *fyligan*.

dȳran sceolde hē his *drēamas* on heofonum, and sceolde
his *Drihtne* þancian

þæs *lēanes* þe hē him on þām *leohte* gescērede: þonne
lēte hē his hine *lange* wealdan;

ac hē *āwēnde* hit him tō *wyrsan* þinge, ongan him *winn*
ūp-āhebban

wið þone *hēhstan* heofnes *Waldend*, þe siteð on þām
hālgan stōle. 15

Dēore wæs hē *Drihtne* *ūrum*¹; ne mihte him beðyrned
weorðan

þæt his *gngyl* ongan *ofermōd* wasan,
āhof hine wið his *hearran*, sohte *hetespræce*,

gylpword ongēan, nolde *Gode* þēowian:

cwæð þæt his *lic* wære *leoht* and *scēne*, 20

hwit and *hīowbeorht*: ne meahte hē æt his *hige* findan

þæt hē *Gode* wolde *geongerdōme*,

þeodne þēowian; þuhte him sylfum

þæt hē *mægyn* and *cræft* *māran* hæfde

þonne se *hālga* *God* *habban* mihte, 25

*folcgestealna*². *Feala* *worda* *gespæc*

se *engel* *ofermōdes*: þohte þurh his *ānes* *cræft*

hū hē him *strenglicran* *stōl* geworhte,

*hēarran*³ on heofonum; cwæð þæt hine his *hige* spēone

þæt hē *west* and *norð* *wyrcean* ongunne, 30

trymede *gešimbro*; cwæð him *twēo* þuhte

þæt hē *Gode* wolde *geongra* weorðan:

‘Hwæt sceal ic *winnan*?’ cwæð hē. ‘Nis me *wiht*⁴ þearf

hearran tō *habbanne*: ic *mæg* mid *handum* swā *fela*

wundra *gewyrcean*; ic *hæbbe* *geweald* *micel* 35

tō *gyrwanne* *gōdlecran* *stōl*,

hēarran on heofne. Hwȳ sceal ic æfter his *hyldo* ðēowian,

¹ corrected from ure by a different hand.

³ heahran, altered from heanoran (?).

² folcgestælna.

⁴ wihtæ.

būgan him swilces geongordōmes? ic mæg wesan God
swā hē.

Bigstandað mē *strange* genēatas, þā ne willað mē æt þām
striðe geswīcan,

hæleþas heardmōde: hīe habbað mē tō *hearran* gecorene, 40
rōfe rincas: mid swilcum mæg man *ræd* geþencean,
fōn mid swilcum *folcgesteallan*, *Frynd* synd hīe mīne
georne,

holde on hyra *hygesceaftum*, ic mæg hyra *hearra* wesan,
rædan on þis *rice*; swā mē þæt riht ne þinceð,
þæt ic *olęccan* *āwiht* þurfe 45
Gode æfter *gōde* ænegum: ne wille ic lęng his geongra
wurþan.'

þā hit se *Allwalda* *eall* gehyrde,
þæt his *ęngyl* *ongann* *ofermēde* micel
āheþban wið his *Hearran*, and spræc *hēalīc* word
dollice wið *Drihten* sīgne: sceolde hē þā *dæd* ongyldan, 50
worc þæs *gewinnes* gedælan, and sceolde his *wīte* habban,
ealra *morðra* *mæst*: swā dēð *mōnna* gehwīlc,
þe wið his *Waldend* *winnan* ongynneð
mid *māne* wið þone *mæran* *Drihten*. þā wearð se *Mih-*
tiga gebolgen,

hēhsta *heofones* *Waldend*, wearp hine of þan *hēan* stōle. 55
Hēte hæfde hē æt his *Hearran* *gewunnen*, *hyldo* hæfde
[hē] his *ferlorene*,

gram wearð him se *gōda* on his *mōde*: for þon hē sce-
olde *grund* *gesēcean*

heardes *hellewītes*, þæs þe hē wann wið *heofnes* *Waldend*.
Acwæð hine þā fram his *hyldo* and hine on *helle* wearp,
on þā *dēopan* *dala*, þær hē tō *dēofle* wearð, 60
se *fēond* mid his *gefērum* *eallum*: *fēollon* þā¹ of *heofnum*
þurh [swā] *lōnge* swā *þrēo* niht and *dagas*

¹ þa ufon.

þā englas ufon¹ on helle, and hēo ealle forsceōp
 Drihten tō dēoflum; for þon þe² hēo his dæd and word
 noldon weorðian, for þon hēo on wyrse leoht 65
 under eorðan neoðan ælmihtig³ God
 sette sigelēase on þā sweartan helle.
 Þær hæbbað hēo on æfyn ungemet lange
 ealra fēonda gehwīlc fȳr ednēowe,
 Þonne cymð on uhtan ēasterne wind, 70
 forst fyrnum cald; symble fȳr oððe gār,
 Sum heard geswinc⁴ habban sceoldon:
 worhte man hit him tō wīte, hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed,
 forman siðe fylde helle
 mid þām andsacum. Hēoldon englas forð 75
 ⁊ heofonrices hēhðe, þe ær Godes hyldo gelæston.
 Lāgon þā oðre fȳnd on þām fȳre, þe ær swā feala
 hæfdon
 gewinnes wið heora Waldend; wīte þoliað
 hātne heaðowelm helle tōmiddles
 brand and brāde ligas, swilce ēac þā ðiteran rēcas, 80
 þrosm and þȳstro, for þon hīe þegnscipe
 Godes forgȳmdon: hīe hyra gāl beswāc,
 engles oferhygd; noldon Alwaldan
 word weorþian; hæfdon wīte micel,
 wæron þā befeallene fȳre tō botme 85
 on þā hātan helle⁵ purh hygelēaste
 and purh ofermetto: sohton oþer land,
 þæt wæs leohtes lēas and wæs līges full,
 fȳres fær micel. Fȳnd ongēaton
 þæt hīe hæfdon gewrixled wīta unrīm 90
 purh heora miclan mōd and purh miht Godes,
 and purh ofermetto ealra swiðost.

¹ ufon of heofnum.
 the MS.

³ ælīm.

² he; comes after the second for ðon in

⁴ gewrinc.

⁵ hell.

II.

þā spræc se ofermōða cyning, þe ær wæs engla scýnost,
 hwitost on heofne and his *Hearran* lēof,
Drihtne dýre, oð hie tō dole wurdon, 95
 þæt him for gālscipe God sylfa wearð
 mihtig on mōde yrre, wearp hine on þæt morðor¹ innan,
 niðer on þæt niobēdd, and sceōp him naman siððan,
 cwæð² se hēhsta hātan sceolde
 Sātan siððan, hēt hine þære sweartan helle 100
 grundes gýman, nalles wið God winnan³.
 Sātan maðelode, sorgiende spræc,
 sē ðe helle forð healdan sceolde,
 gieman þæs grundes— wæs ær Godes engel
 hwit on heofne, oð hine his hyge forspēon 105
 and his ofermetto ealra swiðost,
 þæt hē ne wolde wereda Drihtnes
 word wurðian. Wēoll him oninnan
 hyge ymb his heortan, hāt wæs him ūtan
 wrāðlic wīte; he þā worde cwæð: 110
 ‘Is þes⁴ ænga styde ungelic swiðe
 þām oðrum þe wē ær cūðon,
 hēan on⁵ heofonrice, þe mē mīn hearra onlāg,
 þēah wē hine for þām Allwaldan āgan ne mōston,
 rōmigan ūres rīces. Næfð hē þēah riht gedōn 115
 þæt hē ūs hæfð befællend fýre tō botme,
 helle þære hātan, heofonrice benumen,
 hafað hit gemearcod mid monncynne
 tō gesettanne. Þæt mē is sorga mæst,
 þæt Ádām sceal, þe wæs of eorðan geworht, 120
 mīnne strōnglican stōl behealdan,

¹ morðer. ² þæt inserted by another hand. ³ first n corr. from d.

⁴ e. corr. from æ. ⁵ added by diff. hand.

wesan him on *wynne*, and wē þis wīte þolien,
 hearm on þisse helle. Wā lā ahte ic mīnra handa geweald,
 and mōste āne tīd ūte weorðan,
 wesan āne winterstunde, þonne ic mid þys werode . . . 125
 ac licgað mē ymbe īrenbenda,
 rīdeð racentan sāl. Ic eom rīces lēas:
 habbað mē swā hearde helle clommas,
 fæste befangen. Hēr is fȳr micel
 ūfan and neoðone: ic ā ne geseah 130
 lāðran landscipe; āg ne āswāmað
 hāt ofer helle. Mē hafað¹ hringa gespōg,
 slīðhearda sāl sīðes āmyrred,
 āfyrred mē mīn fēðe, fēt synt gebundene,
 handa gehæfte; synt þissa hēldora 135
 wegas forworhte; swā ic mid wihte ne mæg
 of þissum lioðobendum. Licgað mē ymbūtan²
 heardes īrenes hāte geslægene
 grindlas grēate: mid þȳ mē God hafað 139
 gehæfted be þām healse. Swā ic wāt hē mīnne hige cūðe
 and þæt wiste ēac weroda Drihten,
 þæt sceolde unc Ādāme yfele gewurðan
 ymb þæt heofonrīce, þær ic ahte mīnra handa geweald.
 Ac ðoliap wē nū þrēa on helle, þæt syndon þȳstro and hāto,
 grimme, grundlēase; hafað ūs God sylfa 145
 forswāpen on þās sweartan mistas. Swā hē ūs ne mæg
 ænige synne gestælan,
 þæt wē him on þām lande lāð gefrēmedon, hē hæfð ūs
 þēah þæs leohtes bescyrede,
 bezworpen on ealra wīta mæste: ne magon wē þæs wrace
 gefrēmmian,
 gelēanian him mid lāðes wihte þæt hē ūs hafað þæs leohtes
 bescyrede.

¹ habbað.² *corr. from ymbe.*

Hē hæfð nū gemearcod ānne middangeard, þær hē hæfð
mōn geworhtne 150

æfter his onlicnesse, mid þām hē wile eft gesettan
 heofona rice mid hlūttrum sāulum. Wē þæs sculon hycgan
 georne,

þæt wē on Ādāme, gif wē æfre mægen,
 and on his eafrum swā some andan gebētan,
 onwēndan him þær willan sīnes, gif wē hit mægen wihte
 āþencan. 155

Ne gelyfe ic mē nū þæs leohtes furðor, þæs þe hē him
 þenceð lange nīotan,

þæs ēades mid his engla cræfte; ne magon wē þæt on
 aldre gewinnan,

þæt wē mihtiges Godes mōd onwācen. Uton oðwēndan
 hit nū mōnna bearnum,

þæt heofonrice, nū wē hit habban ne mōton, gedōn þæt
 hīe his hylðo forlæten,

þæt hīe þæt onwēndon, þæt hē mid his worde bebēad:
 þonne wyrð¹ hē him wrāð on mōde, 160

āhwæt hīe frōm his hylðo; þonne sculon hīe þās helle
 sēcan

and þās grimman grundas: þonne mōton wē hīe ūs tō
 giongrum habban,

fīra bearn on þissum fæstum clommmum². Onginnað nū
 ymb þā fyrde þencean.

Gif ic ænegum þegne þēodenmādmās

gēara forgēafe, þenden wē on þan gōðan rice 165

gesælige sǣton, and hæfdon ūre setla geweald,

þonne hē mē nā on lēofran tīd lēanum ne meahte

mīne gife gyldan, gif his gīen wolde

mīnra þegna hwilc geþafa wurðan,

þæt hē ūp heonon ūte mihte 170

¹ weorð.

² clomme.

cuman þurh þās clūstro and hæfde cræft mid him,
 þæt hē mid feðerhƿman¹ flēogan meahƿte,
 wīndan on wolcne, þær geworht stondað
 Ādām and Ēve on eorðrice
 mid welan bewunden, and wē synd āworpen e hider 175
 on þās dēopan dalo. Nū hīe Drihtne synt
 wurðran micl e and mōton him þone welan āgan,
 þe wē on heofonrice habban sceoldon,
 rice mid rihte: is se ræd gescyred
 monna cynne. Þæt mē is on mīnum mōde swā sār, 180
 on mīnum hyge hrēoweð, þæt hīe heofonrice
 āgan tō aldre! Gif hit ēower ænig mæge
 gewendan mid wihte, þæt hīe word Godes,
 lāre forlæten, sōna hīe him þe lāðran bēoð:
 gif hīe brecað his gebodscipe, þonne hē him ābolgen
 wurðeþ; 185
 siððan bið him se wela onwended and wyrð him wīte
 gegearwod²,
 sum heard hearmscearu. Hycgað his ealle,
 hū gē hī beswīcen; siððan ic mē sōfte³ mæg
 restand on þyssum racentum, gif him þæt rice losað.
 Sē þe þæt gelæsteð, him bið lēan gearo 190
 æfter tō aldre þæs wē hēr-inne māgon
 on þyssum fýre forð fremena gewinnan:
 sittan læte ic hine wið mē sylfne swā hwā swā þæt seƿgan
 cymeð
 on þās hātan helle, þæt hīe Heofoncynninges
 unwurðlice wordum and dædum 195
 lāre * *

¹ first e corr. from æ.² corr. from gegarwod by a diff. hand.³ sefte.

XXIII.

JUDITH.

OF this poem only the last three cantos have been preserved. Enough, however, is left to show that the complete work must have been one of the noblest in the whole range of Old English poetry. It clearly belongs to the culminating point of the Old Northumbrian literature, combining, as it does, the highest dramatic and constructive power with the utmost brilliance of language and metre. The text has been revised with the MS., which was slightly damaged in the great Cottonian fire. We are, therefore, obliged to rely on Thwaites's text for a letter here and there in the margin. The concluding lines of the poem, which seem originally to have been written cursively and indistinctly, are now nearly illegible.

* * * *twēode gifena*

in ȝys ginnan grunde; hēo ȝār pā gearwe funde
mundbyrd æt ȝām mæran þeodne, pā hēo ahte mæste þearfe
hyldo þæs hēhstan Dēman, þæt hē hīe wið þæs hēhstan
brōgan

gefriðode, frymða Waldend; hyre ȝæs Fæder on roderum 5
torhtmōd riðe gefremede, þe hēo ahte trumne gelēafan
ā tō ȝām Ælmihtigan. Gefrægen ic ȝā Olofernus ¹
wínhātan wyrcean georne, and eallum wundrum þrymlic
girwan ūp swæsendo: tō ȝām hēt se gumena baldor
ealle ȝā yldestan ȝegnas: hīe ȝæt ofstum miclum 10
ræfndon rōndwiggende, cōmon tō ȝām rīcan þeodne

¹ *Holofernus throughout.*

*fēran folces rāeswan. Þæt wæs þȳ fēorðan dōgore
þæs ðe Iūdith hyne glēaw on geðoŋce,
ides ælfscīnu, ærest gesohte.*

X.

Hie ðā tō ðām symble¹ sittan ēodon, 15
wlance tō wíngedrince, ealle his wēagesðas,
bealde byrnwíggende. Þær wæron ðollan stēape
boren æfter þencum gelōme, swylce ēac būnan and orcas
fulle flēt/sittendum: hīe þæt fāge þægon²
rōfe rōndwíggende; þēah ðæs se rica ne wēnde, 20
gesful eorla dryhten. Ðā wearð Olofernus,
goldwine gumena, on gytesālum;
hlōh and hlȳdde, hlynede and dynede,
þæt mihten fīra bearn fcorran gehȳran,
hū se sīðmōða styrnde and gylede, 25
mōdig and medugāl manode geneahhe
þencsittende þæt hī gebærdon wel.
Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg
dryhtguman sīne drēncte mid wīne,
swīðmōd sinces brytta, oð þæt hīe on swīman lāgon, 30
oferdrēncte his ðuguðe ealle, swylce hīe wæron ðeaðe
geslēgene,
āgotene gōða gehwylces. Swā hēt se gumena baldor³
fylgan flēt/sittendum, oð þæt fīra bearnum
nēalēhte niht sēo þȳstre. Hēt ðā mīða geblōnden
þā ēadigan mægð ofstum fetigan 35
tō his þēdðrehte ðēagum gehlæste,
hringum gehrodene. Hīe hraðe frēmedon
ambyhtscealcas⁴, swā him heora ealdor bebēad,
byrnwigena ðrego: þearhtme stōpon

¹ symle.² þegon.³ aldor, with erasure before the a.⁴ anb.

tō þām gysterne, þær hie Iūdithe¹ 40
fundon ferhðglēawe, and ðā fr̥mlice
lindwiggende lēdan ongunnon
þā forhtan mægð tō træfe þām hēan,
þær se rīca hyne rēste on symbel,
nihtes inne, Neŕgende lād 45
Ōlofernus. Þær wæs eallgylden
flēohnet/ fæger ymbe² þæs folctogan
bēdd āhongen, þæt se bealofulla
mihte wlitan þurh, wigena baldor,
on æghwylcne þe ðær-inne cōm 50
hæleða bearna, and on hyne nænig
mōnna cynnes, nymðe se mōdiga hwæne
nīðe rōfra him þe nēar hēte
rinca tō rūne gegangan. Hie ðā on rēste gebrohton
snūde ðā snoteran idese; ēodon þā sweorcendferhðe³ 55
hæleð heora hearran cýðan þæt wæs sēo hālige mēowle
gebroht on his būrgetelde. Þā wearð se brēma on mōde
ðliðe þurga ealdor, pohte ðā beorhtan idese
mid wīdle and mid wōmme besmītan; ne wolde þæt
wuldres Dēma,
geðafian, þrymmes Hyrde, ac hē him þæs þinges gestýrde, 60
Dryhten, dūgeða Waldend. Gewāt ðā se dēofulcunda,
gālferhð gumena ðrēate
bealofull his bēddes nēosan, þær hē sceolde his blæd
forlēosan
ædre binnan ānre nihte; hæfde ðā his gnde gebidenne
on eorðan unswæslicne, swylcne he ær æfter worhte, 65
þearlmōd þēoden gumena, þenden hē on ðysse worulde
wunode under wolcna brōfe. Gefēol/ ðā wīne swā druncen
se rīca on his rēste middan, swā he nyste ræda nānne
on gewitlocan; wiggend stōpon

¹ iudithðe.² and ymbe.³ ste[rced]ferhðe.

70 *ūt of ðām inne ofstum miclum,*
weras wīnsade, þe ðone wærligan,
lāðne lēodhatan, læddon tō beðde
nēhstan siðe. Þā wæs Nergendes
þēowen þrymful þearle gemyndig
 75 *hū hēo þone atolan ēaðost mihte*
ealdre benæman ær se unsýfra,
womfull onwōce. Genam ðā wundenlocc,
Scyppendes mægð, scearpne mēce,
scūrum heardne, and of scēaðe ābræd
 80 *swiðran folme; ongann ðā swegles Weard*
be naman nemnan, Nergend ealra
woruldbūendra, and þæt word ácwæð:
‘Ic ðē frymða God, and frōfre Gæst,
Bearn Alwaldan biddan wylle
 85 *miltse þīnre mē þearfendre,*
ðrynesse ðrym. Dearle ys mē nū ðā
heorte¹ onhæted and hige gēomor,
swyðe mid sorgum gedrēfed; forgif mē, swegles Ealdor,
sigor and sōðne gelēafan, þæt ic mid þys sweorde mōte
gehēawan þysne morðres bryttan; geunne me mīnra
 90 *gesynta,*
þearlmōd þēoden gumena: nahte ic þīnre nǣfre
miltse þon mǣran þearfe: gewrec nū, mihtig Dryhten,
torhtmōd fīres brytta, þæt mē ys þus torne on mōde,
hāte on hreðre mīnum.’ Hī ðā se hēhsta Dēma
ædre mid ǣlne onbryrde, swā hē dēð ānra gehwylcne 95
hēr-būendra þe hyne him tō helpe sēceð
mid ræde and mid rihte gelēafan. Þā wearð hyre rūme
on mōde,
hāligre hyht genīwod; genam ðā þone hǣðenan mannan
fæste be feaxe sīnum, tēah hyne folmum wið hyre weard

¹ heorte ys.

dysmerlice, and þone bealofullan 100
 listum ālēde, lāðne mannan,
 swā hēo ðæs unlædan ēaðost mihte,
 wel gewealdan. Slōh ðā wundenlocc
 þone fēondsceaðan fāgum mēce
 hēteþoncolne, þæt hēo healfne forcearf 105
 þone swēoran him, þæt hē on swīman læg,
 druncen and dolhwund. Næs ðā dēad þā gýt,
 ealles orsāwle: slōh ðā eornoste
 ides ellenrōf oþre sīðe
 þone hāðenan hund, þæt him þæt hēafod wand 110
 forð on ðā flōre; læg se fūla lēap
 gēsne beæftan, gæst ellor hwearf
 under nēowelne næss and ðær genyðerad wæs,
 sūsle gesæled syððan æfre,
 wýrmum bezunden, wītum gebunden, 115
 hearde gehæfted in hellebryne
 æfter hinsīðe. Ne ðearf hē hopian nō,
 þýstrum forðylmed þæt hē ðonnan mōte
 of ðām wýrmsēle, ac ðær wunian sceal
 āwa tō aldre būtan ende forð 120
 in ðām heolstran hām hyhtwynna lēas.

XI.

Hæfde ðā gefohten foremærne blæd
 Iūdith æt gūðe swā hyre God ūðe,
 swegles Ealdor, þe hyre sigores onlēah.
 Þā sēo snotere mægð snūde gebrohte 125
 þæs hērewæðan hēafod swā blōdig
 on ðām fætelse, þe hyre foregenga,
 blāchlēor ides, hyra bēgea nest
 þēawum geðungen þyder on lædde,
 and hit ðā swā heolfrig hyre on hōnd āgeaf, 130

higeðoncolre hām tō berenne,
 Iūðith gingran sinre. Eodon ðā gegnum þanone¹
 þā idesa bā ellenþriste,
 oð þæt hie² becōmon collenferhðe,
 eadhrēðige mægð ūt of ðām herige, 135
 þæt hie sweotollice gesēon mihten
 þære wlitegan byrig weallas blīcan,
 Bēthūliam. Hie ðā beahhrodene
 fēðelāste forð onettan,
 oð hie glædmōde gegán hæfdon 140
 tō ðām wealgate. Wiggend sæton,
 weras wæccende wearde hēoldon
 in ðām fæstenne, swā ðām folce ær
 gēomormōdum Iūðith³ bebéad,
 searoðoncol mægð, þā hēo on sīð gewāt, 145
 ides ellenrōf. Wæs ðā eft cumen
 lēof tō lēodum, and ðā lungre hēt
 glēawhȳdig wif gumena sumne
 hyre tōgēanes gán of ðære ginnan byrig⁴,
 and hī ofostlice inn forlætan⁵ 150
 purh ðæs wealles geat, and þæt word ācwæð
 tō ðām sigefolce: 'Ic ēow sēcgan mæg
 þoncwyrdre þing, þæt gē ne þyrfen leng
 murnan on mōde: ēow ys Metod blīðe,
 cýninga wuldor; þæt gecȳðed wearð 155
 geond woruld wīde, þæt ēow ys wuldorblæd
 torhtlic tōweard and ār gifeðe
 þāra læðða þe gē lange drugon.'
 þā wurdon blīðe þurhsittende,
 syððan hī gehȳrdon hū sēo hālige spræc 160
 ofer hēanne weall. Hēre wæs on lustum,

¹ þanonne. ² hie hie. ³ Iudithe. ⁴ these two half-verses
 transposed in the MS. ⁵ forlęton.

wið þæs fæstengeates folc onette,
 weras wif sƿomod, wornum and hēapum,
 þrēatum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon
 ongēan ðā þēodnes¹ mægð þūsendmælum, 165
 ealde ge geonge: æghwylcum wearð
 men on ðære medobyrig mōd ārēted,
 syððan hīe ongēaton þæt wæs Iūdith cumen
 eft tō eðle, and ðā ofostlice
 hīe mid ēaðmēdum inn forlēton. 170
 Þā sēo glēawe hēt golde gefrætewod
 hyre ðinenne þancolmōde
 þæs hƿewæðan hēafod onwriðan,
 and hyt tō ðēhðe blōdig ætƿan
 þām burglēodum, hū hyre æt beaduwe gespēow. 175
 Spræc ðā sēo æðele tō eallum þām folce:
 ‘Hēr gē magon sweotole sigerōfe hæleð,
 lēoda ræsƿan, on ðæs lāðestan
 hēðenes heaðorinces hēafod starian,
 Ōlofernus unlyfigendes. 180
 þe ūs monna mæst morðra gefrēmede,
 sārra sorga, and þæt swƿðor gýt
 ƿican wolde; ac him ne ūðe God
 lengran lifes, þæt hē mid læððum ūs
 eglan mōste: ic him ealdor oðþrong 185
 purh Godes fultum. Nū ic gumena gehwæne
 þyssa burglēoda biddan wylle,
 randwiggendra, þæt gē recene ēow
 fȳsan tō gefeohte; syððan fȳmðā God,
 árfæst Cyning, ēastan sende 190
 leohtne lēoman, berað linde forð,
 bord for brēostum and byrnhoimas,
 scire helmas in sceaðena gemong,

¹ þeoðnes.

fyllan folctogan fāgum sweordum,
 fāge frumgāras. Fynd syndon ēowere 195
 gedēmed tō dēaðe and gē dōm āgon,
 ār æt tohtan, swā ēow geƿacnod hafað
 mihtig Dryhten þurh mīne hand.
 þā wearð snelra werod snūde gegearewod,
 cēnra tō campe; stōpon cynerōfe 200
 seƿgas and gesiðas, bæron [sige]þūfas,
 fōron tō gefeohte forð on gerihte,
 hæleð under helmum of ðære hāligan byrig
 on ðæt dægred sylf; dýnedan scildas,
 hlūde hlummon. þæs se hlanca gefeah 205
 wulf in walde, and se wanna hrēfn,
 wælgifre fugel: wiston¹ bēgen
 þæt him ðā þeodguman þohton tilian
 fyllen on fāgum; ac him flēah on lāst
 earn ætes georn, ārigfeðera, 210
 salowigpāda sang hildeleoð,
 hyrnednebbā. Stōpon heaðorincas,
 ðeornas tō ðeadowe ðordum beðeahte,
 hwealfum lindum, þā ðe hwile ær
 gðeodigra edwīt poledon, 215
 hæðenra hosp; him þæt hearde wearð
 æt ðām æscplegan eallum forgolden
 Assýrium, syððan Ebrēas
 under gūðfanum gegān hæfdon
 tō ðām fyrdrwicum. Hie ðā frōmlīce 220
 lēton forð flēogan flāna scūras,
 hildenædran² of hornbogan,
 strælas stedehearde; styrmdon hlūde
 grame gūðfrecan, gāras sendon
 in heardra gemang; hæleð wæron yrre, 225

¹ westan.² [hilde]nædran.

landbūende lāðum cynne,
stōpon styrnmōde, stærcedferhðe
wrehton unsōfte ealdgenīðlan
medowērige, mundum brugdon
scealcas of scēaðum scīrmæled swyrd 230
gcgum gecoste, slōgon eornoste
Assīria ðretmæcgas,
mīðhycgende, mānne ne sparedon
þæs hērefolces hēanne ne rīcne¹
cwīcera manna þe hīe ofercuman mihton. 235

XII.

Swā ðā magoþegnas on ðā morgentīd
ehton glðēoda ealle þrāge,
oð þæt ongēaton ðā ðe grame wæron,
ðæs hērefolces hēafodweardas,
þæt him swyrdgeswing swīðlic cōwdon 240
weras Ebrēisce². Hīe wordum þæt-
þām yldestan ealdorþegnum
cȳðan ēodon, wrehton cumbolwīgan
and him forhtlice fāerspel bodedon,
medowērigum morgencollan, 245
atoīne gcgplegan. Þā ic ædre gefrægn
slēgefæge hæleð slæpe tōbrēdan³
and wið þæs bealofullan būrgeteldes
weras [hrēowig]ferhðe hwearfum þringan
Ōlofernus; hōgedon āninga 250
hyra hlāforde hilde⁴ bōdian,
ær ðon ðe him se ggesa on ufan sǣte,
mægen Ebrēa. Mynton ealle
þæt se beorna brego and sēo beorhte mægð
in ðām wlitegan træfe wæron ætsōmne, 255

¹ rice.² ebrisce.³ tobredon.⁴ hylde.

Jūðith sēo æðele and se gālmōða,
egesfull and āfor; næs ðēah eorla nán,
þe ðone wiggend āwēccan dorste
oððe gecunnian hū ðone cumbolwigan
wið ðā hālgan mægð hæfde geworden, 260
Metodes mēowlan. Mægen nēalæhte,
folc Ebrēa, fuhton þearle
heardum heoruwæpnum, hæste¹ guldon
hyra fyrngeslitu fāgum swyrdum
ealde æfðoncan; Assyria wearð 265
on ðām dægeweorce dōm geswiðrod,
bælc forbīged. Beornas stōdon
ymbe hyra þēodnes træf þearle gebylde,
sweorcendferhðe. Hī ðā sƿmod ealle
ongunnon cohhetan, cirman hlūde, 270
and gƿstbitian Gode orfeorme,
mid tōðon torn þoligende; þā wæs hyra fīres æt ende,
ēades and ellendēda. Þā eorlas hogedon²
āwēccan hira winedryhten: him wiht ne spēow.
Þā wearð sið and late sum tō ðām ārod 275
þāra beadorinca, þæt hē in þæt būrgeteld
mīðheard nēðde, swā hyne nȳd fordráf:
funde ðā on bēdde blācne licgan,
his goldgifan gæstes gēsne,
lifes bešidenne. Hē þā lungre gefēoll 280
fīreorig tō foldan, onganu his feax teran
hrēoh on mōde and his hrægl sƿmod,
and þæt word ācwæð tō ðām wiggendum,
þe ðær unrōte ūte wæron:
‘Hēr ys geswutelod ūre sylfra forwyrd,
tōweard gefācnod, þæt þære fīde ys 285
[nū] mid mīðum nēah geðrunge,

¹ hæfte.² h. p. eo.

þæt we sculon losian sƿmod,
 æt sæcce forweorðan: hēr lið sweorde gehēawen,
 beheafdod healdend ūre.' Hī ðā hrēowigmōde 290
 wurpon hyra wæpen of dūne, gewitan him wērigferhðe
 on flēam sceacan. Him mƿn feaht on lāst,
 mægenēacen folc, oð se mæsta dæl
 þæs hēriges læg hilde gesæged
 on ðām sigewonge, sweordum gehēawen, 295
 wulfum tō willan, and ēac wælgifrum
 fuglum tō frōfre. Flugon ðā ðe lyfdon
 lāðra lind. Him on lāste fōr
 swēot Ebrēa sigore geweorðod,
 dōme gedȳrsod; him fēng Dryhten God 300
 fægre on fultum, Frēa ælmihtig.
 Hī ðā frōmlīce fāgum swyrdum
 hæleð higerōfe hēpað worhton
 þurh lāðra gemong, linde hēowon,
 scildburh scæron; scēotend wæron 305
 gūðe gegremede, guman Ebrēisce¹,
 þegnas on ðā tīd þearle gelyste
 gārgewinnes. Þær on grēot gefēoll
 se hȳhsta dæl hēafodgerīmes
 Assiria ealdorduguðe, 310
 lāðan cynnes: lȳthwón becom
 cƿicera tō cȳððe. Cirdon cynerōfe,
 wiggend on wiðertrod, wælsceall oninnan,
 rēocende hræw; rūm wæs tō nimanne
 londbūendum on ðām lāðestan, 315
 hyra ealdfeondum unlyfigendum
 heolfrig hērereáf, hȳrsta scȳne,
 bord and brād swyrd, brūne helmas,
 dȳre mādmas. Hæfdon dōmlīce

¹ ebrisce.

on ðām folcstede fýnd oferwunnen 320
 ðelweardas, ealdhettende
 swyrdum āswēfede: hīe on swaðe rēston,
 þā ðe him tō līfe lāðost wæron
 cwicera cynna. Ðā sēo cnēoris eall,
 mægða mærost, ānes mōnðes fyrst, 325
 wolanc wundenlocc wāgon and læddon
 tō ðære ðeorhtan byrig Bēthūliam
 helmas and hupseax, hāre byrnan,
 gūðsceorp gumena golde gefrætewod,
 mærra mādma þonne monn ænig 330
 āsēcgan mæge searoþoncelra;
 eall þæt ðā ðeodguman þrymme geēodon,
 cēne under cumbelum on¹ cōmpwige
 þurh Iūdithe glēawe lāre,
 mægð mōdigre. Hī tō mēde hyre 335
 of ðām sīðfate sylfre brohton
 eorlas æscrōfe Ōlofernes
 sweord and swātigne helm, swylce ēac sīde byrnan,
 gerēnode rēadum golde, and eall þæt se rinca baldor
 swiðmōd sincea ahte oððe sundoryrfes, 340
 ðēaga and ðeorhtra mādma, hī þæt þære ðeorhtan idese
 āgēafon gearoþoncolre. Ealles ðæs Iūdith sægde
 wuldor weroda Dryhtne, þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,
 mærdē on moldan rīce, swylce ēac mēde on heofonum,
 sigorlēan in swegles wuldore þæs ðe hēo ahte sōðne ge-
 lēafan 345
 [ā] tō ðām Ælmihtigan; hūru æt þām gnde ne twēode
 þæs lēanes þe hēo lange gyrnde. Þæs sý ðām lēofan Dryhtne
 wuldor tō wīdan aldre, þe gesceōp wind and lyfte,
 roderas and rūme grundas, swylce ēac rēpe strēamas
 and swegles drēamas þurh his sylfes miltse. 350

¹ and.

XXIV.

THE HAPPY LAND. FROM THE PHŒNIX.

[Ascribed to Cynewulf.]

THERE can be little doubt that the poem of the Phœnix, like the majority of those preserved in the Exeter book, is the work of the Northumbrian poet Cynewulf. Although the subject is apparently taken from the *Carmen de Phœnice*, ascribed to Lactantius, it is practically an original work, with all Cynewulf's grace and harmony of thought and language.

Hæbbe ic gefrugnen þætte is feorr heonan
ēastdælum on æpelast lōnda
fīrum gefræge. Nis se foldan scēat
ofer middangeard mōngum gefēre
*foldāgendra*¹, ac hē āfyrred is 5
 þurh Meotudes meaht mánfrēmendum.
Wlitig is se wōng eall, wynnnum geblissad.
mid þām fægrestum foldan stencum:
ænlic is þæt īglōnd æpele se Wyrhta,
mōdig, meahtum spēdig, se þā moldan gesette. 10
Ðær bið oft open ēadgum tōgēanes,
onhliden hlēopra wynn, heofonrices duru.
Þæt is wynsum wōng, wealdas grēne,
rūme under roderum. Ne mæg þær rēn ne snāw,
ne forstes snāest, ne fýres blāest, 15
ne hægles hryre, ne hrīmes dryre
*ne sunnan hātu, ne sincieldu*²,
ne wearm weder, ne winterscūr
wihtes gewyrdan, ac se wōng seomað
ēadig and onsund; is þæt æpele lōnd 20

¹ folc-.

² sincaldu.

blōstmum geblōwen. *Beorgas þær ne muntas*
stēape ne stōndað, ne stāncifu
hēah hlīfað, swā hēr mid ūs,
ne dēne ne dalu, ne dūnscafu,
hlāwas ne hlincas, ne þær hleonað 60
unsmēpes wiht; ac se æpela feld
wridað under wolcnum wynnum geblōwen.
Is þæt torhte lōnd twelfum hērra
folde fæðmrīmes, swā ūs gefreogun glēawe
witgan þurh wīsdōm on gewritum cýpað¹, 30
þonne ænig þāra beorga þe hēr beorhte mid ūs
hēa hlīfað under heofontunglum.
Smylte is se sigewong, sunnbearo lixeð,
wuduholt wynlic: wæstmas ne drēosað,
beorhte blēde, ac þā bēamas á 35
grēne stōndað, swā him God bibēad;
wintres and sumeres wudu bið gelīce
blēdum gehongen; næfre brosniað
lēaf under lyfte, ne him lig sceþeð
æfre tō ealdre, ær þon edwenden 40
worulde geweorðe. Swā iū wætres prymm
ealne middangeard, mēreflōd þeahte
eorðan ymbhwyrft, þā se æpela wong
æghwæs onsund wið yðfare
gehealden stōd hrēora wæga 45
ēadig, unwemme, þurh ēst Godes:
bideð swā geblōwen oð bæles cyme,
Dryhtnes dōmes, þonne dēaðræced,
hælepa heolstorcofan onhliden weorpað.
Nis þær on þām lōnde lāðgeniðla, 50
ne wōp ne wracu, wēatācen nān,
gldu ne gŕmðu, ne se ęnga dēað,

¹ cýpad.

ne *līfes lyre*, ne *lāpes cyme*,
 ne *synn* ne *sacu*, ne *sār wracu*,
 ne *wædle gewinn* ne *welan onsȳn*, 55
 ne *sorg* ne *slāp*, ne *swār leger*,
 ne *wintergeweorp*, ne *wedra gebregd*
hrēoh under *heofonum*, ne se *hearda forst*
*caldum cylegicelum cnyseð*¹ *ænigne*.
þær ne *hægl* ne *hrīm* *hrēosað* *tō foldan*, 60
 ne *windig wolcen*, ne *þær wæter fealleþ*
lyfte gebysgad; ac *þær lagustrēamas*,
wundrum wrætlice wyllan onspringað,
fægum foldwylmum foldan læccaþ,
wæter wynsumu of þæs wuda midle, 65
þā mōnþa gehwām of þære moldan tyrf
brimcald brecað, *bearo ealne geondfarað*
þrægum þrymlice: is *þæt þēodnes gebod*
þætte twelf sīpum þæt firfæste
lond geondlāce lagufloða wynn. 70
Sindon þā bearwas blēdum gehongene
wlitigum wæstmum: *þær* ne² *waniað*² *ó*
hālge under *heofonum* *holtes frætwe*,
 ne *feallað þær on foldan fealwe blōstman*,
wudubēama wlite, ac *þær [bēoð] wrætlice* 75
 on *þām trēowum symle telgan gehladene*,
ofett ednīwe in ealle tid.
 On *þām græswonge grēne stōndaþ*
gehroden hyhtlice Hāliges meahtum
beorhtast bearwa. *Nō gebrocen weorpeð* 80
holt on hīwe, *þær se hālga stenc*
wunaþ geond wynnwlond; *þæt onwended ne bið*
æfre tō ealdre, *ær þon endige*
frōd fyrngeweorc, *sē hit on frymþe gesceōp*.

¹ *cnysed*.² *no wuniað*.

XXV.

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD.

[By Cynewulf.]

THIS poem, of which the first half is here given, forms an introduction to the Elene, or the Finding of the Cross, which is unmistakeably claimed as Cynewulf's own by an acrostic introduced into it in Runic letters, which forms his name. The Runic inscription of the Ruthwell Cross in Dumfriesshire also gives a fragment of the poem in the old Northumbrian dialect of the seventh or eighth century, of which the MS. text is evidently a late West-Saxon transcription, differing in many respects from the older one. The text I have given follows the Vercelli MS. (as given in Cooper's Report) as much as possible, both for the sake of uniformity, and because of the fragmentary character of the older text, which has, however, suggested several emendations.

Hwæt, ic swefna cyst sæcgan wylle,
hwæt¹ mē gemætte tō middre nihte,
syðþan reordberend rēste wunedon.
Puhte mē þæt ic gerāwe syllicre trēow
on lyft lædan leohte bewunden,
ðēama ðeorhtost: eall þæt ðēacen wæs
begoten mid golde; gimmas stōdon
fægere æt foldan scēatum, swylce þær fife wæron
uppe on þām eaxlgespanne². Behēoldon þæt³ engol
Dryhtnes⁴
fægere þurh forðgesceaft; ne wæs ðæt³ hūru fracodes
gealga,

5

10

¹ hæt.

² eaxlegesp.

³ þær.

⁴ dryhtnes ealle.

ac hine þær behēoldon hālige gāstas,
 menn ofer moldan, and eall þēos mære gesceaft.
 Syllic wæs se sigebēam, and ic synnum fāh,
 forwundod¹ mid wōmmum. Geseah ic wuldres trēow
 wædum geweorðod² wynnum scīnan, 15
 gegyred mid golde, gimmas hæfdon
 bewrigen³ weorðlice wealdes trēow.
 Hwæðre ic þurh þæt gold ongytan meahte
 earmra ærgewinn, þæt hit ærest ongann
 swætan on þā swiðran healfe. Eall ic wæs mid sorgum⁴
 gedrēfed, 20
 forht ic wæs for þære fægran gesyhðe; geseah ic þæt
 fūse bēacen
 wendan wædum and blēom: hwilum hit wæs mid wætan
 bestēmed,
 besyled⁵ mid swātes gange, hwilum mid since gegyrwed.
 Hwæðre ic þær ācgende lange hwile
 behēold hrēowcearig Hælandes trēow, 25
 oð ðæt ic gehyrde þæt hit hlēoðrode;
 ongann þā word sprecan wudu sēlesta:
 ‘Þæt wæs gēara iū (ic þæt gýta geman)
 þæt ic wæs áhēawen holtes on ende,
 āstyred of stefne minum. Genāman mē ðær strange
 fēondas, 30
 geworhton him þær tō wæfersýne, hēton mē heora
 weargas⁶ hebban;
 bæron mē þær beornas on eaxlum, oð ðæt hīe mē on
 beorg āsetton;
 gefæstnodon mē þær fēondas genōge. Geseah ic þā
 Frēan manncynnes
 efstan gline micle, þæt hē mē wolde on gestigan.

¹ forwunded.² geweorðode.³ bewrigene.⁴ sargum.⁵ beswyled.⁶ wergas.

þær ic þā ne dōrste ofer Dryhtnes word 35
 būgan oððe berstan, þā ic bīfian geseah
 eorðan scēatas: ealle ic mihte

fēondas gefyllan, hwæðre ic fæste stōd.
 Ongyrede hine þā geong hæleð, þæt wæs God ælmihtig,
 strang and sīðmōd; gestāh hē on gealgan hēanne 40
 mōdig on manigra gesyhðe, þā hē wolde manncynn lȳsan.
 Bifode ic þā mē se beorn ymbclypte: ne dōrste ic
 hwæðre būgan tō eorðan

feallan tō foldan scēatum, ac ic sceolde fæste standan.
 Rōd wæs ic āræred, áhōf ic rīcne cyning
 heofona hlāford, hȳldan mē ne dōrste. 45
 þurhdrifan hī mē mid deorcan næglum, on mē syndon þā
 dōlg gesiēne

opene inwiddhlemmas: ne dōrste ic hira ænigum¹ scēððan.
 Bysmeredon hīe unc bütū ætgædere; eall ic wæs mid
 blōde bestēmed,

begoten of þæs guman sīdan, siððan hē hæfde his gāst
 onsended.

Feala ic on þām beorge gebīden hæbbe 50
 wrāðra wyrda: geseah ic zweruda God
 þearle þenian: þȳstro hæfdon

bezwigen mid wolcnum Wealdendes hræw,
 sārne sārman sceadu forðēode
 wann under wolcnum. Wēop eall gesceaft, 55
 cwīðdon cyninges fyll: Crīst wæs on rōde.

Hwæðere þær fūse feorran cwōman
 æðele tō anum²; ic þæt eall behēold.

Sāre ic wæs mid sorgum³ gedrēfed, hnāg ic hwæðre þām
 sēcgum tō handa

ēaðmōd glne mycle. Genāmon hīe þær Ælmihtigne God, 60

¹ nænigum.

² æþþilæ til anum *Ruthw.*; to þam æðelinge *MS.*

³ from *R.*; omitted in the *MS.*

áhōfon hine of ðām hæfian wite; forlēton mē þā
hilderincas

s/andan s/eame bedrifenne; eall ic wæs mid strælum
forwundod.

Ālēdon hie hine¹ ġimwērigne, gestōdon him æt his lices
hēafdum;

behēoldon hie ðær heofenes Dryhten, and hē hine ðær
hwile rēste

mēðe æfter ðām miclan gewinne. Ongunnon him þā
moldern wyrca 65

beornas on banan gesyhðe, curfon hie ðæt of beorhtan
stāne,

gesetton hie ðæron sigora Wealdend. Ongunnon him
þā sorhlēoð galan

earme on þā æfentide, þā hie woldon eft siðian

mēðe fram þām mæran þeodne: rēste hē ðær mæte
weorode.

Hwæðere wē ðær grēotende² gōde hwile 70

stōdon on staðole; stefn³ ūp gewāt

hilderinca; hræw cōlode

fæger feorgbold. þā ūs man fyllan ongan

ealle tō eorðan: þæt wæs ggeslic wyrd!

Bedealf ūs man on dēopan sēape; hwæðre mē þær

Dryhtnes pegnas 75

frēondas gefrūnon * * *

gyredon mē golde and seolfre.

Nū ðū miht gehýran, hæleð mīn se lēofa,

þæt ic bealuwara weorc geþiden hæbbe

sārra sorga. Is nū sæl cumen 80

þæt mē weorðiað wīde and sīde

men̄n ofer moldan and eall þeos mære gesceaft:

gebiddaþ him tō þyssum bēacne. On mē bearn Godes

¹ hīnæ R.; ðær MS.

² reotende.

³ syððan.

þrōwode hwīle ; for þan ic þrymmfæst nū
hlifige under heofenum, and ic hælan mæg 85
æghwylcne ānra þāra þe him bið ggesa tō mē :
iū ic wæs geworden wīta heardost
lēodum lādost, ær þan ic him lifes weg
rihtne gerȳmde reordberendum.'

XXVI.

THE WANDERER.

THESE shorter poems, of which the Wanderer, the Seafarer, and the Wife's Complaint, are the chief representatives that remain, together with the noble fragment of the Ruin, show lyric poetry in its earliest stage, in which the narrative and descriptive element still predominates over the purely lyric. The present piece has been selected in preference to the Seafarer, which is undoubtedly the finest of them all, as being less fragmentary and corrupt.

Oft him ānhaga āre gebīdeð,
Metudes miltse, pēah þe hē mōdcearig
geond lagulāde lōnge sceolde
hrēran mid hōndum hrīmcealde sǣ,
wadan wræclāstas: wyrd bið ful āræd! 5
Swā cwæð eardstapa earfeþa gemyndig,
wrāþra wælsleahta, winemæga hryre:
'Oft ic sceolde āna uhtna gehwylce
mīne ceare cwīþan: nis nū cwicra nán,
þe ic him mōdsefan mīnne durre 10
sweotule āsęcgan. Ic tō sōþe wāt
þæt biþ in eorle indryhten þēaw,
þæt hē his ferðlocan fæste binde,
healde¹ his hordcofan, hycge swā hē wille.
Ne mæg wērigmōd wyrde wiðstōndan 15
ne se hrēo hyge helpe gefrēmmān:

¹ healdne.

for ðon *dōmgeorne* *drēorigne* oft
 in hyra *brēostcofan* *bindað* *fæste*.
 Swā ic *mōdsefan* *mīnne* sceolde
 oft *earmcearig* *eðle* *bidæled*, 20
frēomægum *feorr* *feterum* *sælan*,
sipþan *gēara* *iū* *goldwine* *mīnne*
hrūsan *heolster*¹ *biwrah* and ic *hēan* *þonan*
wōd *wintercearig* *ofer* *waþema*² *gebind*,
sohte *sēle* *drēorig* *sinces* *bryttan*, 25
hwær ic *feorr* *oppe* *nēah* *findan* *meahte*
þone *þe* in *meodubealle* *mine* *wisse*
oppe *mec* *frēondlēasne*³ *frēfran* *wolde*,
wenian *mid* *wynnum*. *Wāt* *sē* *þe* *cunnað*
hū *slīpen* *bið* *sorg* *tō* *gefēran* 30
þām *þe* *him* *lýt* *hafað* *lēofra* *geholena*:
warað *hine* *wræclāst*, *nāles* *wunden* *gold*,
ferðloca *frēorig*, *nāles* *foldan* *blæd*;
gemon *hē* *sēlesecgas* and *sincþege*,
hū *hine* on *geoguðe* *his* *goldwine* 35
wenede *tō* *wiste*: *wynn* *eal* *gedrēas*.
For *þon* *wāt* *sē* *þe* *sceal* *his* *winedryhtnes*
lēofes *lārcwidum* *lōnge* *forþolian*,
ðonne *sorg* and *slæp* *somod* *ætgædre*
earmne *anhagan*⁴ oft *gebindað*: 40
þinceð *him* on *mōde* *þæt* *hē* *his* *mōndryhten*
clyppe and *cysse*, and on *cnēo* *lēcge*
hōnda and *hēafod*, *swā* *hē* *hwilum* *ær*
in *gēardagum* *giefstōles*⁵ *brēac*;
ðonne on *wæcneð* eft *winelēas* *guma*, 45
gesihð *him* *biþoran* *fealwe* *wegas*,
þapian *brimfluglas*, *brædan* *fepra*,

¹ heolstre.² waþena.³ -lease.⁴ anhogan.⁵ -las.

*hrēosan hrīm and snāw hægle*¹ *gemenged.*
þonne bēoð þȳ hęfigran heortan þenne,
sāre æfter swæsne, sorg bið genīwad, 50
þonne māga gemynd mōd geondhweorfeð,
grēteð gliwstafum, georne geondscēawað.
*Sęcga gesęldan swimmað eft*² *on weg,*
flēotendra ferð nō þær fela bringeð
cūðra cwidegiedda: cearo bið genīwad 55
þām þe sęndan sceal swīpe geneahhe
ofer waþema gebind wērigne sefan.
For þon ic geþencan ne mæg geond þās woruld
*for hwan mōdsefa*³ *mīn ne gesweorce,*
þonne ic eorla lif eall geondþence, 60
hū hī færlīce flet ofgēafon,
mōdge maguþegnas. Swā þes middangeard
ealra dōgra gehwām drēoseð and fealleþ;
*for þon ne mæg weorþan*⁴ *wīs wer, ær hē āge*
wintra dæl in woruldrice. Wita sceal geþyldig, 65
ne sceal nō tō hātheort ne tō hrædwyrde,
ne tō wāc wiga ne tō wanhȳdig,
ne tō forht ne tō fægen ne tō feohgīfre,
ne næfre gielpes tō georn, ær hē geare cunne.
Beorn sceal geþidan, þonne hē bēot spriceð, 70
oþ þæt collenferð cunne gearwe
hwider hrepra gehygd hweorfan wille.
Ongietan sceal glēaw hæle hū gæstlic bið,
*þonne eall*⁵ *þisse worulde wela wēste stondeð,*
swā nū missenlice geond þisne middangeard 75
winde biwāune weallas stondaþ,
hrīme bihrorene, hryðge þā ederas.
Wōriað þā wīnsalo, waldend licgað
drēame biðrorene; duguð eall gecrōng

¹ hagle.² oft.³ modsefan.⁴ wearpan.⁵ ealle.

wlanc bi *wealle*: *sume wīg fornōm*, 80
*ſere*de in *forðwege*; *sumne fugel opbær*
ofer hēanne holm; *sumne se hāra wulf*
dēaðe gedælde; *sumne drēorighlēor*
in *eorðscræfe eorl gehyðde*:
ȳpde swā þisne eardgeard ælda Scyppend, 85
op *þæt þurgwara ðreahma lēase*,
eald gnta geweorc iðlu stōdon.
Sē þonne þisne weallsteall wīse gepohte,
and *þis deorce*¹ *lif dēope geondþenceð*,
frōd in ferðe feorr oft gemon 90
wælsleahta worn, and *þās word ācwið*:
‘*Hwær cwōm mearg*, *hwær cwōm mago*? *hwær cwōm*
māppumgyfa?
hwær cwōm symbla gesetu? *hwær sindon seledrēamas*?
Ēalā ðeorht būne, *ēalā byrnwiga*,
ēalā þēodnes þrymm! *hū sēo þrāg gewāt*, 95
genāp under niðthelm, *swā hēo nō wære*!
Stondeð nū on lāste lēofre dugupe
weall wundrum hēah, *wyrmlicum fāh*:
*eorlas fornōmon æsca*² *þrȳpe*,
wæpen wælgīfru, *wyrd sēo mære*, 100
and *þās stānhleopu stormas cnyssað*;
*hrīð hrēosende hrūsan*³ *bindeð*,
wintres wōma, *þonne wōnn cymeð*,
nīpeð nihtscūa, *norþan onsendeð*
hrēo hæglfare hælepum on andan. 105
Eall is earfoðlic eorþan rice,
onwendeð *wyrda gesceaft weoruld* under *heofonum*.
Hēr bið feoh lāne, *hēr bið frēond lāne*,
hēr bið monn lāne, *hēr bið mæg lāne*:
eal *þis eorþan gesteall iðel weorpeð*.’ 110

¹ deorce.² asca.³ hruse.

Swā cwæð snottor on mōde, gesæt him sundor æt rūne.
 Til biþ sē þe his trēowe gehealdeð: ne sceal næfre his
 þorn tō rycene
 ðeorn of his ðreōstum ācýþan, nemþe hē ær þā ðōte
 cunne,
 eorl mid ðlne gefremman. Wel bið þām þe him āre
 sēceð,
 frōfre tō Fæder on heofonum, þær ūs eal sēo fæstnung
 stondeð

XXVII.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RIDDLES OF CYNEWULF.

THERE can be no doubt as to the authorship of the riddles of the Exeter Book, the first of them being a riddle on the name Cynewulf itself. Many of these riddles are true poems, containing beautiful descriptions of nature, and all of them show Cynewulf's charm and grace of language.

I.

*Hrægl mīn swīgað, þonne ic hrūsan trede,
oppe þā wīc būge, oppe wado drēfe.
Hwīlum mec āhēbbað ofer hælepa byht
hýrste mīne and þēos hēa lyft,
and mec þonne wīde wolcna strēngu
ofer folc byreð. Frætwe mīne
swōgað hlūde and swinsiað,
torhte singað, þonne ic geſenge ne bēom
flōde and foldan fērende gāst.*

5

II.

*Mec on þissum dagum dēadne ofgēafun¹
fæder and mōdor: ne wæs mē feorh þā gēn,
ealdor onīnnan². Þā mec [ides] ongonn
wel hold mē gewædum þeccan³
hēold and freopode, hlēosceorpe wrāh
suæ⁴ ārlice swā hire āgen bearn,*

5

¹ -um.

² ininnan.

³ gewedum weccan.

⁴ sne.

oþ þæt ic under scēate, swā mīn gesceapu wæron,
 ungesibbum wearð ēacen gæste.
 Mec sēo friþemæg fēdde sippan,
 oþ þæt ic āwēox, wīddor meahte
 sipas āsettān: hēo hæfde swæsra þy læs
 suna and dohtra þy hēo swā dyde.

III.

Ic wæs wæpenwiga: nū mec wlonc þeceð,
 geong hagostealdmōnn golde and sylfore,
 wōum wīrbogum. Hwīlum weras cyssað;
 hwīlum ic tō hilde hlēopre þonne
 wilgehlēpan; hwīlum wycg byrēþ
 mec ofer mearce, hwīlum mērehengest
 fereð ofer flōdas frætsum beorhtne;
 hwīlum mægða sum mīnne gefylleð
 bōsm bēaghroden; hwīlum ic bōrdum sceal
 heard hēafodlēas behlyped licgan,
 hwīlum hōngige hystum frætwed
 wlitig on wāge þær weras drincað;
 frēolic fyrdsceorp hwīlum folcwigan
 wicge wegað: þonne ic winde sceal
 sincfāg swelgan of sumes bōsme.
 Hwīlum ic [to] gereordum rincas laðige
 wlonce tō wīne, hwīlum wrāðum¹ sceal
 stefne mīnre forstolen hrēddan,
 flȳman fēondsceapan. Frige hwæt ic hātte!

IV.

Mec fēonda sum fēore besnyþede,
 woruldstrenga binōm; wætte sippan,
 dȳfde on wætre; dȳde eft þonan,

¹ wraþpum.

sette on sunnan, þær ic swīpe belēas
*hærum*¹ þām þe ic hæfde. *Heard* mec sippan 5
snāð seaxes ecg² sindrum begrunden,
fingras fēoldan, and mec *fugles wynn*
geond[sprēngde] *spēddropum*, *spyrede* geneahhe
ofer brūnne brerd, *bēamtelge* swealg,
strēames dæle, *s/ōp* eft on mec, 10
sīpade *sweartlāst*. Mec sippan *wrāh*
hæleð hlēobordum, *hȳde*³ beþenede,
gierede mec mid golde; for þon mē *glīwedon*
wrætlic weorc smīpa wīre *bifōngēn*.
Nū þā *gerēno* and se *rēada telg* 15
 and þā *wuldorgesteald wīde mæren*⁴,
dryhtfolca Helm, *nāles dol wīte*.
Gif mīn bearn *wera brūcan* *willað*,
hȳ *bēoð* þȳ *gesundran* and þȳ *sigefæstran*,
heortum þȳ *hwætran* and þȳ *hygebliþran*, 20
ferþe þȳ *frōdran*; *habbaþ frēonda* þȳ *mā*,
swæsra and *gesibbra*, *sōpra* and *gōdra*,
silra and *gefrēowra*, þā *hyra tȳr* and *ēad*
ēstum *ȳcað*, and *hȳ ārstafulum*,
lissum *biłecgað*, and *hī lufan fæþmum* 25
fæste clyppað. *Frige* *hwæt* ic *hätte*
nīpum tō nytte! *nama mīn* is *mære*,
hælepum *gifre* and *hālig sylf*.

V.

Ic wiht geseah wundorlice
*hornum bitwēonum*⁵ *hūpe lædan*,
lyftfæt leohtlic listum gegierwed,
hūpe tō þām hām of þām hēresīpe:
*walde hyre on þære byrig būr ātimbran*⁶, 5

¹ herum. ² ecge. ³ hȳpe. ⁴ mære. ⁵ horna abitweonum. ⁶ -am.

searwum āsēttan, gif hit swā meahthe.
 Ðā cwōm wundorlicu wiht ofer wealles hrōf,
 sēo is eallum cūð eorðbūendum:
 āhredde þā þā hūpe, and tō hām bedrāf¹
 wreccan ofer willan, gewāt hyre west þonan 10
 fæhpum fēran, forð onette².
 Dūst stonc tō heofonum, dēaw fēoll on eorpan,
 niht forð gewāt: nænig siþþan
 wera gewiste þære wihte sið.

VI.

Moððe word fræt; mē þæt þuhte
 wrætlicu wyrd, þā ic þæt wundor gefrægn,
 þæt se wyrm forswealg wera giedd sumes,
 þēof in þýstro þrymmfæstne cwide
 and þæs strangan stapol: stælgieost ne wæs 5
 wihte þý glēawra þe he þām wordum swealg.

VII.

Ðeos lyft byreð lýtle wihte
 ofer ðeorghleoþa, þā sind ðlace swīpe,
 swearte, salopāde. Sanges rōwe,
 hēapum fērað, hlūde cirmað,
 tredað ðearonæssas, hwilum þurgsalo 5
 niþpa bearna: nemnað hý sylfe!

¹ bedræf.² onetteð.

XXVIII.

GNOMIC VERSES.

THE so-called gnostic verses show poetry in its earliest form, and are no doubt of great antiquity, although they may have been altered in later times. While abrupt and disconnected, they are yet full of picturesqueness and power: the conclusion of the present piece is peculiarly impressive.

*Cyning sceal rice healdan. Cæstra bēoð feorran gesýne,
orðanc gnta geweorc, þā þe on þysse eorðan syndon,
wrætlic weallstāna geweorc. Wind byð on lyfte swiftust,
þunor¹ byð þrāgum hlūdast. Þrymmas syndan Crīstes myccle.
Wyrð byð swīðost. Winter byð cealdost,* 5
*lencen hrīmīgost. hē byð lengest ceald,
sumor sunnwlitegost, swegel byð hātost,
hærfest hrēðeādegost, hæleðum bringeð
gēares wæstmas, þā þe him God sēndeð.
Sōð bið swutolost², sinc byð dēorost* 10
*gold gumena gehwām, and gōmol snoterost,
fyrngēarum frōd, sē þe ær feala gebīdeð.
Wēa bið wundrum clibbor. Wolcnu scrīðað.
Geongne æþeling sceolan gōde gesīðas
byldan tō beaduwe and tō bēahgife.* 15
*Ellen sceal on eorle; ecg sceal wið helme³
hilde gebīdan. Hafuc sceal on glōfe
wilde gewunian; wulf sceal on bearowe*

¹ þunar.

² swicolost.

³ hellme.

*earm*¹ *ānhaga*; *eofor* sceal on holte
tōðmægenes trum; *fil* sceal on *ēðle* 20
dōmes wyrcean; *ðaroð* sceal on handa
gār golde fāh; *gimm* sceal on hringe
standan stēap and *gēap*; *strēam* sceal on *ȳðum*
*mencgan*² *mereflōde*; *mæst* sceal on *cēole*
segelgyrd seomian; *sweord* sceal on *bearme* 25
drihtlic isern; *draca* sceal on *hlāwe*
frōd, frætsum *wlanc*; *fisc* sceal on *wætere*
cynren cennan; *cyning* sceal on *healle*
bēagas dælan; *ðera* sceal on *hæðe*
eald and *eggesfull*; *ēa* of-dūne sceal 30
*foldgræg*³ *fēran*; *fyrð* sceal *ætsomne*
fīrfæstra getrum; *trēow* sceal on *eorle*,
wīsdōm on *were*; *wudu* sceal on *foldan*
blædum blōwan; *ðeorh* sceal on *eorþan*
grēne standan; *God* sceal on *heofenum* 35
dæda dēmend; *ðuru* sceal on *healle*
rūm rēcedes mūð; *rand* sceal on *scylde*
fæst fingra gebeorh; *fugel* uppe sceal
fācan on *lyfte*; *leax* sceal on *wæle*
mid scēote scriðan. *Scūr* sceal of⁴ *heofenum* 40
winde geblanden in *þās woruld cuman*.
þeof sceal *gangan þȳstrum* *wederum*; *þȳrs* sceal on *fenne*
gewunian
āna innan lande; *ides* sceal *dyrne cræfte*
fæmne hire frēond gesēcean, gif *hēo nelle* on *folce ge-*
þeon,
þæt hī man bēagum gebicge; *ðrim* sceal *sealte weallan*, 45
lyfthelm and *laguflōd* *ymb ealra landa gehwylc*
flōwan firgenstrēamas; *feoh* sceal on *eorðan*
tydran and *tȳman*; *tungol* sceal on *heofenum*

¹ earn.² mecgan.³ flodgræg.⁴ on.

beorhte scīnan, swā him beðēad Meotud.
Gōd sceal wið yfele; geogoð sceal wið ylde; 50
hif sceal wið dēape; leoht sceal wið þýstrum,
fýrd wið fyrde, fēond wið oðrum,
lāð wið lāpe ymb land sacan,
synne stælan; ā sceal snotor hycgean
ymb þysse worulde gewinn; wearh hangian, 55
fægere ongildan þæt hē ær fācen dyde
manna cynne. Meotod āna wāt
hwyder sēo sāwul sceal syððan hweorfan,
and ealle þā gāstas, þe for Gode hweorfað
æfter dēaðdæge, dōmes bīdað 60
on Fæder fæðme. Is sēo forðgesceaft
dīgol and dýrne, Drihten āna wāt
nērgende Fæder: nēni eft cymeð
hider under hrōfas, þe þæt hēr for sōð
mannum sēcge, hwylc sý Meotodes gesceaft, 65
sigefolca gesetu, þær hē sylfa wunað.

XXIX.

THE SEAFARER.

Mæg ic be mē sylfum sōðgieda^d wrecan,
 sīpas sæcgan, hū ic geswincdagum
 earfoðhwile oft prōwade,
 ðitre ðrēostceare geþiden hæbbe,
 gecunnad in cēole cearselda fela, 5
 atol yþa gewealc. Þær mec oft bigeat
 nearo nithwaco æt nacan stefnan,
 þonne hē be clifum cnossað calde geþrunge.
 Wæron fēt mine¹ forste gebunden,
 caldum clomum; þær þā ceare seofedun 10
 hāt[e] ymb heortan; hungor innan slāt
 mērewērges mōd. Þæt se monn ne wāt,
 þe him on foldan fægrost limpeð,
 hū ic earmcearig iscealdne sē
 winter wunade wræccan lāstum 15
 †winemægum bidroren,
 bihongen hrimgicelum: hægl scūrum flēag.
 Þær ic ne gehyrde būtan hlimman sē,
 iscaldne wæg, hwilum ylfete song:
 dyde ic mē tō gōmene ganetes hlēoþor 20
 and huilpan swēg fore hleahtor wera,
 mēw singende fore medodrince.
 Stormas þær stānc lifu bēotan, þær him stea[n] oncwæð
 isigfepera; ful oft þæt earn bigeal
 †ūrigfepra. Nænig hlēomæga 25

¹ mine fēt.

*f*ēasceaftig *f*erð *f*[*r*]ē[*f*]ran meahte.

For þon him ge^hyfeð lýt sē þe āh līfes wynn,

gebīdeð¹ in ðurgum ðealosīþa hwōn,

wlōnc and wīngāl, hū ic wērig oft

in ðrimlāde ðidan sceolde!

30

Nāp nihtscua, norpan snīwde,

hrīm hrūsan band; hægł fēolł on eorpan,

corna caldast. For þon cnyssað nū

heortan gepohtas, þæt ic hēan strēamas,

sealtýþa gelāc sylf cunnige;

35

mōnað mōdes lust mæla gehwylce

*f*erð tō *f*ēran, þæt ic *f*eorr heonan

ēlpēodigra eard gesēce.

For þon nis þæs mōdwlōnc mōnn ofer eorþan,

ne his gifena þæs gōd, ne in geogupe tō þæs hwæt, 40

ne in his dædum tō þæs dēor, ne him his *Dryhten* tō

þæs hold,

þæt hē ā his sǣfore sorge næbbe,

tō hwon hine *Dryhten* gedōn wille.

Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge, ne tō hringþege,

ne tō wīfe wynn, ne tō worulde hyht,

45

ne ymbe ðwiht elles nefne ymb þā gewealc;

ac ā hafað lōngunge sē þe on lagu fundað.

Bearwas blōstmum nimað, ðyrig sægriað,

wongas wlitig[i]að, woruld ōnetteð:

ealle þā gemōniað mōdes fūsne

50

sefan tō sīðe, þām þe swā þenceð,

on flōdwegas *f*eorr gewītan².

Swylce gēac mōnað gēomran reorde,

singeð sumeres weard, sorge bēodeð

ðittre³ in ðrēosthord. Þæt se ðeorn ne wāt,

55

sęcg ēstēadig⁴, hwæt þā sume drēogað,

¹ -en.

² -að.

³ bitter.

⁴ est. s.

þe þā *uræclāstas* *wīdost* *lēcgað*!
 For þon nū *mīn hyge hweorfeð* ofer *hreperlocan*,
mīn mōdsefa mid *mēreflōde*
 ofer *hwæles ēpel*, *hweorfeð* wīde 60
eorþan scēatas, *cymeð eft tō mē*
gīfre and *grædig*, *gielleð ānfloga*,
hwēteð on [*h*]wælweg *hreper unwearnum*
 ofer *holma gelagu*: for þon *mē hātrān* sind
Dryhtnes drēamas þonne þis *dēade lif* 65
læne on *lōnde*: ic *gelyfe nō*,
 þæt him *eorðwelan* *ēce stōndað*¹.
 Simle *þrēora* sum *þinga gehwylce*
*ær his tīd āgā*² tō *twēon weorþeð*:
*ād*l oþþe *yldo* oþþe *ecghete* 70
fægum frōmweardum feorh oðþringeð.
 For þon þæt [*is*] *eorla gehwām æftercweþendra*
lof āsgendra, *lāstworda bēst*,
 þæt *hē gewyrce*, *ær hē onweg scyle*,
*frēme*³ on *foldan* wið *fēonda nīp* 75
dēorum dædum dēofle tōgēanes,
 þæt *hine ælda bearn æfter hērgen*
 and *his lof siþþan āsge mid englum*
āwa tō ealdre, *ēcan lifes blæd*⁴
drēam mid dugeþum! *Dagas* sind *gewitene*, 80
ealle onmēdlan eorþan rīces;
*nearon*⁵ nū *cýningas* ne *cāseras*
ne goldgiefan, *swylce iū wæron*,
 þonne *hī mæst* mid *him mærpā gefrēmedon*
 and on *dryhtlicestum dōme lifdon*: 85
gedroren is *þeos duguð eall drēamas* sind *gewitene*;
wuniað þā wācran and *þās woruld healdaþ*,
brūcað þurh bisgo. *Blæd* is *gehnæged*;

¹ -eð.² ege.³ fremman.⁴ blæð.⁵ næron.

eorþan indryhto ealdað and sēarað
swā nū monna gehwylc geond middangeard: 90
gylde him on fareð, onsȳn blācað,
gomelfeax gnornað, wāt his zūwine,
æþelinga bearn eorþan forgiefen[n]e.
Ne mæg him þonne se flāeschoma, þonne him þæt feorg
losað,
ne swēte forswelgan ne sār gefēlan 95
ne hƿond onhrēran ne mid hyge þencan.
Þēah hē græf wille golde strēgan,
brōþor his geborenum byrgan be dēadum
māpmum mislicum, þæt hī ne mid wille:
ne mæg þære sāwle, þe biþ synna full, 100
gold tō gēoce for Godes egsan,
þonne hē hit ær hȳdeð, þenden hē hēr leofað.
Micel biþ se Meotudes egsa, for þon hī sēo molde oncyrrēð,
sē gestapelade sƿiþe grundas,
eorþan scēatas and ūprodor. 105
Dol biþ sē þe him his Dryhten ne ondrādeþ: cymeð
him se dēað unþinged.
Ēadig bið sē þe ēaþmōd leofað: cymeð him sēo ār of
heofonum,
Meotod him þæt mōd gestapelað, for þon hē in his
meahte gelyfeð.

XXX.

NORTHUMBRIAN FRAGMENTS.

A.

CÆDMON'S HYMN.

Nū scylun hērgan hefænricæs uard,
 Metudæs mæcti end his mōdgidanc,
 uerc uuldurfadur; suē hē uundra gihuæs,
 ēci Dryctin, ōr āstēlidæ. 407-4
 Hē ærist scōp ælða barnum
 heben til hrōfe, hāleg Scēp[p]en[d]. 5
 Thā middungeard, monncynnæs uard,
 ēci Dryctin, æfter tiadæ 511, 17. 1.
 firum foldu, Frēa allmectig. 518, 17. 1.
 276, 2. 5. 48.

B.

BEDE'S DEATH-SONG.

Fore there neidfæræ nænig uuirthit¹
 thōnesnōtturra than him tharf sīe,
 tō ymbhycggannæ ær his hingongæ²,
 huæt his gāstæ gōdæs æththa yflæs,
 æfter dēothdæge dēemid uueorthæ.

¹ uuirthit.

² hiniongæ.

C.

LEIDEN RIDDLE.

Mec se *uēta* *uōng*, *uundrum* frēorig,
 ob his *innaðæ* ærest cænd[æ].
 Ni uuāt ic mec biuorhtæ¹ *uullan* fliusum,
hērum ðerh *hēhcræft* *h[y]*gido[n]cum [mīnum].
Uundnæ mē ni *bīað* *uēflæ*, ni ic *uarp* hefæ, 5
 ni ðerih *ðrea[t]*un² *giðræc* *ðrēd*² mē hlīmīth,
 ne mē *hrūtendum* *hrisil* scelfæð,
 ni mec *ðu[ua]*n[a] *aam* sceal cnyssa.
Uyrmas mec ni *āuēfun* *uyndicræftum*³,
 ðā ði *geolu*⁴ *goduēbb* *geatum* frætuath. 10
 †Uil mec *hūdræ* *suæ* ðēh *uīdæ* ofær eorðu
hātan mith *heliðum* *hyhtlic* giuæde.
 Ni anœgnu⁵ ic mē ærigfæræ *egsan* brōgum,
 ðēh ði ni[mæn] *flānas* *frac*adlicæ ob cōcrum.

¹ biuorthæ.² ðret.³ uyrdi.⁴ goelu.⁵ anœgun.

*Collection in which was written
that last Mercian*

XXXI.

MERCIAN HYMNS.

A.

Lȳtel ic wes betwih brōður mīne, ƿnd iu[n]grā in hūse
feadur mīnes. Ic fōdde scēp feadur mīnes. Hƿnda mīne
dydun organan; fingras mīne wyrctūn hearpan. ƿnd
hwelc segde Dryhtne mīnum? Hē Dryhten, hē allra
gehērde mec; hē sēnde engel his, ƿnd nōm mec of scēpum 5
feadur mīnes, ƿnd smīrede mec in mīldheārtnisse smīrenisse
his. Brōður mīne gōde ƿnd mīcle, ƿnd ne wes wēlgelīcad
in him Dryhtne. Ic ūt ēode ongegƿn frēmðes cynnes mēn, 1
ƿnd wērgcweodelade mec in hergum heara; ic sōðlice
gebrōgdnum frōm him his āgnum sweorde ic ācearf hēafud 10
his, ƿnd onweg āfirde edwīt of bearnum Israēla.

B.

Ic ƿndettu ðē Dryhten, for ðon eorre ðū earð mē. Gecƿrred
is hātheƿrtnis ðīn, ƿnd frēofrende¹ earð mec. Sehðe God
Hælend mīn; getreowlice ic dōm, ƿnd ne ondrēdu for ðon
strengu mīn ƿnd herenis mīn Dryhten, ƿnd geworden is mē
in hēlu. Gehleadað weter in gefian of wēllu[m] Hælandes, 5
ƿnd cweoðað in ðām dege: ƿndettað Dryhtne; ƿnd gecēgað
nōman his. Cūðe² dōð in folcum gēmætinge his; ge-
munað for ðon hēh is nōma his. Singað Dryhtne, for ðon
micellice dyde; seggað ðis in alre eorðan. Gefeh ƿnd
here eardung Siōne, for ðon micel in midum ðīn hālig 10
Israēl.

¹ frōfrende.

² cyðe.

C.

Ic cweð in midum dæga mīnra: Ic fearu tō gete helle.
 Ic sohte lāfe gēra mīnra; ic cweð: Ic ne gesio Dryhten
 God in eorðan lifgendra. Ne gelōciu ic monn mæ ond
 eardiend. Gestilde cnēoris mīn; wiðlæded is, ond befalden
 5 is frōm mē swē swē geteld heorda. Forcōfen is swē swē
 frōm ðæm weofendan lif mīn; mit-te nū gēt gehēfeldad
 ācearf mec. Of marne oð ēfen geendas mec; frōm ēfenne
 oð margen swē swē lēa swē forðræste, all bān mīn; of
 marne ot ēfen geendas mec. Swē swē bridd swalwan swē
 10 ic cleopiu; ic smēgu swē swē culfre. Geðynnade sind
 ēgan mīn gelōcendu¹ in hēanis[se]. Dryhten, nēd ic
 ðrōwīu; ondsweora fore mē, hwet ic cweðe, oððe hwet
 ondsweorað mē ðæt ic seo[l]fa dōa. Ic ðencu all gēr mīn
 in bitternisse sāwle mīnre. Dryhten, gif swē bið lifd, oððe
 15 in weolērum lif gāstes mīnes, geðrēas mec, ond gelifstes
 mec. Sehðe in sibbe bitternis mīn sīe bittreste; ðū sōðlice
 genēredes sāwle mīne, ðæt ic ne forwurde. Qnd āwurpe on
 bec ðin² alle synne mīne, for ðon nāles hehl ondetteð ðē, ne
 dēað hereð ðec. Ne bidað ðā ofdūne steogun in sēað
 20 sōðfestnisse ðīne; lifgende, lifgende hē ondetteð³ ðē, swē ond
 ic tō dege. Fæder bearnum cūðe dæð⁴ sōðfestnisse ðīne.
 Dryhten, hāle ūs dōa; ond salmas ūre wē singað allum
 degum lifes ūres in hūse Dryhtnes.

D.

Gefach heorte mīn in Dryhtne, ond ūp āhefen is horn mīn
 in Gode mīne. Gebræded is mūð mīn ofer fēond mīne,
 for ðon geblissad ic eam in hālu ðīnre. Nis hālig swē swē
 is Dryhten, ne sōðlice is oðer būtan ðē, ond nis strong

¹ -e.² ðīnne.³ onddettende.⁴ doð.

swē swē God ūr. Nyllað gemōnigfaldian spreocan ðā hēan 5
wuldrende; gewiten ðā aldan of mūðe ēowrum; for ðon
God wīsdōma Dryhten is, and him earun gegearwad[e]
geðohtas. Boga strōngra oferswīðed is, and untrume
bigyrde sind strēngu. Gefylde ær fore hlāfum h[i]e bīhȳr-
dun, and ðiowincelu wērun gefylde, oð ðæt unbeorendu 10
cēnde mōnge, and sīe mōngu¹ hæfde bearn geuntrumad was.
Dryhten cwælmeð, geliffesteð, gekædeð tō hēlwearum, and
eft ālædeð. Dryhten ðearfan dāð, and geweolegað; geēað-
mōdað and gehēð; āwēc[c]ende of dūste wēðlan, and of
scearne ūp-rærende ðearfan; ðæt hē sitte mid aldermōnnum, 15
and sundurseld wuldres nime.² Dryhtnes sōðlice sind
heorras eorðan, and sette ofer hīe ymbhwyrft. Fōet hāligra
his hēold, and ārlēase in ðeostrum geswīgiað; for ðon nāles
in strēngu his bið gestrōngad wer. Dryhten forhtiað
wiðerbrocan his, and ofer him in heofenum hlēoðrað 20
Dryhten. Dāmeð endas eorðan; and sēleð cynedōm
cyninge his, and gehēð horn Crīstes his.

E.

Singen wē Dryhtne; wuldurlice sōðlice gearad is. Hors
and onstigend āwearp in sǣ; fultum and gescildend ge-
worden is mē in hǣlu. Ðes God mīn, and āriu hine; God
feadur mīnes, and ic ūp heþ[b]u hine. Dryhten forðræstende
gefeht; Dryhten noma is him. Scrid Phāraōnes and 5
weoredu³ his āwearp in sǣ; gecorene ūp-sūgende ðrēo
fōðan besencte in ðere Rēadan Sǣ; wīdsǣ oferwrāh hīe;
bicwōmun in grund swē swē stān. Swiðre ðīn, Dryhten,
gewuldrad is in mēgne; sīe swiðre hond⁴ ðīn⁵. Dryhten,
gebrēc[e] fēond; and ðorh mēngu mēgenðrymmes ðīnes ðū 10
forðræstes wiðerbrocan. Ðū sendes eorre ðīn; and ēt^{eat}

¹ mōnge.² nimeð.³ -a.⁴ honda.⁵ ðīne.

hie swē swē ^{stear} halm; ƿnd ƿorh gāst ^{in gēv} éorsunge ƿinre tōdæled
 is weter. Heardadun swē swē wall weter; heardadon ƿðe
 in midre sǣ. Cweð fēon[d]: æhtende ic befoo; dælu¹
 15 hererēaf, gefyllu sǣwle mīne; ic ofslēa sweorde mīnum;
 waldeð hƿnd mīn. Ðū sēndes gāst ƿinne; ƿnd oferwrah
 hie sǣ; biſenctun swē swē lēad in wetre ƿǣm strengestan.
 Hwelc gelic ðē in godum, Dryhten? Hwelc gelic ðē,
 wuldurfest in hālgum, wundurlic in megenðrymmum, dōnde
 20 forebēcen? Ðū ^{bece} ađenedes ðā swiðran ƿine, ƿnd forswalg
 hie eorðe. Stēordes mid rehtwi[s]nisse ƿinre folc ƿin ƿis
 ƿæt ƿū gefrēades. Ypped earð in [mē]gne ƿinum, ƿnd in
 gereordnisse ƿere hālgan ƿinre. Gehērdun ƿiode, ƿnd eorre
 wērun; sār befēngun ineardiende Filisteos. Ðā æfestun
 25 lādtowas Edomes, ƿnd aldermen Mōab gegrāp hie cwæ-
 cung; āswundun alle ineardiende [Cānaan]. Gefalle ofer
 hie ege ƿnd cwæcung micelnisse earmes ƿines; sien swē swē
 stān, oð ƿæt lēoreð folc ƿin, Dryhten; oð ƿæt ƿonne
 geondfereð folc ƿin, ƿis ƿæt ƿū bigēte, in gelædes, plantas hie
 30 in munt ^{erfes} ƿines, gegearwādum eardunghūse ƿinum ƿæt
 gegearwades, Dryhten; hālnisse ƿine, Dryhten, ƿæt
 gegearwadun hƿnda ƿine. Dryhten, ƿū rīcsas in ēcnisse, ƿnd
 in weoruld, ƿnd nū gēt. For ðon in ēode ēorud Fāraōnes
 mid feoðurtēmum ƿnd ūp-stigendum in sǣ, ƿnd gelædde ofer
 35 hie Dryhten weter sǣ; bearn sōðlice [Israhēl] ēodun ƿorh
 drýge ƿorh midne sǣ.

F.

Dryhten, ic gehērde gehērnisse ƿine, ƿnd ondrēord; ic
 scēawade werc ƿin, ƿnd ic forhtade. In midle twōega nētna
 cūðas; ƿonne tō nīolācað gēr, ƿū oncnāwes; ƿonne tō
 cymeð tīd, oðeawes² in ðon. Ðonne gedrōefed bið sǣwul
 5 mīn in eorre mildheortnisse, gemyndig ƿū bist God from

¹ dællu.² odeawes.

Libanō. Cymeð ƿnd hālig of munte *scēdehtum* ƿnd ðic-
cum; oferwrah heofenas mēgenðrymm his, ƿnd lofe his
ful is eorðe. Birhtu his swē leht bið; hornas sind in
hondum his. Ðēr getrymēd is mēgen wuldres his, ƿnd sētte
birhtu trume strēngu his. Biforan onsiene his gæð word; 10
ƿnd ūt gæð in feldum fēet his; stōdun, ƿnd onstýred wes
eorðe. Gelōcade, ƿnd tōflēowun ðēode; tōbrocene sind
muntas swiðlice, ƿnd tōflēowun hyllas ēcelice. Siðfetas
ēcnisse his fore gewinnum weres. Geteld Sigelhearwena
forhtiað, geteld eorðan [Madian]. Ah in flōdum ðīnes 15
earres, Dryhten, oððe in flōdum hātheortnis ðin, oððe in sē
onræs ðin? for ðon āstīgende āstīges ofer hors ðin, ƿnd
ēored ðin hālu. Ðennende ðū āðēnes bogan ðinne ofer
cyneðrymm. Cwēð Dryhten: Mid flōdum bið tōsliten
eorðe; gesēað ðec ƿnd sārgiað folc. Stregdende weter in 20
siðfeturum his, salde niolnis stefne his frōm hēanisse scinhiowes
his. Ūp āhefen is sunne, ƿnd mōna stōd in ƿndebyrdnisse
his. In lehte scotunge ðīne gāð in birhtu lēgite wēpna
ðinra. In nēoweste ðinre gewōnas eorðan, ƿnd in hāthe-
ortniss[e] ðinre tēles ðīode. Ðū gestōde in hālu folces 25
ðīnes, ðæt hāle gedōe Crīstas ðīne. Sēndes in hēafudu
unrehtra dēað; ðū āwæhtes bēnde oð swirbān; forcurfe in
āfremðunge hēafud mæhtigra. Bið onstýred in ðon ðīode;
ontýnað mūðas heara swē ðearfa eotende in dēgulnisse.
Sēndes in sē hors ðin gedrōefende weter micelu. Hēold 30
ƿnd forhtade wōmb mīn frōm stefne gebedes weolera¹ mīnra,
ƿnd inn ēode cwæcung in bān mīn, ƿnd under mē gedrōefed
is mēgen mīn. Gerēstu in dēge geswēncednisse mīnre, ðæt
ic āstīge tō folce lēornisse mīnre. For ðon fīctrēo nō tō-
bringeð westem, ƿnd ne bið cnēoris in wīngearдум. Lēgað 35
werc eletrēs, ƿnd feldas ne dōð mēttas. Āsprungun frōm
mēte scēp, ƿnd ne biōð in binne cēxen. Ic sōðlice in

¹ beolera.

Dryhtne wuldriu; gefio in Gode Hælande mīnum. Dryhten
 God *me*gen mīn, gesēte sġet mine in geendunge; ƿnd ofer ƿā
 40 hēan gesēteƿ mec, ƿæt ic oferswīƿe in birhtu his.

G.

Bihald heofen, ƿnd spreocu, ƿnd gehēre eorƿe word of
 mūƿe mīnum. Sie ābiden swē sw[ē] regn gesprec mīn,
 ƿnd āstigen swē swē dēaw word mīn, swē swē scūr ofer
 grēd, ƿnd swē swē snāw ofer hēg; for ƿon noma[n] Dryhtnes
 5 ic gecēgu; sēllaƿ micelnisse Gode ūrum. God, sōƿ¹ werc
 his, ƿnd alle wegas his dōmas. God getrēowe, ƿnd nis unreht-
 wīsnis in him; rehtwīs ƿnd hālig Dryhten. Syngadun nāles
 him bearn unwemmu², cnēoris ƿweoru ƿnd forceredu; ƿās
 Dryhten geedlēanades, swē folc dysig ƿnd nāles snottur.
 10 Ahne ƿes ilca ƿīn³ fēder gesiteƿ ƿec; dyde ƿec, ƿnd gescōp
 ƿec. In mōde habbaƿ dāgas weorulde: ongeotaƿ gēr
 cnēorisse cnēorissa. Frign fēder ƿīnne; ƿnd sēgeƿ ƿē ældran
 ƿīne, ƿnd cweoƿaƿ ƿē, ƿonne tōdāleƿ se hēa ƿīode, tō ƿām
 gemete tōstrigdeƿ bearn Ādāmes. Sētte endas ƿīeda ƿter
 15 rīme eng[l]a Godes. ƿnd geworden wes dæl Dryhtnes folc
 his, [Iācob] rāp ƿfewordnisse his [Israhēl]. Genyhtsumien-
 dne hine him dyde in wōestenne in ƿurs[t] hātu ƿēr ne wes
 weter. Ymblædde hine, ƿnd gelærde hine, ƿnd hēold hine
 swē swē sīan ēgan. Swē swē earn ƿēceƿ nest his, ƿnd
 20 ofer briddas his geset. Āƿenede fīƿru his, ƿnd onfēng hīe,
 ƿnd onfēng hīe ofer gescyldru his. Dryhten āna lārde hīe,
 ƿnd ne wes mid him God frēmƿe. Tō gelædde hīe in
 strēngu eorƿan, fēdde hīe cennende lōnda. Sucun hunig of
 stāne, ƿnd ele of trumum stāne, geclystre oxna, ƿnd milc
 25 scōpa mid smeorwe lō[m]bra ƿnd rōmma, bearna fearra ƿnd
 buccena mid smeorwe ēƿra hwātes ƿnd blōd winbērgan.

¹ soƿe² -e.³ illce ƿu ear.

Drinceð wīn, ƿnd ēt Iācob, ƿnd gefylled wes, ƿnd sporetted
 se lifa. Fætt geworden wes, ƿnd fættade, ƿnd gebræded
 wes, ƿnd forlēort God sē dyde hine, ƿnd gewāt from Gode
 ðæm hālwyndan his. Onscunedun mec in frēmðum, in 30
 onscuningum heara āwēhtun mec. Onsegdun dēoflum, ƿnd
 nāles Gode; godas ðā hīe ne cūðun nīowinga cwōmun, tō
 ðæm ðā nystun fēddras heara. God sē ðec cēnde ðū
 forlēorte, ƿnd ofergeotul earð God fædendne ðec. Gesæh
 Dryhten, ƿnd wreocende wes, ƿnd onscunad wes fore eorre 35
 bearna his ƿnd dohtra. ƿnd cweð: Ic ācērru onsiene mīne
 frōm him, ƿnd otēawu hwet bið him ot nēstan; for ðon
 cnēoris ðweoru ƿnd forceredu, bearn in ðæm nis gelēafa
 in him. Hīe in hātheortnisse nēddun mec, ƿnd nāles in
 Gode; in eorre āwēhtun mec in dēofulgeldum hear[a]. ƿnd 40
 ic in hātheortnisse onweg ādrifu hīe, ƿnd nāles in ðiode, in
 ðiode unwīse bismēriu hīe. For þon fȳr bōrn frōm eorre
 mīnum, ƿnd bōrn oð hēlwearan ofdūne. Ēt eorðe cennende
 heara, bernde steaðelas munta. Ic gesōmniu in him yfel,
 ƿnd strēlas mīne gefyllu in him; āswindende hungre, ƿnd 45
 mēte wērun fugla, ƿnd āðēnenes bæces ungehælendlic. Tæð
 wildēora inn sendu in him mid hātheortnisse tēlendra ofer
 eorðan. Ūtan būtan bearnum biscereð hīe sweord, ƿnd in
 hordernum ēge gunge mid fæmnan, mid steaðulfestum aldam.
 Cweð: Ic tōstregde hīe; biscergu sōðlice of mōnnum 50
 gemynd heara. Nybðe fore eorre fionda ðȳ lās lōnge tīd
 sien ofer eorðan. Ðæt hīe ne geðeafien wiðerbrocum, ƿnd
 cweðen: Hōnda ūre hēa, ƿnd nāles God dyde ðās all. For
 ðon ðiōd forlorenum geðehte is, ƿnd nis in him ðiōdscipe.
 Ne hogedon ongeatan ðās; onfōð in tōwordre tīde, 55
 swē efter fylgeð ān ðūsēnd, ƿnd twāegen onwēndað tēn
 ðūsēndu. Nemðe for ðon Dryhten underðiōdde hīe, ƿnd
 God salde hīe. For ðon nis God ūr swē swē godas heara;
 fiond sōðlice ūre unƿndgetfulle of wīngearde sōðl[ice] Sodom-

60 wearena wīntrēo heara, ƿnd ƿwestem heara of Gomorra.
 Wīnbergan [heara] wīnbergan gallan [bitternisse him seolfum];
 hātheortnis dræcena wīn heara, ƿnd hātheortnis nēdrena
 ungehæledlic. Ahne ƿās gesƿmnade sind mid mec, ƿnd
 getācnad in goldhordum mīnum? In dege wrece ic geldu
 65 him, in tīd on ƿā āsliden bið fōt heara. For ƿon nēh is
 deg fōrloren[n]isse heara, ƿnd ƿās sind gearu ēow. For
 ƿon dāmeð Dryhten folc his, ƿnd in ƿiowum his bið frēfred.
 Gesæh sōðlice hīe geswēncte, ƿnd āsprungne in wiðlædnisse,
 ƿnd tōlēsde. Qnd cweð: Hwēr sind godas heara, in ƿæm
 70 gē getrēowdun in him, ƿeara smeoru onseɡdnissa gē ēton,
 ƿnd druncun wīn onseɡdnisse heara? Ārīsen nū¹; gefultu-
 men ēowic ƿnd sīen ēow gescildend. Gesiað, gesiað for ƿon
 ic eam God, ƿnd nis ƿðer būtan mē. Ic ofslēa, ƿnd lifgan
 gedōm; slēa, ƿnd ic gehælu; ƿnd nis sē ðe genēge of
 75 hƿndum mīnum. For ƿon ic āfirru in heofen hƿnd mine,
 ƿnd swērgu ƿorh ƿā swiðran mīne, ƿnd cweoðu: Ic lifgu in
 ēcnisse. For ƿon ic āscērgu swē swē lēgitu sweord mīn,
 ƿnd dōeð dōm hƿnd mīn. Qnd geedlēaniu dōm fēondum,
 ƿnd ƿissum ƿā fīodun mec ic geldu². Indrēncu strēlas mīne
 80 in blōde, ƿnd sweord mīn iteð flæsc. From blōde gewunde-
 dra ƿnd hæfnēde frōm hēafde aldermōnna fēonda. Blissiað
 heofenas sƿmud mid hine, ƿnd weorðien hine alle englas
 Godes. Blissiað ƿiode sƿmud mid folce his, ƿnd getrymen
 hine all bearn Godes. For ƿon blōd bearna his bið ge-
 85 scilded; ƿnd hē gescildeð, ƿnd geedlēanað dōm fīondum,
 ƿnd ƿissum ƿā fīodun hine gildeð, ƿnd geclāsnað Dryhten
 eorðan folces his.

H.

Bledsiað all werc Dryhtnes Dryhten. Bledsiað heofenas
 Dryhten, bledsiað englas Dryhtnes Dryhten. Bledsiað weter
 ƿā ofer heofenas sind Dryhten, bledsiað al/ megen Dryhtnes

¹ ne.² gildu.

Dryhten. Bledsiað sunne ƿnd mōna Dryhten, bledsiað
 steorran heofenes Dryhten. Bledsiað scūr ƿnd dēaw 5
 Dryhten, bledsiað alle gāstas Dryhten. Bledsiað fȳr ƿnd
 sumur Dryhten, bledsiað næht ƿnd dæg Dryhten. Bledsiað
 ðeostru ƿnd leht Dryhten, bledsiað cēle ƿnd hātu Dryhten.
 Bledsiað forstas ƿnd snāw Dryhten, bledsiað lēgite ƿnd
 wolcen Dryhten. Bledsie eorðe Dryhten, bledsiað muntas 10
 ƿnd hyllas Dryhten. Bledsiað all ācennende eorðan Dryhten,
 bledsiað sē ƿnd flōdas Dryhten. Bledsiað wællan Dryhten,
 bledsiað hwalas ƿnd all ðā bīoð onstȳred in wætrum Dryhten.
 Bledsiað fuglas heofenes Dryhten, bledsiað wilddēor ƿnd all
 nētenu Dryhten. Bledsiað bearn mōnna Dryhten, bledsie Israēl 15
 Dryhten. Bledsiað biscopas Dryhtnes Dryhten, bledsiað
 ðiowas Dryhtnes Dryhten. Bledsiað gāstas ƿnd saw[1]e
 rehtwīsa¹ Dryhten, bledsiað hālge ƿnd ēaðmōde on heortan
 Dryhten. Bledsiað [Azarias] ƿnd [Misahel] Dryhten. Bled-
 sien wē Feder ƿnd Sunu ƿnd ðone Hālgan Gāst; hērgen 20
 wē ƿnd ūp hēbben wē hine in weorulde. Gebledsad earð in
 trymenisse heofenes, ƿnd hērgendlic ƿnd ūpāhefen in weo-
 rulde.

I.

Gebledsad Dryhten God Israēl, for ðon nēasede, ƿnd
 dyde ālēsnisse folces his, ƿnd ārehte horn hālu ūs in hūse
 Dāwiðes cnehtes his; swē spreocende wes ðorh mūð hāligra
 his, wītgena ðā frōm weorulde sind. ƿnd gefrēade ūsic
 frōm fiondum ūrum, ƿnd of hōnda alra ðā ūsic fiodun; tō 5
 dōnne mildheortnisse mid fedrum ūrum, ƿnd gemunan
 cȳðnisse his hāligre: ðone swērgendan āð ðone hē swōr tō
 Abrahāme feder ūrum, sellende hine ūs; ðet būtan ege of
 hōndum fionda ūra gefrēade wē ðiwwen him in hālignisse
 ƿnd rehtwīsnisse biforan him allum dægum ūrum. ƿnd ðū 10

¹ -re.

cneht, wītga ðes hēstan ðū bist gecēd; foregāest sōðlice
 biforan onsiene Dryhtnes gearwian wegas his, tō sēllenne
 wīsdōm hāelu folce his in forlētnisse synna heara¹ ðorh
 innoðas mildheortnisse Godes ūres, in ðæm nēasade ūsic
 15 ufancumende of hēanisse, inlihtan ðissum ðā in ðeostrum
 ƿnd in scēde² deaðes sittað, tō geręccenne fōet ūre in weg sibbe.

J.

Miclað sāwul mīn Dryhten, ƿnd gefæh gāst mīn in Gode
 hālwyndum mīnum³. For ðongelōcade ēaðmōdnisse mēnenes
 his: sehðe sōðlice of ðissum ēadge mic cweoðað alle
 cnēorisse. For ðon dyde mē ðā miclan sē mæhtig is;
 5 ƿnd hālig noma his; ƿnd mildheortnis his frōm cynne in
 cynn ondrēdendum hine. Dyde mæhte in earme his: tōstręgd
 oferhogan on mōde heortan his; ofdūne sētte mæhtge of
 selde; ƿnd ūp āhōf ēaðmōde. Hyngrende gefylde gōdum;
 ƿnd weolie forlēort īdelhēnde. Onfæð Israhēl cneht his,
 10 gemyndig mildheortnisse his; swē spreocende wæs tō feadrum
 ūrum, Abrām, ƿnd sēde his oð in weoruld.

K.

Birhtu fēderlices wuldres, of lehte leht forðbringende, leht
 lehtes, ƿnd wælle lehtes, dæg dæga inlihtende, ƿnd sōð sunne in
 wege, scīnende mid scīman ðrōwian, ƿnd lioma[n] Hālgas Gāstes
 ingēot ūrum gehygdum. Willum cēgen wē tō Fēder, Fēder
 5 ēces wuldres, Fēder mæhtigre gefe, scyld gebēgeð glidder,
 gehīowað dēde strēce, tōð gebēgeð efes[tigne], fæl gewyn-
 sumie rāðe, sēlle tō dōnne gefe. Mod stēoreð ƿnd rēceð
 clāne getrēowum lichōman. Se rehta gelēafa mid hāetu
 walle. Fācnes ātur nyte. ƿnd Crīst ūs sīe męte, ƿnd drync
 10 ūr sīe gelēafa. Blīðe drincen wē geðungenlice druncennisse⁴

¹ minra.² deaðes.³ minnum.⁴ drinc-.

gāstes. Blīðe ðeg ðes lēore, clāennes sie ðæt on ærmargen,
se rehta gelēafa swē swē midne ðeg, degred mōd nyte.
Degred ryne forðwegeð, degred all forðypeð. In Fēder all
Sunu, ƿnd all in worde Fēder. Wuldur ðē. Fēder, wuldur ðæm
āncēndan somud mid ðy Hālgan Gāste in ðere ēcan 15
weorulde.

L.

God scēppend alra, ƿnd heofenes rēccere, gērwende ðeg
mid wlitige lehte, næht slēpes gefe. Liomu tōlēdsu ¹ ðæt sīe rēst
āgefe gewinnes gewunan, ƿnd mōd wērigu gelihte, ƿnd wōpas
onlēse genērwde. Ðencas gedoenu nū-ðā ðege ƿnd næhte
ūpcyme bōene gehātum scyldge ðæt ðū gefultume, hymen ² 5
singende wē onlēsað. Ðec ³ heortan ðā niðerlican hlēoðriað.
Ðec stefn smōēðu hlýdeð. Ðec lufað clāne lufe. Ðec mōd
weorðað geðungen. ƿnd mit-te grund bilūceð ðeg dimmnes
næhta, se rehta gelēafa ðeostru nyte, ƿnd næht getrēowum
lihteð, slēpan mōd ne lēt ðū. Slēpan scyld cunne; clāne 10
gelēafa cōelende slēpes smēc gemetgie. Ongēred gehygde
glidderre ðec heortan ðā hēan slēpað. Ðylæs fiondes ðes
efestgan fācne fyrhtu stille āwēcce. Crīst bidden wē ƿnd Fēder
Crīstes, ƿnd Feadur gāst ān mæhtig ðorh all, hirt biddende
Ðrīnes. Wuldur ðē, Fēder. 15

M.

Cyning ēce, Dryhten wīsenā Scēppend, alra ðū wēre ær
weorulde aa mid Fēder Sunu; ðū middangeardes in fruman
[Ādām] gehīowades ⁴ mōn, ðæm ðīnre onlicnisse ƿndwliotan
saldes gelicne, ðone dīoful biswāc, fiond mēnnesces cynnes;
ðes ðū hīow lichōman genioman gemeode[mad] ðū wēre, 5
ðæt mōn ðū ālēdses, ðone ær sōðlice gehīowades; ƿnd ūsic tō

¹ tolesde.² humen.³ ðæc.⁴ -as.

Gode gegadrades ƿo[r]h flæsces gemænnisse, ƿone acennedne
of fæmnan forhtað ylc sāwul, ƿorh ƿone ūsic ārisan holde mōde
wē gelēfað, sē ūs ƿorh fulwiht forgēfe forgefen[n]isse, wē
10 earun numene mid bendum gebundne mid inŋehygde; ƿū
[rōde] fore men onfōn gemeodemad wēre, saldes ƿin blōd
ūre hālu weorð. Weotudlice wāgrift ƿes temples tōsliten is,
ƿnd alleorðe cwæcade. Ðū mōnge slēpendra āwēhtes, Dryhten.
Ðū fiondes ƿes aldan megen ƿorh rōde dēaðes forðræstende,
15 mid ƿere ūsic gesegnade on foranhēafdum gūðfōnan gelēa[fa]n
wē beorað. Ðū hine frōm ūs aa onweg ādrifan ƿū wēre
gemeodemad, ne æfre mege gedergan ālēsde mid ƿine blōde.
Ðū fore ūs tō hēl/wearum āstigan gemeodemad ƿū wēre,
ƿæt dēaðes borggeldum lifes forgēfe gefe; ƿē on margentid
20 hymen wēpende wē singað. Forgef ūs, Dryhten; forgef
ƿndettendum, for ƿon ƿū geweota ƿnd dēma earð, ƿone nænig
meg biwāgan. Ðā dēglan inŋehygde ūre gesionde sweðe,
ƿū ūra brēosta āna āspyrgend earð. Ðū wunda lūtiendra
gōd ætstōndes lēce. Ðū earð ƿū on cūðe tid sēllende ƿnde
25 weorulde. Ðū alra geeorningum rehtwis geedlēanend earð.
Ðec sōðlice ƿū hālga wē hālsiað ƿæt ūre hāle wunde, ƿū
earð mid Feder Sunu aa mid ƿy Hālgan Gāste. Wuldur ƿē,
Feder; wuldur āncendum sōmud mid Hālgum Gāste in ƿere
ēcan weorulde.

XXXII.

KENTISH CHARTERS.

A.

OSWULF.

805-831.

Ic Ōsuulf aldormōnn mid Godes gæfe, ƿnd¹ Beornðrȳð
mīn gemycca sellað tō Cantuara-byrg, tō Cristes-cirican, ðæt
lond æt Stānhāmstede, xx swulunga, Gode allmēhtgum ƿnd
ðere hālgon gesomnuncgæ, fore hyhte ƿnd fore ædlēane ðæs
ācan ƿnd ðæs tōwardon lifes, ƿnd fore uncerra sāula hēla ƿnd 5
uncerra bearna. ƿnd mid micelre ēaðmōdnisse biddað ðæt
wit mōten bion on ðēm gemānon ðe ðær Godes ðiowas
siondan, ƿnd ðā mēnn ðe² ðær hlāfordas wāron, ƿnd ðāra
mōnna ðe hiora lond tō ðære cirican saldon; ƿnd ðættæ
mōn unce tīde ymb tuælf mōnað mōn geueorðiae on 10
godcundum gōdum ƿnd æc on ælmessan suæ mōn hiora
dœð.

Ic ðonne Uulfred mid Godes gæfe *arc. epis.* ðās forecuæ-
denan uuord fulliæ, ƿnd bebēode ðæt mōn ymb tuælf mōnað
hiora tīd bōga ðus geueorðiae tō ānes dæges tō Ōsuulfes 15
tīde ge mid godcundum gōdum ge mid ælmessan, ge æc
mid hīgna suēsendum. ðonne bebēode ic ðæt mōn ðās
ðing selle ymb tuælf mōnað of Liminum, ðe ðis forecuædene
lond tō-limpeð, of ðām ilcan londe æt Stānhāmstede: cxx

¹ ond.

² ða.

- 20 huātenra hlāfa ƿnd xxx clēnra, ƿnd án hriðer dugunde, ƿnd
 IIII scāp, ƿnd tuā flicca, ƿnd v gōes, ƿnd x hennfuglas, ƿnd
 x pund cāses, gif hit fuguldæg sīe. Gif hit ðonne festendæg
 sīe, selle mƿn uuāge cāsa, ƿnd fīsces, ƿnd butran, ƿnd
 ægera ðæt mƿn begeotan mæge, ƿnd xxx ƿmbra gōdes
 25 Uuēlesces aloð ðæt limpeð tō xv mittum, ƿnd mittan fulne
 huniges, oðða tuāgen uuīnes, suā hwæder suā mƿn ðonne
 begeotan mæge. ƿnd of hīgna gemānum gōdum ðær æt
 hām mƿn geselle cxx gesuflra hlāfa tō ælnessan for hiora
 sāula, suā mƿn æt hlāforda tidum dōeð. ƿnd ðās fore-
 30 cuādenan suāsenda all āgefe mƿn ðām reogolwarde, ƿnd
 hē brytniæ swā hīgum mæst rēd sīe ƿnd ðām sāwlum
 sōelest. Ælc mƿn ðæt weax āgefe tō cirican¹, ƿnd hiora
 sāwlum nytt gedōe ðe hit man fore dōeð. Ælc ic bebēode
 minum æfterfylgendum ðe ðæt lƿnd hæbben æt Burnan ðæt
 35 hīæ simle ymb XII mōnað foran tō ðære tide gegeorwien tēn
 hund hlāfa ƿnd swā feola sufla ƿnd ðæt mƿn gedēle tō
 ælnessan æt ðære tide fore mīne sāwle ƿnd Ōsuulfes ƿnd
 Beornðrȳðe æt Crīstes-cirican, ƿnd him se reogolweord on
 byrg gebēode foran tō hwonne sīo tid sīe. Ælc ic bidde
 40 hīgon ðette hīe ðās godcundan gōd gedōn æt ðære tide fore
 hiora sāwlum: ðæt æghwīlc mæsseprīost gesinge fore Ōsuulfes
 sāwle twā messan, twā fore Beornðrȳðe sāwle; ƿnd æghwīlc
 diacon ārēde twā passiōne fore his sāwle, twā fore hire;
 ƿnd² æghwīlc Godes ðiow gesinge twā fiftig fore his sāwle,
 45 twā fore hire, ðette gē fore uueorolde sīen geblitsade mid
 ðēm weoroldcundum gōdum ƿnd hiora sāula mid ðēm god-
 cundum gōdum. Ælc ic biddo hīgon ðæt gē mē gemynen
 æt ðære tide mid suilce godcunde gōde suilce iow cynlic
 ðynce, ic ðe ðās gesettnesse sette ge huēder ge for hīgna
 50 lufon ge ðeara sāula ðe hær-beforan hiora namon āuuritene
 siendon.

¹ cirican.² ond.

B.

ABBA.

835.

Ic Abba gerœfa cȳðe ƿnd wītan hāte hū mīn willa is
þæt mōn ymb mīn ærfe gedōe æfter mīnum dæge.

Ærest ymb mīn lōnd þe ic hæbbe, ƿnd mē God lāh, ƿnd ic
æt mīnum hlāfordum begæt, is mīn willa, gif mē God bearnes
unnan wille, ðæt hit fōe tō lōnde æfter mē, ƿnd his brūce mid 5
mīnum gemeccan, ƿnd sioððan swæ forð mīn cynn ðā hwile
þe God wille ðæt ðeara ænig sīe þe lōndes weorðe sīe ƿnd
land gehaldan cunne. Gif mē ðonne gifeðe sīe ðæt ic bearn
begeotan ne mæge, þonne is mīn willa þæt hit hæbbe mīn
wīf ðā hwile ðe hīa hit mid clēnnisse gehaldan wile; ƿnd 10
mīn brōðar Alchhēre hire fultume ƿnd þæt lōnd hire nytt
gedōe; ƿnd him man sælle ān half swulung an Ciollan-dene
tō habbanne ƿnd tō brūcanne, wið ðan ðe hē ðȳ geornliocar
hire ðearfa begā ƿnd bewiotige; ƿnd mōn selle him tō ðēm
lōnde iiii oxan, ƿnd ii cȳ, ƿnd i scāpa, ƿnd ænne horn. 15
Gif min wīf ðonne hīa nylle mid clēnnisse swæ gehaldan,
ƿnd hire liofre sīe oðer hēmed tō niomanne, ðonne fōen
mīne mēgas tō ðēm lōnde, ƿnd hire āgefen hire āgen. Gif
hire ðonne liofre sīe [on my]nster tō gānganne, oðða sūð
tō faranne, ðonne āgefen hīe twāgen mīne mēgas, Alchhēre 20
ƿnd Æðel . . . hire twā ðūsenda, ƿnd fōn him tō ðēm lōnde.
ƿnd āgefe mōn tō Liminge i ēawa ƿnd v cȳ fore hīe, ƿnd
mōn selle tō Folcan-stāne iiii mid mīnum lice x oxan, ƿnd x
cȳ, ƿnd c ēawa, ƿnd c swīna, ƿnd hīgum an sundran ƿ
ƿendinga wið ðan ðe mīn wīf þær benuge innganges swæ 25
mid mīnum lice swæ sioððan yferran dōgre, swæ hwæder swæ
hire liofre sīe. Gif hīgan ðonne oððe hlāford þæt nylle
hire mynsterlifes geunnan, oðða hīa siolf nylle, ƿnd hire oðer
ðing liofre sīe, þonne āgefe mōn tēn hund ƿendinga inn mid

30 mīnum līce mē wið legerstōwe ƿnd hīgum an sundran fif
hund ƿendinga fore mīne sǣwle.

ƿnd ic bidde ƿnd bebēode swǣlc mōnn se ðæt mīn lōnd
hæbbe ðæt hē ælce gēre āgefe ðēm hīgum æt Folcan-stāne L
ambra maltes, ƿnd vi ambra grūta, ƿnd iii wēga spices ƿnd
35 cēses, ƿnd cccc hlāfa, ƿnd ān hriðr, ƿnd vi scēp. ƿnd swǣlc
mōnn sē ðe tō mīnum ærfe fœ, ðonne gedēle hē ælcum
messeprēoste binnan Cēnt mancus goldes, ƿnd ælcum Godes
ðiowe ƿending, ƿnd tō Sancte Petre mīn wærgeld twā
ðūsenda. ƿnd Freoðomund fœ tō mīnum sweorde, ƿnd
40 āgefe ðēr-æt fēower ðūsenda; ƿnd him mōn forgefē ðēr-an
ðrēotēne hund ƿending[a]. ƿnd gif mīne brōðar ærfeweard
gestrīonen ðe lōndes weorðe sīe, þonne ann ic ðēm lōndes.
Gif hīe ne gestrīonen, cōða him sylfum ælles-hwæt sǣle,
æfter hiora dæge ann ic his Freoðomunde, gif hē ðonne lifes
45 bið. Gif him elles-hwæt sǣleð, ðonne ann ic his mīnra
swæstar suna, swǣlcum se hit geðian wile ƿnd him gifeðe
bið. ƿnd gif þæt gesēle þæt mīn cynn tō ðan clāne gewīte
ðæt ðēr ðeara nān ne sīe ðe lōndes weorðe sīe, þonne
fœ se hlāford tō ƿnd ðā hīgan æt Krīstes-cirican, ƿnd hit
50 mīnum gāste nytt gedōen. An ðās rēdenne ic hit ðider selle
ðe se mōnn sē ðe Krīstes-cirican hlāford sīe, s[i]e mīn ƿnd
mīnra erfewearda forespreoca ƿnd mundbora, ƿnd an his
hlāforddōme wē bian mōten.

C.

ÆLFRED.

871–889.

Ic Ælfred *dux* hātu writan ƿnd cȳðan an ðissum gewrite
Ælfrede *regi* ƿnd allum his weotum ƿnd geweotan, ƿnd ēc
swylce mīnum mēgum ƿnd mīnum gefœrum, þā mænne þe ic
mīnes ærfes ƿnd mīnes bōclōndes sǣlest ƿnn, ðæt is þonne

Wērburg mīn wif ƿnd uncer gemēne bearn. Þæt is þonne 5
 et ærestan an Sƿndenstede ƿnd on Seles-dūne xxxii hīda, ƿnd
 on Westarhām xx hīda, ƿnd on Cloppahām xxx hīda, ƿnd on
 Leangafelda vi hīda, ƿnd on Horsa-læge x hīda, ƿnd on
 Netelāmstyde vi hīda. Ic Ælfred *dux* sēllo Wērburge ƿnd
 Alhðrýðe uncum gemēnum bearne æfter mīnum dege þās 10
 lƿnd mid cƿice ærfe ƿnd mid earðe ƿnd mid allum ðingum
 ðe tō lƿndum belimpað. Qnd twā þūsendu swīna ic heom
 sēllo mid þēm lƿndum, gif hīo hīo gehaldeð mid þære
 clānnisse þe uncer wordgecƿeodu seondan. Qnd hīo
 gebrēnge æt Sancte Petre mīn twā wergeld, gif ðæt Godes 15
 willa sēo þæt hēo þæt færeld āge. Qnd æfter Wērburge
 dæge sēo Alhðrýðe þā lƿnd unbefliten on Sƿndemstyde
 ƿnd on Selesdune ƿnd Leangafelda. Qnd gif hēo bearn
 hæbbe, feo ðæt bearn tō ðām lƿndum æfter hire; gif hēo
 bearn næbbe, feo ðonne an hire rehtfæderen sīo nēste hƿnd 20
 tō þēm lƿnde ƿnd tō ðēm ærfe, ƿnd swā hwylc mīnra fædren-
 mēga swā ðæt sīo þæt hine tō ðan gehagige þæt hē þā oðoro
 lƿnd begeotan mæge ƿnd wille, þonne gebygcge hē þā lƿnd
 æt hire mid halfe weorðe. Qnd swē hwylc mƿnn swā ðæt
 sīo þæt ðes lƿndes brūce ofer mīnne dæg on Cloppahām, 25
 þanne gesēlle hē cc pēninga ēghwylce gēre tō Ceortes-ēge
 for Ælfredes sāwle tō feormfultume. Qnd ic sēllo Æðelwalde
 mīnum sunu iii hīda bōclƿndes: ii hīda on Huætedūne,
 [āne]s hīdes an Gāta-tūne, ƿnd him sēllo þēr-tō c swīna; ƿnd
 gif se cyning him geunnan wille þæs folclƿndes tō ðām bōc- 30
 lƿnde, þonne hæbbe ƿnd brūce; gif hit þæt ne sīo, þonne
 sēlle hīo him swā hƿaðer swā hīo wille, swā ðæt lƿnd an
 Horsa-læge, swē ðæt an Leangafelda. Qnd ic sēllo Berhtsige
 mīnum mēge án hīde bōclƿndes on Lāncanfelda, ƿnd þēr-tō
 c swīna; ƿnd gesēlle hīo c swīna tō Crīstes-cirican for mē ƿnd 35
 fer mīne sāwle, ƿnd c tō Ceortes-ēge; ƿnd þone oferācan
 mƿn gedæle gind mynsterhāmas tō Godes ciricum in Sūþregum

ond in Cænt, þā hwile þe hīo lēstan willæn. Qnd ic sællo
 Sigewulfe minum mēge ofer Wērburge dæg þæt lōnd an
 40 Netelhæmstyd; qnd Sigulf geselle of ðēm lōnde c pæninga
 tō Crīstes-cirican. Qnd ēghwylc þāra ærfewearda þe æfter
 him tō ðēm lōnde fōe, þonne āgeofen hīo þā ilcan elmessan
 tō Crīstes-cirican for Ælfredes sǣwle, þā hwile þe fulwiht sīo,
 qnd hīt man on ðēm lōnde begeotan mæge. Qnd ic sællo
 45 Ēadrede minum mēge þæt lōnd on Fearnlēge æfter Æðel-
 redes dæge, gif hē hit tō him geearnian wile; qnd hē geselle
 of ðēm lōnde xxx cornes æghwelce gēre tō Hrōfes-
 cestre; qnd sīo ðis lōnd gewriten qnd unbefliten æfter
 Ēadredes dæge in Ælfredes rehtmeodren-cynn ðā hwile þe
 50 fulwiht¹ sīo on Angelcynnes ēalōnde. Ðēos foresprēc qnd
 þās gewriotu þe hēr-beufan āwreotene stōndað, ic Ælfred
 willio qnd wille þæt hīo sīon sōðfæstlice forðweard getrymed
 mē qnd minum ærfewardum. Gif ðæt ðonne God æll-
 mæhtig getēod habbe, qnd mē þæt on lāne gelīð þæt
 55 mē gesibbra ærfeward forðcymeð wēpnedhādes qnd ācænned
 weorðeð, ðanne ann ic ðēm ofer minne dæg alles mīnes
 ærfes tō brūcenne swā him lēofust sīo. And swā hwylc
 mōn swā ðās gōd qnd þās geofe qnd þās gewrioto qnd
 þās word mid rehte haldan wille qnd gelæstan, gehalde
 60 hine heofones cyning in þissum life qndwardum, qnd ēac
 swā in þēm tōwardan life; qnd swā hwylc mōn swā hīo
 wōnie qnd breoce, gewōnie him God almahtig his weorldāre
 qnd ēac swa his sǣwle āre.

¹ fulwihte.

XXXIII.

CODEX AUREUS INSCRIPTION.

In nomine Domini nostri Ihesu Christi, ic Ælfred aldormōn
 ond Wērburg mīn gefēra begētan ðās bēc æt hǣðnum herge
 mid uncre clǣne fēo; ðæt ðonne wæs mid clǣne golde.
 Ond ðæt wit deodan for Godes lufan ond for uncre sāule
 ðearf[e], ond for ðon ðe wit noldan¹ ðæt ðās hālgan bēc 5
 lencg in ðære hǣðen[n]esse wunaden, ond nū willað hēo
 gesellan inn tō Crīstes-circan Gode tō lofe ond tō wuldre ond
 tō weorðunga, ond his ðrōwunga tō ðoncunga², ond ðām
 godcundan gefērsceipe tō brūcen[ne] ðe in Crīstes-circan
 dæghwæmlice Godes lof rærað; tō ðām gerāde ðæt hēo mōn 10
 árēde ēghwelce mōnaðe for Ælfred ond for Wērburge ond
 for Alhðrýðe, heora sāulum tō ēcum lēcedōme, ðā hwile ðe
 God gesegen hæbbe ðæt fulwiht æt ðeosse stōwe bēon mōte.
 Ēc swelce ic Ælfred *dux* ond Wērburg biddað ond hālsiað
 ón Godes almæhtiges nōman ond on allra his hāligra ðæt 15
 nǣnig mōn sēo tō ðon gedyrstig ðætte ðās hālgan bēc
 áselle oððe áðeode frōm Crīstes-circan ðā hwile ðe fulwiht
 stōndan mōte . .

Ælfre[d]. Wērbur[g]. Alhðrýð *eorum* [filia].

¹ nolðan.

² ðoncunca.

XXXIV.

KENTISH PSALM.

Dāvid wæs hāten ðiormōd hæleð
Israēla bræga, æðelæ and rice
cýninga cýnost, Crīste liofost.
Wæs hē under lifenum hearpera mærost,
ðāra wē an folcum gefrigen hæbben. 5
sangere hē wæs sōðfæstest, swiðe geðancol,
tō ðingienne þiodum sīnum
wið þane mildostan manna Sceppend.
Wæs se Dryhtnes ðiowa Dāvid æt wīge,
sōð sigecempa, searocýne mann¹, 10
cāsere creatig, þonne cumbulgebrec
on gewinndagum weorðan scoldan.
Hwæðere him geiode, swá ful oft gedēð
þætte godferhte gylt gefræmmað
þurh lichaman lēne geðohtas. 15
Gelamp þæt him ansende² sāula Nēriend
witgan mid wordum weorada Dryhten³,
and sæcgan hét, selfum gecýðan
ymb his wopmmedēda⁴ Waldendes doóm:
þæt se fruma wære his fēores sceldig, 20
for ðām þe hē Ūriam hét aldre benēman,
frōmne ferdrinc fē[o]re beserode,
and him Bezabē brohte tō wīfe

¹ mán.

² mon án-.

³ dñs.

⁴ wó-.

for gītsunga, þe hē Godes eorre
þurh his selfes weorc sōna anfunde. 25

Him ðā ðingode þioda aldor
Dāvid georne and tō Dryhtne gebæd
and his synna hord selfa ontēnde,
gyltas georne Gode andhette,
weoruda Dryhtne, and þus wordum spæc: 30

‘Miltsa þū mē, meahta Walden[d],
nū þū wāst manna geðohtas;
help þū Hælend mīn handgeweorces
þīnes ānes, ælmehtig God¹,
efter þīnre miclan² mildhiortnesse. 35

Qnd ēac efter menio miltsa ðīnra,
Dryhten weoruda, ādīlga mīn unriht
tō forgefenesse gāste mīnum.

Āðweah mē of sennum, sāule fram wammum,
gāsta Sceppend, geltas geclānsa, 40
þā ðe ic on³ aldre æfre gefrēmede
ðurh lichaman lēðre geðohtas.

For ðan ic unriht mīn eall oncnāwe⁴
and ēac synna gehwær selfum æt ēagan
firendēda geðrec beforan standeð,
scelda scīnað; forgef mē, Sceppen[d] mīn, 45
līfes līhtfruma ðīnre lufan blisse.

Nū ic ānum ðē oft syngode
and yfela feola ēac gefræmede
gelta gramhegdig, ic ðē, gāsta breogo, 50
hælende Crīst helpe bidde,
ðæt mē forgefene gāstes wunde
an⁵ forðgesceaft fēran mōte,
þy ðīne wordcwidas weorðan gefelde,

¹ gód.² þara miclan.³ ón.⁴ óncwawe.⁵ án.

ðæt ðū ne wilnast *weora* æniges dēað. 55
 Ac ðū synnfulle simle lāerdes,
 ðæt hīo cęrrende Crīste hērdon,
 and hiom lif mid ðē langsum begæton;
 swilce ðū æt dōme Dryhten oferswiddest
 ealra synna cynn¹, sāula Nęriend. 60

Ic on unrihtum, ēac ðan in synnum
 geēacnod wæs : ðū ðæt āna wāst,
 mæhtig Dryhten, hū mē mōdor gebær
 in scame and in sceldum : forgef mē Scęppend mīn,
 ðæt ic fram ðæm synnum selfa gecerre, 65
 þā ðy mīne ældran ær geworhtan,
 and ic selfa ēac sioððan beēode.

Ac ðū selva, God, sōð án lufast ;
 þy ic ðē mid bēnum biddan wille
 lifes and lisse, lihtes aldor, 70
 for ðan ðū mē uncūðe ēac ðan derne
 þīnre snetera hord selfa ontēndes².

Ðū mē, mehtig God, milde and bliðe
 þurh ysopon ealne āhlūttra,
 þonne ic geclānsod Crīste hēro, 75
 and ēac ofer snāwe self scinende
 þīnre sibbe lufan sōna gemēte.

Ontyñ nū, Elmehtig, ēarna hlēoðor,
 þæt mīn gehērnas hehtful weorðe
 on gefean bliðse forðweard tō ðē ; 80
 ðanne bioð on wenne, Waldend, simle
 þā gebrocenan bān, bilwit Dryhten³,
 ðā þe on hænðum ær hwile wæron.

Āhwerf nū fram synnum, sāula Nęriend,
 and fram misdēdum mīnra gylta 85
 þīne ansione⁴, ælmehtig God,

¹ cynn.² ón-.³ dñs.⁴ án-.

and ðurh miltsunga meahta þinra
 ðū unriht mīn eall ādilga.

† Ælc ðū, Dryhten Crīst, clāene hiortan
 in mē, mehtig God, mōdswiðne geðanc, 90
 tō ðolienne ðinne willan
 and tō healdenne hālige dōmas;
 and ðū rihtne gāst, rodera Waldend,
 in ferðe mīnum feste geniowa.

Ne āweorp ðū mē, weoruda Dryhten, 95
 fram ansīone ealra þinra miltsa,
 ne ðane gōdan fram mē gāst hāligne
 āferredne, Frēa ælmehtig,
 þinra¹ ārna mē eall ne bescerwe.

Sæle nū blīðse mē, bilewit Dryhten², 100
 þinre hælo heht, helm alwihta,
 and mē, lifgende liohtes hiorde,
 † gāste ðīne, God, selfa getreme,
 ðæt ic aldorlice á forð sioððan
 tō ðinum willan weorðan mōte. 103

Simle ic ðīne weogas wanhogan³ lārde,
 ðæt hīe ārlēase eft gecerdan
 tō hiora selfra sāula hiorde,
 God⁴, selfa tō ðē gāstes mundberd
 ðurh sibbe lufan seocan scoldan. 110

Befrēo mē an ferðe, Fæder mann cynnes,
 fram blōdgete and bealanīðum;
 God lifgende, gylta geclēnsa,
 hēlo and helpend, liofenrīces weard:
 ðanne tunge mīn trīowfest blissað 115
 for ðīnes selves sōðfestnesse.

Ontȳn nū, waldend God, weoloras mīne,
 swā mīn mūd sioððan mæhte ðīne

¹ þinre.² dñs.³ wán-.⁴ gód.

and lof georne ðodum tō bliðse
sōð Sigeðryhten secgende¹ wæs. 120

Ic ðē onsegednesse sōna brohte,
weoruda Dryhtne, ðēr ðū wolde swā,
ða ðū þæt ne lufedest, ðifes bretta,
ðæt ic ðē berne lāc bre[n]gan mōste
ðēadra nēata Dryhtne tō willan. 125

Ac ðē micle mā, mehtig Dryhten,
ðifende Crīst, ðicwerðe bið
se gehnysta gāst, ðiorte geclānsod
and geēadmēded inngēpancum;
ða ðū ælmehtig æfre ne æwest. 130

Gedoo nū fræmsume frōfre ðīne
tō ðinum gōdan gāstes willan,
ðætte Sīōne dūn sigefest weorðe,
and weallas sion wynnfæste getremed
Hērūsolimæ, God lifiende! 135

Swā þū, Frēa mehtig, anfēhst sipðan
ðofwende lāc ðoda þīnra²,
Hælend manna! hīo ðæt hālige cealf
on³ wīgbed þīn willum āsettað,
ðiohtes aldor; forgef mē, ðifigende 140
Meotod manncynnes⁴, mehtig Dryhten⁵,
ðæt ðā sorhfullan sāule wunde,
† þā ðe ic on ælde oððe on⁶ giogeðe
in flāschaman gefræmed hæbbe,
leahtra hegelēasra, mid lufan þīnre 145
gāstæ forgeofene glīd[an] mōte,

Swā þingode þiode aldor
Dāuid tō Dryhtne, ðēda gemyndig,
þæt hine mehtig God mannum tō frōfre
ðæs cynedōmes Crīst neþiende 150

¹ secc-. ² þīnre. ³ ón. ⁴ mán-. ⁵ dñs. ⁶ ón.

waldende God¹ weorðne munde;
 for ðon hē gebētte balaniða hord
 mid ēaðmēde inngēpance,
 ðā ðe hē on² ferðe gefræmed hæfde,
 gāstes wunde. Forgef ús, God¹ mæahtig, 155
 þæt wē synna hord simle oferwinnan,
 and ús geearnian æce drēamas
 an lifigendra landes wenne.

¹ gód.² ón.

NOTES



I. CYNEWULF AND CYNEHEARD.

Earle's edition of the Chronicle has been re-edited by Mr. Charles Plummer (vol. i, text, appendices, and glossary, Clarendon Press, 1892), who has carefully collated all the texts afresh with the original MSS.

1. *hēr*, literally 'at this place' (in the series of entries in the Chronicle), comes to have a temporal meaning 'in this year.'

2. *wiotan* is nom.: 'Cynewulf and Westseaxna wiotan benāmon...' *Hamtūnscīr*, Hampshire.

3. *þe him lēngest wunode*. The reading *mid wunode* of the other MSS. is probably the correct one.

4. *Andred*. The great forest in Kent and Sussex, now the 'Weald.'

5. *Pryfetes flōða* has been doubtfully identified with Privet in Hants.

6. *and hē wræc þone aldormōnn Cumbran*. In revenge for the death of Cumbra; *hē* referring to the 'swān.'

11. *Mērantūn*, Merton in Surrey.

18. *gebærum*. In all the other passages where it occurs *gebæru* = 'gestures,' 'behaviour,' but here it clearly has the meaning of 'cries.' Cp. Layamon ii. 337/7, where for the words *mid rēouliche ibēren* of the older text, the later has *spre wēpinge*.

20. *and radost*. The exact construction here is doubtful. The later MSS. evidently felt the difficulty, for two of them omit the words altogether, and the two others omit *and*, giving *swā hwylc swā þonne gearo wearþ hrapost*. This is an evasion of the real difficulty, which lies in the *and*. The most probable explanation is that *hrapost* is not the adverb, but the adjective: 'whoever was ready and quickest,' which is, of course, equivalent to 'whoever was soonest ready.'

30. *hæfdon* refers not to the king's men, but to the *æpeling's*; this abrupt change of subject is quite in keeping with the rude archaic style of the whole piece.

31. *hē* is the *æpeling*.

33. *fr̥om noldon*. Observe the omission of the verb of motion.
Cp. 21/317.

37. *þæt tæt = þæt þæt*, like *þatte* for *þæt þe* (Gr. § 139).

39. *ēowre*. Observe the sudden change from the indirect to the direct narration, so frequent in Icelandic.

II. STATE OF LEARNING IN ENGLAND.

2. *hāte*. This change of person occurs also in Ælfric's preface to his translation of the Heptateuch: 'Ælfric munuc gr̥et Æpelweard caldormann ēadmōdlīce. þū bāde mē lēof þæt ic sceolde . . .'

25. *þissa woruldpinga* simply = 'worldly affairs,' or 'these worldly affairs around us.' This use of *þes* for the definite article is not uncommon. Cp. Finnesburg, l. 7, 'nū scīneþ þes mōna waþol under wolcnum.'

to *þām swā þū oftost mæge*, as often as you can.

63. *gē*. Abrupt change of person. The plausible reading *gedōn* is inadmissible here: *gedōn* always implies causation or something analogous, as in 4/170.

68. *tō nānre ōperre note ne mægen*, cannot be set to any other employment.

77. *andgit of andgiete*. 'Sense by sense,' which = 'sentence by sentence.'

III. TRANSLATION OF THE CURA PASTORALIS.

8. *tō sēceanne*. The original has 'perscrutanda.'

mōnige refers to *scylda*; *hīe* in the next line is an abrupt transition from the sins to the sinners.

11. *licettan*, 'nonnulla (vitia) dissimulanda sunt.'

eft, afterwards.

12. *þonne* must be translated 'then' here, although the Latin has *cum*. But the construction is so confused that it is not improbable that it was originally meant to translate *cum*, and to be correlative with the other *þonne*, l. 16. The original of the whole passage is 'ut cum delinquens et deprehendi se cognoscit et perpeti has quas in se tacite tolerari considerat, augere culpas erubescat, seque se iudice puniat, quem sibi apud se rectoris patientia clementer excusat.'

16. *hē*. The change from 'they' to 'he,' and the reverse, is very frequent in our text when an indefinite number belonging to a class is spoken of.

32. *be pām* in this frequent collocation with *cwæþ*, *gecweden*, generally translates some causative particle, such as *unde*, *inde*, *hinc*. In one passage (131/11), where there is no *cwæþan* following, there can be no doubt as to its causative meaning: 'be pām ēac Moyses . . . æt sume cierre Githro his sweor . . . hine tælde.' The Latin has 'hinc Moyses . . . Jethro alienigenæ reprehensione judicatur.' But in another passage (433/8) *hinc dicitur* is translated *ymbe þæt is gecweden*. These examples would justify us in translating either 'therefore,' according to the Latin, or 'about which,' according to the Old English.

42. *on pām anbīde þe hē hira fandige*. This sense seems to be, 'watch his opportunity of testing them,' but the construction is obscure. The Latin is entirely different: 'interveniēte correptione articulo ex minimis majora cognoscat.'

75. *scnīcendan*. For this curious intrusion of a *c* compare *scmegān* for *smēagan* in the Vespasian Psalter (118/192), and the Icelandic *sclakkagile* for *Slakkagili*, and the other instances collected by Gíslason.

87. *eorþlicum*. The un-English omission of *þingum* cannot be explained from the original, which has *ad terram*; unless we suppose that Alfred's text read *ad terrena*.

107. *hwæs þū wēnan scealt*. This sentence seems to be loosely dependent on the preceding *ongietan*. There is nothing to correspond in the Latin.

134. *præagende* evidently has a passive meaning here:—'while being rebuked.'

138. *ryht*, 'duty'; the Latin has *debitum*.

141. *þæt* is pleonastic here, as is shown by the indicative *sceal*. For examples in the cognates see Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, iv. 444.

177. *mōn cwæþ* is here nothing but a periphrasis of the Latin passive, and therefore does not necessarily, like the German *man*, imply an indefinite subject.

186. *āræþ*. This form with elided *r* occurs again (123/13), but only in H. Compare *fo* for *for* in *folorenan* (123/11), *folæt* '99/24).

189. *hē him* seems to refer to *hīeremōnna*, with the usual confusion of number (cp. note on l. 16 above).

208. *for giemelēste gehīened*. The *for* is causal, 'through.' The Latin has 'damnari ex negligentia.'

231. *ofsliep*. This dropping of *h* is not uncommon in these texts: other examples are *þur* for *þurh*, *fort* for *forht*, &c.

241. *mōn* is here nearly equivalent to 'it'; the Latin has *plus quam necesse est*.

243. *gewundaþ*. The subject is the *hē* of the next line.

254. *þonne* is used here because the preceding *se* is equivalent to *gif hē* or *gif hwā*.

IV. THE VOYAGES OF OHTHERE AND WULFSTAN.

The first part (OE text and Latin original)—all that is ever likely to appear—of my edition of Orosius has been published by the Early English Text Society (no. 79, 1883).

4. *sīe*, extends.

23. *forþ bi þære ēa*, past the river.

29. *Beormas*, Pērmanians.

hæfdon . . . *gebūð* is simply the preterite. Cp. *Beowulf* 2707 (Grein). These are not cases of deliberate substitution of the pluperfect for the preterite: they point rather to an imperfect differentiation of the meanings of the auxiliary tenses.

35. *sōþes* for *sōþ*, attracted by the preceding *þas*.

41. *se hwæl*, this (kind of) whale.

47. *wilddrum*. C., which is here our only authority, has *wildeorum*, but with the *eo* written above the line.

49. *hrānas*. The real Norse form is *hrein* (or possibly at this early period *hrain*), whence (and not from the OE *hrān*) our *rein* (deer).

64. *āwper oppe* . . . *oppe*. The two *oppe*'s are correlative, standing together in apposition to *āwper*—'either-of-the-two, either . . . or . . .'

77. *Swēoland*, Sweden.

78. *Cwēnas*, Fins.

84. *Hālgoland*, Hålogaland.

87. *Scīringes hēal*, Skīringssalr.

91. *Īraland* has not been satisfactorily identified. Ireland can hardly be meant, still less Iceland, as some explain, altering into *Isaland*. Rieger thinks the Shetlands are meant.

93. *Norþweg*, Norway.

96. *Gēotland*, Jutland.

Sillende, Holstein.

99. *æt Hēapum*, Heipabær, now Slesvig. This pleonastic use of *æt* with names of places occurs elsewhere in the older writings, as in the Chronicle (552), 'in þære stōwe þe is genēmned æt Searobyrg,' where the *æt* has been erased by some later hand, showing that the idiom had become obsolete. Cp. the German 'Gasthaus zur Krone,' Stamboul = *es tāt pōlin*.

100. *Winedas*, Wends.

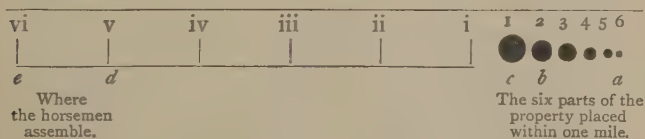
101. *Dēne*, literally 'the Danes' = Denmark. So also *on Westseaxum* (7/8) = in Wessex, literally 'among the West-Saxons.'

108. *wære on Trūsō on seofon dagum*, reached T. in seven days.

109. *Trūsō*, Drausen.

110. *Weonodland*, Wend-land.

111. Langaland, Lǣland, Falster; Langeland, Laaland, Falster.
 112. Seōnēg, Skaanen (Schonen). The Old Norse is *Skāney*; in the OE form *ā* has become *ō* before *n*, as in *mōna* = ON *māni*.
 113. Burgenda land, Bornholm (Burgenda = Burgundians).
 ūs. Abrupt change from indirect to direct narration, as in I. 39.
 115. Blēcinga ēg, Blekingen.
 116. Mēore, Ēowland, Gotland; Möre, Oeland, Gothland.
 118. Wisle, Vistula.
 120. Estas, Esthonians.
 līp, flows. Cp. 8/9 and note.
 122. Ilfing, Elbing.
 123. þe is genitive: on whose shore.
 124. Estmēre, Frische Haff.
 145. Bosworth has designed the following illustration of the plan of these races:



'The horsemen assemble five or six miles from the property, at *d* or *e*, and run towards *c*; the man who has the swiftest horse, coming first to 1 or *c*, takes the first and largest part. The man who has the horse coming second, takes part 2 or *b*, and so, in succession, till the least part, 6 or *a*, is taken.'

154. and tō þām mæstan, 'which is also the largest.'

160. swīpost ealle, nearly all. Cp. *māst ælc* (8/29).

162. þæs þe is loosely dependent on *legere* in the preceding line.

164. gepēode, literally 'language,' but here = language as a sign of nationality, and therefore = 'nation,' 'tribe.'

167. þæt hīe seems to mean 'who,' as in *þe hīe*.

168. þæs goes with the *þy* in the preceding line: *þy þæt* = 'because.'

V. ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF OROSIUS.

A. 3. *Asiam*. The regular English genitive would be *Asie*, but the accusative of Latin words seems often to be taken to represent all the oblique cases indiscriminately: cp. ll. 27, 55 below, where *Asiam* is dative.

7. *ōper oppe . . . oppe*. Cp. 4/64 above.

33. *tō þon þæt hīe . . . wrecan pohton*. This seems to be a con-

fusion of two distinct constructions: (1) *tō þon þæt hīc wrācen* (in order to . . .), and (2) *for þēm þe hīc wrecaþ þohton*.

42. *ymbe twelf mōnaþ*, every twelve month, once a year. These words are nearly pleonastic after the previous *ālc gēare*.

51. *hātene*. This omission of a relative or personal pronoun is common in such supplementary sentences of naming. Cp. Orosius 92/2: 'þysne nyttan cræft . . . funde heora tictator, Camillis hātte.'

53. *Asiam*, genitive dependent on *dæl*. Cp. l. 3 above.

65. *Ercol*, Hercules.

68. *dulmunus*. This word only occurs twice besides here in the Orosius (50/10; 80/6), and in both places in the gen. pl., so that its form cannot be determined with certainty. Perhaps we should read *dulmunas* (nom. pl. masc.). It is a corruption of the Lat. *dromundus* from Greek *drómos*.

77. *hwelc* is correlative to the preceding *swelc*: *swelc . . . hwelc* = 'such . . . as.'

83. *fol nēah* for *ful nēah* occurs also in the Pastoral (35/20).

95. *íowra* for *íower*, evidently due to the following *selfra*. This change of the genitive of a personal pronoun into the possessive occurs several times in the Pastoral: *ūrne hwelcne* (63/1) = *ūre hwelcne*, *ūres nānes* (211/14), *ūrre selfra* (220/5).

101. *þæt* seems to be here equivalent to *þonne*, or some such word.

107. *nāles þæt ān þæt . . .*: in this frequent phrase the second *þæt* is pleonastic.

110. *hū . . . hwelce*. This repetition seems to be the result of confusing the two distinct sentences, 'how can ye think that they had peace?' and 'what peace think ye they had?'

B. 1. *sægdon* in the un-English sense of 'mention.' The original has *commemoraveram*. Cp. however 25/1, where *sēgan* is used in the sense of 'tell.'

19. *folc* is here used as a synonym of *fierd* (l. 16 above). Cp. Pastoral 129/8: 'se here biþ eall ídel, þonne hē on oþer folc winnan sceal.' This usage is a tradition of the earliest times, in which the army consisted simply of the sum total of the men of a nation, and the ideas 'army' and 'nation' were therefore convertible.

on *þære ēa gong*. The reading *on þēm ēasunge* would seem more natural; cp., however, *tō þære sē strande* (14/105).

23. *Membrap*. The original has *Nemrod*, or, in some MSS., *Nebroth*.

40. *gelice ond*. *ond* is here relative: 'just as if . . .'

47. *se Līpa cyning*. The original has *rex Lydorum*, but the scribe seems to have taken *lyda* or *lida* for the adjective *līpe*, and so to have added the definite article.

VI. THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN.

1. *here*. This word, being associated with *hærgan* = 'harry,' came to be used only in a bad sense, and hence was specially applied to the Danish marauders. The native army was always called *fierd*.

Rēadingas, Reading.

10. *Æscas-dūn*, Ashdown.

11. *Bachseg*. The spelling with a *g* (line 14) seems to point to a name *Bāgseggr*, which would mean 'war-man.'

12. *Halfdene*, an Anglicized form of the Norse *Halfdanr*.

16. *Sidroc*, perhaps a corruption of the Old Norse *Sigtryggr*.

17. *Osbeorn* = ON *Ásbjörn*, *Os* (God) being a translation of *Áss*. *Frēna* = ON *Frān* (the bright one). *Hareld* = *Haraldr*.

21. *Basingas*, Basingstoke.

24. *Meretūn*, Merton or Marden (?).

31. *Winburne*, Wimborne.

34. *Wiltūn*, Wilton.

VII. ALFRED AND GODRUM.

2. *Cippanham*, Chippenham.

7. *Inwær* = ON *Ívarr*. Observe that the OE spelling shows a more archaic form, with the original *n* retained.

8. *Defenascīr*, Devonshire.

12. *Æpelinga-ēg*, Athelney.

13. *Sumorsētan*, men of Somerset.

16. *Sealwudu*, Selwood forest.

17. *Wilsētan*, men of Wiltshire. *Hamtūnscīre*, genitive.

19. *Īglēa*, Highley (?).

20. *Ēpandūn*, Edington (?).

27. *Alor*, Aller.

28. *Guprum*, probably a corruption of the ON *Guttormr*, with the usual shifting of *r*, the first syllable being perhaps identified with *gūþ*. The name *Ormr* itself appears regularly as *Urm* in English charters of *Æpelstān* (cp. Gr. § 82).

29. *Weþmōr*, Wedmore.

VIII. ALFRED'S WARS WITH THE DANES.

2. *Bunne*, Bologne.

4. *Limene-mūpa*, mouth of the Limen.

9. *līp* here has the sense of motion = 'flows,' as in 4/120. Cp. the analogous change of meaning with *standan*, as in *Beowulf* 726 'him of ēagum stōd leoht unfæger.'

10. fram þām mūpan ūtanweardum, from the outside of the mouth.

11. inne on = oninnan.

12. on, pleonastic.

15. Middeltūn, Milton in Kent.

16. Apulder, Appledore.

foregīsel. The precise meaning of this word has long been a subject of conjecture. It is generally assumed to mean 'foremost hostage,' 'hostage of high rank.' The analogy, however, of the common legal term *forēap*, translated *antejuramentum* in the Latin laws of Henry I, makes it more likely that the correct translation is 'preliminary hostage.'

22. oppe mid . . . Either with (the other army), or on their own side only.

24. þær þær . . . The *for* in this passage seems to be used, as it frequently is, to signify *hindrance*. The general sense would then be: he pushed up his position between the two armies as near (far) as their entrenchments would allow.

26. feld sēcan. Come out into the open field.

28. hī refers here, as also l. 26 above, to the enemy: 'they were attacked by detachments both from the king's army and from the garrisons.'

36. þā refers to *herehȳþe*.

37. ongēan, to meet the ships.

38. Fearnhamm, Farnham in Surrey.

41. Coln, the river Colne in Herts.

42. hīe refers to the fiend.

43. stemn gesetenne, had sat out (served) their term of service. (Earle.)

45. þā . . . þā seems here to be simply equivalent to 'then.'

53. Exanceaster, Exeter.

55. gewalden, inconsiderable. This word has hitherto been erroneously rendered 'powerful,' 'considerable,' although the context points clearly to the opposite meaning. There is a passage in the Pastoral which settles the question conclusively, *gē mōston drincan gewalden wīnes* (319/6), translating 'modico vino utere.'

ēastweardes. Prof. Earle translates 'moving eastwards.'

59. Bēamflēot, Benfleet in Essex.

69. Hrōfesc Easter, Rochester.

72. onfangen, received as sponsors.

84. Sceōburg, Shobury in Essex.

88. Sæfern, the Severn.

92. Pedrede, the Parret.

95. Buttingtūn, Buttington in Montgomery (?).

98. *Defnas*, men of Devonshire.
 111. *Wirhealas*, *Lêgaceaster*; Wirral, Chester.
 127. *Mêresig*, Mersea in Essex.
 130. *Cisseceaster*, Chichester.
 134. *Lyge*, the Lea.
 150. *Cwatbrycg*, Bridgenorth.
 162. *Sigen*, the Seine.
 163. *Godes þonces*. The usual translation, 'thanks be to God,' is inaccurate: *þonces* is the instrumental genitive of *þenc* = 'thought.' Translate 'by the grace of God.'
 171. *Dorceceaster*, Dorchester.
 172. *Winteceaster*, Winchester.
 182. *on Fresisc*, on the Frisian model.
 187. *forfōron*. A modern reader would be tempted to emend *for-faran*, but the abrupt change of construction is quite natural in Alfredian English.
 194. *þe* goes with the preceding *for þȳ*.
 196. *þe* is here used loosely in the sense of 'where.' The more usual construction would be *þe þā scipu on āseten wēron*.
 197. *mēhte*: omission of a verb of motion, as in 1/33.

IX. ALFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BOETHIUS.

4. *ongōnn . . . sēgan* is here a mere periphrasis for *sāde*. Cp. Pastoral, 23/20 and 67/3.

10. *sceolde* is here used like the German *sollte*, to show that the speaker is merely quoting the statements of some one else without guaranteeing their accuracy. Alfred evidently wishes to warn his readers not to believe the story, for he afterwards (l. 55) characterises it as 'þās lēasan spell.'

19. *onginnan*: pleonastic, as in l. 4 above, and again further on.

33. *þā hī sēgaþ þæt walden . . .* This anacoluthon seems to arise from a confusion between *þā*, *hī sēgaþ*, *waldað* . . ., and *hī sēgaþ, þæt þā (= hī) walden . . .*

37. *þæs þe* = *þæs*, *þæs þe*.

57. *oppe nā*, 'or rather not at all.'

X. ACCOUNT OF THE POET CÆDMON.

The OE Bede has now been re-edited by Dr. Thomas Miller (Parts I and II; Early E. T. S. nos. 95, 96, 1890/1), who, following up the suggestions of Sievers, has shown that it was originally Anglian, thus

fully confirming my doubts—stated already in the first edition of this book—as to its being the work of Alfred.

5. *pæt* is correlative to the preceding *swā hwæt swā*.

18. *pære*. The reading *pā* with the un-English acc. may be the original one, due to slavish following of the Latin, which has ‘*religiosam ejus linguam decebant.*’

23. *inting*. The Latin has ‘*laetitiae causa decretum.*’ The translator has evidently taken *causa* for the nom. instead of the abl.

40. The original Northumbrian text of Cædmon’s Hymn is given further on (30).

52. *in pæt ilce gemet*. The Latin has ‘*eis (cuncta quae cantaverat) mox plura in eundem modum verba Deo digna carminis adjunxit.*’ The translation is stiff and unidiomatic: *in pæt ilce gemet* should be *on pæm ilcan gemete*; *wyrpe* should govern the genitive; and the word-order is quite un-English. This passage alone is enough to prove that the translation is only nominally Alfred’s.

59. *gecoren*, ‘*probaretur.*’

60. *gesewen*, ‘*visumque est omnibus . . .*’ These two words are used here in un-English senses, evidently suggested by the Latin.

68. *hæfde pā wisan onfangene*, ‘*suscepto negotio.*’ Doubtful English.

75. *mid hine*, ‘*secum.*’ Both the accusative construction and the introduction of the words themselves seem due to the Latin.

77. *pā selfan* can only mean ‘the same.’ It is possible, however, that the original reading was *selfe*, ‘his teachers themselves.’ The Latin has ‘*doctores suos vicissim auditores sui faciebat.*’

136. The Latin has ‘*illaque lingua que salutaria verba in laudem ipsius, signando sese, et spiritum suum in manus ejus commendando clauderet.*’

XI. FROM THE LAWS.

17. *gebēte* is here used indefinitely; ‘let a fine of thirty shillings be paid,’ but the father is, of course, meant, to whom the *hē* in the next line refers.

45. *wer*, in the sense of ‘*capitis aestimatio*,’ seems to be merely a shortened form of the fuller *wer-gield*.

52. *gift*. The meaning of this word is not certain, as it may be taken either in that of ‘marriage’ (usually expressed by the plural) or of ‘gift,’ that is, in this case, the money given by the suitor to the bride’s father; the former seems most probable.

64, 68. *fyr bip pēof . . . sio æsc bip melda*. Fire is a thief, because it does its work silently, while the axe is an informer, because it betrays its wielder by the noise it makes.

XII. CHARTERS.

A. 1. *Ēadgifu* was the wife of Edward the Elder; see l. 39.

Crīstes-cyrce, Christchurch, Canterbury.

2. *Cūlingas*, Cooling, in Kent.

11. *ætsōc* *pæs fēos ægīftes*, denied that the money had been repaid to him.

12. *spræc hit*, urged the matter.

17. *pæs ægīftes* is here used rather loosely; we must translate 'with regard to the repayment.'

38. *Hamm, Læwe*, Ham and Lewes, in Sussex.

B. 102. *uncer Brēntinges*. Cp. 22/142.

108. *rēdan*. Is this a derivative of *rōd*, 'to measure'?

XIII. *ÆLFRIC*: THE ASSUMPTION OF ST. JOHN.

16. *him*. Dat. instead of the regular passive construction *fram him*.

54. *ofseah hwær . . .* = 'saw a philosopher leading . . .' This peculiar use of 'where' is very common in O. Norse, not only after 'see,' but other verbs also: *þeir finna í helli nökkvorum hvar gýgr sat*, 'they found a giantess sitting in some cave' (*Snorru-Edda*).

71. *hæfde*, subj. 'would have.'

88. *sealdon*. *Sellan* seems to be used here in the sense of 'sell.' Usually the meaning 'sell' is determined by some adverbial complement—*tō cēape seilan*, *wiþ weorþe sellan*; *sellan* alone meaning simply 'give,' 'give away.'

300. *pām*. *Lāran* generally takes a double accusative.

XIV. *ÆLFRIC*: THE NATIVITY OF THE INNOCENTS.

53. *sēnde*. The omission of the personal pronoun is common in such a sentence, which may be regarded as a complement of the preceding one. Cp. *Chronicle* 8/15: *tō þām Lucius Bretene cyning sēnde stafas: bæd þæt hē wære Crīsten gedōn*.

72. *him nāht tō þām cynecynne ne gebyrode*. The proper construction would probably be *him nāht tō þæt cynecynn ne gebyrode* (although *gebyrian* is otherwise only known as an impers. verb), *tō* governing *him*. In the sentence as it stands *tō* is made to govern the following subst., either from an error of the scribe or from some confusion in the mind of *Elfric* himself.

85. *pohte*. Cp. 53.

139. *gehwyrfon* = *gehweorfon*.

140. *tō wuldorbēagienne* is here passive, 'in order to be crowned.'
 150. *mihte*. *hē* is understood from the preceding *him*.

XV. ÆLFRIC'S LIFE OF KING OSWALD.

2. *Ōswold* = earlier *Ōswald* from *ōs* 'god' and *wealdan*, the *a* being labialized by the *w* (Gr. § 94).
 9. *tō sceame* appears to be half adverbial in this combination: transl. 'shamefully ill-treated.' Cp. 17/12.
 85. *him*, for him, on his behalf.
 90. *tō pām*, to that degree, so far.
 91. *Eferwīc* (*Eoforwīc*), York.
 107. *þe wæs*. This passage shows how the name of the inhabitants of a country gradually came to be used for the country itself, for the *wæs* evidently refers not to the word 'West-Saxons,' but to the idea of 'land.' Cp. l. 146, on *Myrcum* = 'in Mercia.' The German names *Sachsen*, *Baiern*, &c., all originated in this way.
 113. *Dorcanceaster*, Dorchester.
 124. *swā* is here pleonastic: transl. 'it happened through Penda making war on him.'
 138. *tō pær*, to there where, to where.
 144. *sancte*. This form is a genuine English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*, which was introduced into English at a time when it still retained the old *i*-endings. Afterwards, when *ēci*, &c. became *ēce*, *sancti* was also made into *sancte*. The feminine gender *sanctæ* (17/16) also followed the other inflectional *æs* of the older language, and became *sancte*.
 145. *Bebban-burh*, Bamborough.
 148. *Lindesig*, Lindsey.
 201. *gelæred* is simply the adj. 'learned.'
 235. *Glēawceaster*, Gloucester.

XVI. WULFSTAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH.

Cp. the text in *Wulfstan* hgg. v. Arth. Napier (Berlin, 1883), of which only the first part has appeared, consisting of the text and various readings.

12. *yfel æfter ðprum*, one evil after another.
 61. *pæs*, through it, thence.
 114. *eft* pleonastic.
 116. *ealre his mægpe*. Dat. *commodi*, 'for all his relations.'
 141. *wordes*, instr. genitive.
 189. *pæs þe* dependent on the preceding *mycel*.

XVII. THE MARTYRDOM OF ÆLFEAH.

5. Grantabrycgscīr, Cambridgeshire.

7. Cētingas, men of Kent.

8. Sūþrige, Surrey.

12. tō yfele is here adverbial, but practically the subject of *dōn*; 'when they had done most mischief.'

17. Cantwaraburh, Canterbury.

19. þe . . . his, whose.

32. swā lange op þone tīman þe, all the time till (the time when) they . . .

37. datarum. All the MSS. agree in this reading.

45. hūsting. A Scandinavian word: *húsping* in Icelandic is literally 'house-meeting,' an informal meeting, as opposed to the *alþing*, of parliament.

48. ȝre. This word is explained by a passage in the Leechdoms (iii. 14/12), 'cnocie þā bān mid æxse ȝre,' evidently pointing to the meaning 'back of an axe' = Icelandic *öxarhamarr*.

57. wide swā. We should expect *swā wīde swā*, but both MSS. agree in omitting the first *swā*.

XVIII. EUSTACE AT DOVER, AND THE OUTLAWRY OF GODWINE.

5. Dofre, Dover.

18. cȳdde be dāle, gave a one-sided, partial account.

33. Beofres-stān, Beverstone, literally 'beaver's stone.'

38. sæforan, beforehand.

53. æfre. Here we see the beginning of the later use of 'ever' to form indefinite pronouns, as in 'whoever,' 'whenever,' &c.

56. hit gefaran, travel it, travel the distance.

66. Bōsan-hām, Bosham (in Sussex).

73. Hwerwyllan, Wherwell (in Hants).

XIX. CHARMS.

A. 1. wip ymbe. 'Against a swarm of bees'; that is, to prevent them from swarming.

2. oferweorp. Perhaps rather *forweorp*, as in l. 8.

B. 14. iserne wund swīpe refers to the knife—'wounded with iron'; that is, beaten with an iron hammer.

XX. BEOWULF AND GRENDEL'S MOTHER.

Grein's work is now out of print; it is being re-edited by Professor R. Wül[c]ker (Part I, Cassel, 1883); as yet only a portion of the text has appeared. The most convenient edition of Beowulf is Part II of Holder's (*Beowulf* hgg. v. Alfred Holder, Tübingen, 1884), comprising text, critical apparatus, and glossary.

1. The name *Bēowulf* perhaps means literally 'Bee-wolf,' wolf or ravager of the bees, = 'bear.' Cp. *beorn*, 'hero,' originally 'bear,' and *bēohata*, 'warrior,' in *Cædmon*, literally 'bee-hater' or '-persecutor,' and hence identical in meaning with *bēowulf*. *Grendel* means 'destroyer,' from *grindan*, literally the 'grinder.'

2. him = 'them.'

10. sē. The poet gives Grendel's mother sometimes a masculine (l. 142, 4, 247), sometimes a feminine (43, 254) pronoun, to show her giant and demon nature, which is that of a woman, because she has borne a son, but otherwise has more of the elemental strength and wildness of a man. (Heyne.)

14. The metre requires dissyllabic *flē-on* or *flēo-an*.

19. āglæca = Grendel. It may possibly mean Beowulf himself, as in l. 261.

22. him tō ānwaldan āre gelyfde; literally, believed in mercy at (from) the Ruler for-himself, trusted in the Ruler's mercy.

35. The metre requires *geprüen* in II (type A).

37. andweard may refer either to *sweord* (nom.) or *swīn* (acc.); the former seems more probable, in which case it may be translated 'face to face' or 'with direct stroke,' but the reading is altogether doubtful.

41. þe hine, he whom.

54. 5. Literally 'the exchange was not good, which they had to pay for on both sides with the lives of their friends (or relations).' These allusions to the old Germanic system of establishing a definite pecuniary compensation for every injury, including loss of life, are common in the poetry. Thus *feohlās gefeoht* (Beow. l. 2441) is a homicide which cannot be atoned for by money—in this case an unintentional fratricide.

62. eorla sum refers to Beowulf—one of the earls = one among earls, accompanied by earls (warriors).

64. wille. The pret. *wolde* is more usual.

82. eftsīpas, cognate acc.—proceeded on his return.

88. ealdres scyldig, having forfeited his life.

94. sēo þe ēow wel hwylcra wilna dohte: literally, which availed

to-you of (for) nearly all joys = which was able to procure you every joy.

108. Here, as in many verses, the metre requires the elision of the inner vowel of *windige*, giving the older form *windge*.

120. *sęlep* is not dependent on *ęr*, for in that case it would be in the subjunctive, but *ęr* is simply an adverb, correlative with the conjunction *ęr* in the next line: 'he will (sooner) give up his life, before he will . . .'

121. *wille*. A verb of motion is understood after *wille*: 'ere he will plunge in, (in order) to hide his head.' It is possible that *hýdan* is directly connected with *wille*: 'ere he will hide his head in it,' but this gives a much less forcible sense.

154. is too short: read with Sievers *þęr hęo gegnum fęr*.

188. *nįpa gehnęged*, overcome (prostrated) by force. *Nįpa* is the gen. pl. used instrumentally. Cp. 16/141; 23/34.

195. *him*. *Hrępre* being the object of *gesęþþan*, *him* must be regarded as the remoter dative of reference—'for him.' Translate 'his heart.'

207. *ęn foran ealdgestręona*. The sense seems to be 'pre-eminent among the old treasures,' but the construction is doubtful. Taking *foran* in its usual adverbial sense, the literal translation would be 'one of the old treasures in front.' But possibly *foran* is here a prep. with the gen.; 'one before the old treasures,' which would give an intelligible meaning.

209. The probable emendation *ętertęarum* 'with tears (drops) of venom' has been proposed.

215. *þęt* = *þęt þęt*, that which.

236. *bręac þonne męste*, I had him (enjoyed his benefits), whilst I might.

251. *nę þý ęr inn gescęd hęlan lęce*, none the sooner did she injure the sound body (lit. 'injure inside,' or 'injure into . . .').

269. *hęnd* is here nom. Keep the MS. order: *hęnd swęnge ne oflęah* (type D 2).

283. The metre requires *getręowde*.

284. The metre requires the Angl. form *dęan*.

332. *ęper swýlc*, another fifteen.

355. *ęfter*, in consequence of, from.

357. *gelicost* is here an adj. agreeing with *hit*.

368. *wighryre*. The reading *wiggryre* (cp. l. 34) is perhaps preferable.

392. *meadowęng* may be explained as 'plain where the *medoburg* (mead-city) stands.' It is however possible that *meadowęng* (meadow-plain) is the true reading.

393. *cęm inn gęn*, came going in, entered. The metre requires *gęngan*.

XXI. THE BATTLE OF MALDON.

'The town [Maldon] lies on a hill; immediately at its base flows one branch of the river, while another, still crossed by a mediæval bridge, flows at a little distance to the north. The Danish ships seem to have lain in the branch nearest to the town, and their crews must have occupied the space between the two streams, while Brihtnoth came to the rescue from the north. He seems to have halted on the spot now occupied by the church of Heybridge, having both streams between him and the town' (Freeman).

34. *spēdaþ to pām*. Prof. Skeat suggests that this phrase is equivalent to the modern 'be good for an amount,' the whole passage signifying 'we need not destroy one another, if you are rich enough for it' (viz. paying the sum we demand).

45. *folc* is here equivalent to 'army,' 'band,' the ideas of 'nation' and 'army' being in early times convertible. Cp. *gefylce* 13/149.

67. *hwænne*, till when.

68. *Panta*, Blackwater.

68. *prass*. This obscure word occurs twice in the Saints' Lives of Ælfric. 'Hē þā Decius se cāsere, þā hē fōr intō Efese mid pȳmme and mid prasse, hē þā his heortan āhōf swā upp ofer his mæpe swilce hē God wære' (106). 'Hwæt þā Sisinnius mid swīplicum prasse fērde, oþ þæt hē tō þære byrig cōm þær se bisceop on wæs' (165 a).

82. *hī*, accusative.

125. *feorh gewinnan*, reach the life, wound mortally. Cp. l. 142.

179. *fērian*. This intransitive use of *fērian* is very doubtful, although there are other examples as well (see Grein): we should probably read *fēran*.

198. *on dæg* seems to mean 'one day,' 'once.'

207. *ōper twēga*, one of the two.

211. *on ellen*, boldly.

241. *folc*. Cp. l. 45.

300. *Wigelin* seems to be another name of *pūrstān*. The preceding *him* is pleonastic; *læg him* = simply *læg*.

XXII. THE FALL OF THE ANGELS.

See remarks at the head of the text.

4. *giongorscipe*, OS.

9. *tō him*, next to him. Apparently an OS idiom.

13. *on pām lechte*, in this world. (Sievers.)

22. *geongerdōm*, OS.

27. *ofermōdes*, inst. gen., 'in his pride.'

38. *geongerdomes*, OS instr. gen.

39. *striþ*, OS.

42. *fōn* is parallel to *geþencan*: devise a plan, and grasp it (carry it out).

43. *hygesceaft*, OS.

74. *fyrnum*, OS.

fylde seems to be dependent on the preceding *man*, *hyra woruld* was *gehwyrfed* being parenthetical.

85. *befeallene*, OS (in this construction). So also *befelled*, l. 116.

115. *rōmigan*, OS.

122. *him* is pleonastic—'be for himself.'

142. *unc Adāme*. In this frequent construction *Adāme* is in apposition to *unc*: we-two, that is Adam (and I). The *unc* itself asserts 'I' and implies some one else, who is added in apposition.

154. *andan gebētan*, satisfy our vengeance.

156. *pæs þe*, by attraction, instead of the accus.

185. *gebodscipe*, OS.

187. *hearmscearu*, OS.

197. *æfter tō aldre*, OS.

XXIII. JUDITH.

As regards the origin of Judith all that we can say with certainty is that it is of Anglian origin—that is, it may be Mercian. As regards its age, the general character of the metre and the frequency of rhyme (lines 2, 29, &c.) seem to point to a comparatively late period—nearer 900 than 700. In the latest and best monograph on the subject (*Judith*, by T. G. Foster, Strassburg, 1892) the poem is assigned to Mercia, and the plausible guess is hazarded that its composition may have been due to the warlike exploits of *Æþelflæd*, sister of the great Alfred, who, on the death of *Æþelred* in 910, became queen of Mercia, and recovered 'the five cities' from the Danes.

1. Grein supplies *nō Tīrmetodes*.

11. *cōmon . . . fēran*, came travelling, or simply 'came.' Cp. 20/393.

34. *nīpa*, instr. gen.—mingled with hatred, hostile, cruel.

45. *inne* goes with the preceding *þær*.

53. *þe nēar*, 'the nearer,' the *þe* being quite pleonastic. Compare *þon mā* (1/39).

55. *swercendferhþe*, an emendation of Rieger's. Cp. l. 269.

65. *swylcne hē ær æfter worhte*, such a one as he had worked after (deserved). *Swylcne* stands for the two correlatives *swylcne swylcum . . .*

90. *morþres brytta*, murderer, lit. 'distributor of murder.'

92. *pon mǣran*, greater. The *þon* (= *þy*, 'the') is pleonastic. Cp. l. 53.

93. *torne . . . hāte*. The adv. instead of the adj., as in l. 97 below.

98. *hāligre* refers to Judith.

129. *on* goes with *þe*, two lines above. *þēawum gepungen*, distinguished for virtues, = 'virtuous,' or 'excellent.'

181. *mǣst*. The construction is involved, as both *mōnna* and *morþra* seem to be dependent on *mǣst*, which appears to govern *mōnna* as an adv., *morþra* as a neut. subst.

194. *fāgum*. Cp. l. 104.

225. in *heardra gemang*, lit. 'into the throng of the bold ones.' Here we clearly see the origin of the prep. *among*.

272. *þā wæs hira tīres æt ende*; confusion of two constructions: *þā wæs hira tīres ende* and *þā wæs hira tīr at ende*.

287. *nīpum*. The reading *nīþpum*, 'with men,' is perhaps preferable.

291. *gewiton him sceacan* = simply 'hurried away.' Cp. l. 11, and for the pleonastic *him*, 21/300.

313. *wælsceol*. Compare the Corpus gloss. no. 564 *concisium*: *scelle* (Second A. S. Reader, p. 23) and the German *zerschellen*; *wælsceol* means 'slaughter' = Latin *strages*.

328. *hāre*. The meaning 'hoary' hardly suits here, unless we translate simply 'ancient.' Grein translates 'hellgrau.'

330. *mǣrra mādma*. The *þonne* shows that some comparison is understood: 'more of noble treasure than . . .'

XXIV. THE HAPPY LAND, FROM THE PHŒNIX.

28. *twelfum . . . fæþmrīmes*: literally 'by twelve of fathom-measure,' = twelve fathoms (ells).

74. *blōstman* here evidently means 'fruits,' or perhaps 'leaves.'

XXV. THE DREAM OF THE ROOD.

8. *æt foldan scēatum*; literally 'at the surface of the earth' = 'at the foot of the Cross.'

10. *purh forþgesceaft*, through the future, in eternity.

26. *þæt*, how.

42. *ymbelypte*. The Old English idea of crucifixion was a very vague one, whence the inappropriate use of *ymbclyppan* here, and the general confusion of crucifixion with the gallows (l. 10) and hanging.

52. *þēnian*, passive.

58. *tō ānum*, to him alone, in his solitude.

63. *hēafdum*. We have here a remnant of an old instrumental singular in *-um*. (Cosijn.)

66. of. Perhaps rather *on* = 'in.'

banan. This word is probably a mistake for some other, possibly *beorg* (cp. l. 32), and the original reading may have been *on beorges sidan*. If the reading *banan* be retained, in the sense of 'murderer,' it can only be understood to refer to the cross, although this is very improbable.

69. *mæte weorode*, with a scanty retinue, that is 'alone.'

79. *bealuwara* = *bealu(w)ra* 'of the malicious ones.'

86. *æghwylene ānra þara þe him biþ egga tō mē*, all who fear me. *Æghwylc ānra* is virtually one word, governing the gen. *þe him* = to whom.

XXVI. THE WANDERER.

The *Seafarer* will be found further on (no. 29).

4. *hrēran*, stir = row.

10. *þe . . . him*, to whom.

12. *þæt* seems to be the pronoun *þæt* correlative with the *þæt* (conj.) in the next line.

17. *drēorigne* goes with *hyge* in the line before.

25. *sohte sēle drēorig* since *bryttan*. *drēorig* is nom. agreeing with *ic*, *bryttan* is gen.: 'I sought in sorrow the hall of a distributor of treasure'; but the order is rather involved, and it is possible that the line requires emendation: *s. sēledrēamas since b.* (?)

46. *wegas*. Perhaps rather *wēgas*, the Anglian form of *wēgas* (waves).

53. *sēcga . . .* The sense of this and of the following line is very obscure.

58. *geond*, here simply 'in.'

83. *dēape gedælde*. The received explanation is 'gave to death' ('übergab dem Tode,' Grein). Perhaps it is simpler to read *dēadne*, 'divided when dead.'

XXVII. SELECTIONS FROM THE RIDDLES OF CYNEWULF.

The connection of the first riddle with Cynewulf seems very doubtful.

The answers to these riddles are—(1) a swan, (2) a cuckoo, (3) a horn (both drinking-horn and trumpet), (4) a Bible-codex, (5) the Moon and the Sun, (6) a book-worm, and (7) gnats.

C. 13. *frēolic fyrdsceorp*, as a . . .

E. 13. *forþ gewāt*. The context requires some such meaning as 'came forth,' 'approached.'

XXVIII. GNOMIC VERSES.

43. *dyrne cræfte* seems to be merely an adverbial periphrasis, 'secretly,' 'clandestinely.'

45. *beāgum gebycge*, buys with rings (of gold), that is 'seek in marriage.'

sealte. Perhaps better *sealt* (adj.).

54. *syfne stælan*: lit. 'institute sin' = 'wage hostility,' the ideas of 'sin,' 'injury,' 'hostility,' being convertible.

60. *bidap*. Perhaps rather *bidan*.

XXIX. THE SEAFARER.

The Seafarer, which is by common consent the finest of the Old-English lyric—or rather half-lyric—poems, offers many difficulties. Although it belongs to the same class of 'exile-poems' as *The Wanderer* and *The Wife's Complaint*, it has so marked a character of its own that we must regard it as the work of an otherwise unrepresented poet. The first difficulty is that in the MS. it does not end at line 108, but continues as follows:—

<i>Stieran mon¹ sceal strongum mōde</i>	and þæt on stapelum	
healdan,		
and gewiss werum	wīsum clāne.	110
Scyle monna gehwylc	mid gemete healdan	
† wiþ ðeofne and wiþ lāþne bealo,		
† þeah þe hē hine wille fýres fulne		
† oþþe on bæle forbærnedne		
his geworhtne wine.	Wyrð biþ swi[þ]re,	115
Meotud meahtigra	þonne ænges monnes gehygd.	
Uton wē hycgan	hwær wē ² hām āgen,	
and þonne geþencan	hū wē þider cumen,	
and wē þonne ēac fīlien	þæt wē ðō mōten,	
in þā zcan	zadignesse,	120
þær is lif gelong	in lufan Dryhtnes,	
hyht in heofonum!	þæs sý þām hālgan þonc	
þæt hē ūsic geweorþade,	wuldres ealdor,	
zce Dryhten,	in ealle tid! Amēn.	

It is evident that the majority of these verses could not have formed part of the original poem. If we stop, as is done in the present text, just before the text becomes corrupt, we get a conclusion, which, in form as well as spirit, bears the closest resemblance to that of the Wanderer.

¹ mod.

² se.

The use of the first person throughout, and the absence of any descriptive or epic framing, led Rieger to the ingenious hypothesis that the poem is a dialogue between an old sailor, who in verses 1-33 warns an inexperienced youth, who replies in 33-38. Rieger then assigns the following passages to the older man: 39-47, 53-57, 72 to the end. Kluge also regards the poem as a dialogue, but assigns the whole passage 33-66 to the youth; the rest of the poem he assigns to an inferior poet—probably a monk.

The same objections apply to both theories: there are not only no headings or divisions in the MSS. to indicate such divisions, but there are no breaks or contrasts in the poem itself. On the contrary, the three parts of the poem are connected as closely as possible both by alliteration and the particle *for þon*, which, whatever its exact meaning may be in these passages, is certainly connective rather than disjunctive.

If we discard these theories, the simplest view of the poem is that it is the monologue of an old sailor who first describes the hardships of his seafaring life, and then confesses its irresistible attraction, which he justifies, as it were, by drawing a parallel between a seafarer's contempt for the luxuries of life on land on the one hand and the aspirations of a spiritual nature on the other, of which a sea-bird is to him the type. In dwelling on these ideals the poet loses sight of the seafarer and his half-heathen associations, and as inevitably rises to a contemplation of the cheering hopes of a future life afforded by Christianity.

16. Ettmüller assumes that this verse is the second in a full line, and inserts before it as a conjectural verse *wynnum beloren*. But there is no break in the sense or gap in the MS.

25. Grein restores the alliteration by reading *ne ænig* for *ænig*; Kluge by reading *heaswigfeþra* 'dusky-winged' for *ūrigfeþra*. Others assume an omission of two verses.

53. A striking parallel is afforded by a passage in Kennan's *Siberia* (Century Magazine, 38/176):—"For two or three months a . . . stream of escaping convicts runs from the Kara penal settlements in the direction of Lake Baikal. The signal for this annual movement is given by the cuckoo, whose notes, when first heard in the valley of the Kara, announce the beginning of the warm season. The cry of the bird is taken as an evidence that an escaped convict can once more live in the forests; and to run away, in convict slang, is to "go to General Kukushka [cuckoo] for orders" . . . With many convicts the love of wandering through the trackless forests and over the great plains of Eastern Siberia becomes a positive mania. They do not expect to escape altogether; they know that they must live for months the life of hunted fugitives . . . But in spite of all this, they cannot hear in early summer the first soft notes of the cuckoo without feeling an intense, passionate

longing for the adventures and excitements that attend the life of a brodyag [vagrant or tramp].'

56. Some editors read *ēstēadig sēc* with inadmissible alliteration of the weaker wave, which others get over by the curious emendation *sēftēadig*.

pā sume, 'some of those (who).'

98. Some editors read *byrgan* for *bycgan*; but the whole passage is obscure.

XXX. NORTHUMBRIAN FRAGMENTS.

A. CÆDMON'S HYMN. From the Moore MS. of Bede's History in the University Library, Cambridge. It is written at the top of a page containing a list of Northumbrian kings, which, from internal evidence, must have been written about 737, the hymn being in a contemporary hand. The MS. adds: 'Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.' Compare the WS. text in 10.

B. BEDE'S DEATH-SONG. Preserved in a St. Gall MS. of the ninth century, in the continental hand, evidently an accurate copy of an Old North. original.

C. LEIDEN RIDDLE. Written at the end of the MS. Voss. 106 at Leiden in a continental hand of the ninth cent., the writing being much worn, and illegible in parts. The following is the 1WS. text of the Exeter book:

Mec se wæta wong	wundrum frēorig	
of his innape	ærist cende.	
Ne wāt ic mec beworhtne	wulle flȳsum,	
hærum þurh hēahcræft	hygeþencum mīn.	
Wundene mē ne bēoþ wefle,	ne ic wearp hafu,	5
ne þurh þrēata geþracu	þræd mē ne hlimmeþ,	
ne æt mē hrūtende	hrīsil scriþeþ,	
ne mec ðhwōnan sceal	amas cnyssan.	
Wyrmas mec ne áwæsan	wyrda cræftum,	
þā þe geolo godwēbb	geatwum frætwaþ	10
Wile mec mōn hwæpre seþeah	wīde ofer eorþan	
hātan for hælepum	hyhtlic gewæde.	

4. The Exeter text improves the metre of II by substituting the gen. *mīn* for the possessive *mīnum*; and the former may be the real reading of the Leiden MS.

11. This line seems to give an undoubted example of *hw*-alliterating on *w*.

XXXI. MERCIAN HYMNS.

These are given entire from the interlinear version of the Psalms (with some hymns) in the Cotton MS. Vespasian A 1 in the British Museum, but without the Latin original, which, however, will be found in the text as printed in the *Second A.S. Reader*. The OE. version seems to have been written in the first half of the ninth century. It is, on the whole, as idiomatic as is possible in an interlinear version, although it not unfrequently mistranslates.

B. 8. for *pon* here, as often in this text, is an over-literal translation of the late Latin *quoniam* 'that.'

10. *hālig Israēl*. The Latin has 'sanctus Israhel.'

G. 24. *geclystre* is a mistranslation of *botyrum* = *butyrum* 'butter' which the glosser took for *botrus* = *botrys* 'grape,' or *botryo* 'cluster of grapes.'

I. 7. *pone swergendan āp* 'jusjurandum.'

K. 3. *prōwian* is a too close translation of the MS. reading *perpeti*.

XXXII. KENTISH CHARTERS.

These charters—which are all from contemporary MSS—give a faithful picture not only of the early Old Kentish dialect, but also of the life of the time. The places mentioned are mostly well-known names in Kent and Surrey.

XXXIII. CODEX AUREUS INSCRIPTION.

This deeply interesting entry in a beautiful Latin MS. of the Gospels now in the Royal Library at Stockholm tells its own tale. It is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that the three persons mentioned in it are the same as those of the preceding charter (32 c).

XXXV. KENTISH PSALM.

This free paraphrase is an interesting specimen of late Kentish, apparently of the tenth century. It is from the Cotton MS. Vesp. D. VI.

GLOSSARY.

The following abbreviations require special notice:—

m., n., f., masculine, &c. noun.

Cases: *nom., a., d., inst., g.* *w.d.g.*, with dat. of person and gen. of thing, &c.

cp., sp., comparative, superlative.

tr., int., transitive, intransitive. *refl.*, reflexive.

The parts of speech are not marked in the case of adjectives, pronouns, and weak verbs, although pronouns are marked *no.* (noun) and *aj.* (adjective) when necessary, and irregular verbs are marked *vb.*, especially the preterite-present verbs, such as *cann.* Strong verbs are distinguished by the number of their class (*beran* 4).

The words are arranged in the alphabetic order of their Early West-Saxon forms. But the prefix *ge-* is ignored (*gebed* under *b*), being omitted before verbs, except when it distinctly affects their meaning. *ē = æ* is written *æ* but ranged under *ē*. *ȝ* must be sought under *a*, and *y* often under *ie, i*. W.S. *æ, ie* = Mercian *ē, e*, *e* are written *æ, ie, iē* respectively.

Words in *-ing -ung* and in *-nes -nis* are generally given under *-ung, -nis*.

Such headings as *byrgen(n)* imply inflected *byrgenne*, &c.

~ denotes repetition of the head-word.

† marks words or meanings peculiar to poetry.

Words enclosed in [] are cognate Old English words, or else Latin originals of foreign words.

A.

ā av. 13/338, *āwa* 23/120, *ō* (for) ever: 'ne . . . ō,' not (at all) 24/25.

abbod m. abbot 17/22.

abbudisse f. abbess 10/1, 68.

ā·belgan 3 *w. d.*: *ptc.* *ābolgen* angry 22/185.

ā·bēodan 7 *w. d.* announce 21/27, 49.

ā·beran 4 bear, support.

ā·berstan 3: 'ūt ~' break out 3/218.

ā·bīdan 6 await 31 g/2: remain (alive), be spared 15/208.

ā·blēndan blind.

ā·blinnan 3 cease 13/181.

ā·borgian borrow 12/4.

ā·breca 4 take (city, fortress) 5/94; 8/11.

ā·brēgdan 3 draw (sword) 23/79.

ā·brēotan 7 destroy, kill 20/48, 349.

ā·brēopan 7 fail 21/242: *ptc.*
 ābropen (*instead of* -den) de-
 generate, reprobate 16/158.
 ābūtan = onbūtan or ymbūtan.
 ā·bysgian (i) occupy, trouble 3/
 124; 8/83.
 ac *cj.* but: and 23/209.
 āc *f.* oak.
 ā·cennan bear (child) 13/131.
 ā·cennednis *f.* birth 14/3, 61.
 ā·ceorfan 3 cut—'on weg ~' cut
 away 3/238; 'of ~' cut off
 5 b/87; cut down (tree) 11/70:
 cut off (head) 31/10.
 ā·cierran turn 31 g/36.
 ā·cræftan devise 5/64.
 ācsian *see* āscian.
 ā·cwēccan shake *tr. and int.* 21/
 255; 14/190.
 ā·cweġan 4 die 8/100; 9/10; 13/
 31.
 ā·cweġallan kill 13/35; 14/4.
 ā·cweġencan quench (fire) 16/22.
 ā·cweþan 5 speak *tr.* 26/91—
 '~ fram' reject 22/59.
 ā·cwiġelman kill 17/47.
 ā·cwincan 3 be extinguished.
 ā·cýþan make known 26/113.
 ād *m.* funeral pile 4/142.
 ā·dil(e)gian (y) destroy: erase 13/
 185.
 ādl *f.* disease 14/147.
 ādlian be diseased 14/165.
 ādlig sick 15/31, 167.
 ā·dōn put 19 b/29.
 ā·dræfan drive, expel 1/4, 9; 7/3.
 ā·drencan drown.
 ā·dreogan 7 pass (life, the night)
 15/203; 14/161.
 ā·drifan 7 drive.
 ādūn *see* under dūn.
 ā·dwæscan extinguish 13/216;
 15/11.
 æ(w) *f.* law 2/54 (of God); 11/7;
 marriage.
 ā·ēbbian, āh- ebb 8/198.
 æbere open, public 16/182.
 æcer *m.* field.
 ædre *f.* vein.

ædre *av.* forthwith 23/64, 95.
 æfæst pious 10/11, 93.
 æfæstnis *f.* piety 10/3, 18.
 æfen(n) *m.* evening 10/105;
 31 c/7.
 æfen-ræst *f.* evening-rest 20/2.
 æfen-tid *f.* evening time 25/68.
 æf(e)st *f.* envy.
 æfestig envious 31 k/6.
 æfnan perform, accomplish 20/4,
 214.
 æfre, *av.* ever, always 3/80: 'ne
 .. ~' never 24/40.
 æftan *av.* from behind 16/87.
 æfter *prp. (av.) w. d.* after (follow-
 ing, pursuit) 2/42; 7/21: along
 'æfter wudum för' 7/6: *of time,*
 after 6/29—æfter-þām *av.* after-
 wards 8/14; 16/96, æfter-þām-
 þe *cj.* after: *obj. of verb etc.* (ask
 after) 20/72.
 æfter-cwepende speaking after-
 wards 29/72.
 æfter-fylgend *m.* successor 32/34.
 æfter-genga *m.* successor 15/8.
 æfterra second 18/27.
 æf-þanca *m.* grudge 23/265. [of-
 þyncan.]
 æg *n., pl.* -ru, -era egg 32/24.
 ægen = āgen.
 æg-hwæ each one 20/134. æghwæs
av. entirely 24/44.
 æg-hwær *av.* everywhere 16/28, 76.
 æg-(hwæ)per each (of two or
 more) 8/25; 20/386: '~ .. and'
 21/224, '~ .. ge .. (ge)' 2/4, 8
 both .. and.
 æg-hwanon *av.* from (on) all
 sides 3/191.
 æg-hwider *av.* in all directions
 17/14.
 æg-hwilo (e, y) each 3/170; 21/
 234; 23/50. '~ ānra' each 25/86.
 ægift *n.* repayment 12 a/11, 7.
 æ-gilde without payment, unatoned
 16/119. [*cp.* æmenn.]
 ægþer *see* æghwæper.
 æht *f.* possession, property 4/46;
 13/58.

- æl- *see* eall-.
 ælan burn.
 ælc *no.* each 2/84; 'ælc . . . ðær'
 one . . . the other 4/154; 16/85;
aj. each 13/142; any 8/40.
 æled *m.* fire.
 ælf *m.* elf, fairy 19 b/23, 5.
 æl-fremede foreign, free (from)
 13/329; 14/77.
 ælf-æciene elf-sheen, beautiful as
 a fairy 23/14.
 ælmes-georn charitable 13/46;
 15/69.
 ælmes-gielfu *f.* charity 16/58.
 ælmes-riht *n.* almsright 16/53, 8.
 ælmesse, -ysse *f.* alms 32/11;
 15/76, 8.
 æl-mihtig, -eg 13/31; 2/22;
 -ehtig 34/34; -eahtig 34/86;
 almahtig 32 c/62; allmeetig
 30/9; ællmæhtig 32 c/53 all-
 mighty.
 æ-menne (without men), desert 5b/
 71. [*cp.* ægilde.]
 æm(et)tig unoccupied 5/98.
 æmetigian *w.a.g.* free, disengage
 2/25.
 æ-mynde, i *n.* forgetfulness 19/5.
 æne, *av.* once 14/139.
 ænig *no.* 24/59; 25/47; *aj.* 2/
 23; 8/26 any.
 ænlic unique, excellent 9/4; 24/9.
 ænne *see* æn.
 æppel *m.* apple 14/189.
 ær *prp. w. d.* before (time) 2/72.
 ær-pæm-pe, ær-pon-pe *cf. w.*
sbj. before, 2/33; 23/252.
 ær *av.* formerly 2/39; *to denote*
pluperfect (Pr. 46) 1/28; *cp.*
 æror formerly 13/212; *sp.* ærest
 first 2/54; -ist 30/5.
 ær *cf. w. sbj.* before 1/12; 3/107;
 8/34; *more rarely w. ind.* 13/
 214.
 ær *n.* brass.
 ærce-biscop, -ep *m.* archbishop
 2/78; arce- 17/20, 7.
 ær-dæg *m.* former day; dawn 20/
 61.
 ærende *n.* errand, message 21/28.
 [ær.]
 ærend-fæst bound on an errand
 15/183.
 ærend-raca -wreca *m.* messenger
 5/5; 2/7.
 ærend-gewrit *n.* letter 2/18.
 ærest *see* ær, ærra.
 ærig- *see* earh.
 ær-gōd very good (?) 20/79.
 æ-rist *fm.* resurrection 13/297.
 ær-margen *m.* early morning 31 k/
 11.
 ærn *n.* house 19 b/2.
 ærnan ride 4/152; gallop 21/191.
 [*causative from* iernan.]
 ærra *cp.* former 13/83, 193; *sp.*
 ærest 5 b/37; 'æt -an' first of
 all 32 c/6. [ær.]
 ær-wacol early awake 13/299.
 ær-gewinn *n.* former strife 25/19.
 æs *n.* food, carrion 20/82; 21/
 107.
 æso *m.* ash-tree 12 b/68, 9; Danish
 war-ship 8/177, 9; †spear 21/
 43; 26/99.
 æsc *see* eaz.
 †æsc-here *m.* (Danish) army 21/
 69.
 †æsc-holt *n.* spear-shaft 21/230.
 †æsc-plega *m.* battle 23/217.
 †æsc-rōf warlike 23/337.
 æstel *m.* book-mark 2/84, 6. [*L.*
 (h)astula.]
 æ-swic *m.* (offence), sedition 16/
 151.
 æt *prt.* of etan.
 æt (ot 31 g/37) *prp. (av.) w. d.*
 at 1/5; 8/6; deprivation, origin,
 source, from, 'āniman æt' 'ābor-
 gian æt' 12/4; 'geliornian æt'
 2/78; motion, to, 'gebrengan æt'
 32 c/15; specification, defining,
 'onfēng æt fulwih'te' 7/28; equi-
 valence, for 32 b/40; instrumental,
 by, 'ācweald æt his witena hand-
 um' 13/35; of time, at 8/184.
 æt *m.* food 13/147; 23/210.
 æt'beran 4 bring 20/311.

- ætberstan 3 escape 13/85; 18/17.
 ætbregdan 3 *w. d. (inst.)* snatch away, deprive 13/126; *rfl.* 13/17.
 ætēowan, otēawan 31 g/37, od. 31 f/4 show. [ēage.]
 ætēowian appear 13/292; 14/36.
 ætforan *prp. w. d.* before 13/264; *av.* beforehand (time) 18/38.
 ætgedere *av.* together 16/199; 25/48.
 ætgræpe aggressive 20/19.
 æthlēapan 1 *w. d.* run away 16/116.
 ætiewan show 3/66; 23/174. [*cp.* ætēowan.]
 æt-reccan *w. a. d.* declare forfeited, deprive of 12/21.
 æt(t)ren, ætterne poisonous, poisoned 20/367; 21/47 (ættrynne), 146. [ātor.]
 ætsacan 2 *w. g.* deny 12/11.
 ætsamne *av.* together 10/104; 23/255.
 ætstandan 2 remain 15/193; be present 31 m/24.
 ætwindan 3 *w. d. or a.* escape from 14/140.
 ætwitan 6 *w. d.* reproach 21/220, 50. [*cp.* edwitan.]
 æpel-boren of noble birth 14/72.
 æpele noble, excellent 20/62; 4/39; 13/12.
 æpel-ing *m.* noble, prince 1/9; 14/106; † man 20/44, 346.
 æpelu *f.* lineage 21/216.
 æþm *m.* breath.
 æþre *pl.* kidneys 31 g/26. [ædre.]
 æ-prýt tedious 14/211. [āprēotan.]
 æw *see* æ.
 æwan condemn 34/130.
 æw-breca *m.* adulterer 16/184.
 æw-bryce *m.* adultery 16/152.
 æwe *f.* marriage. [æ.]
 æx *see* eax.
 ā-faran 2 go, travel 5 b/67; 8/63.
 ā-feallan 1 fall 13/236; in battle 12/11; 21/202: fall off, decay 2/72.
 ā-fēdan feed 13/47, 331.
 ā-fiellan fell 11/65: kill 15/17; 16/119.
 ā-fierran 24/5; 34/98; onweg ~ 31 a/11 remove: *w. d. a.* deprive of 22/134.
 ā-flegan put to flight, expel 13/124; 15/165.
 ā-flieman put to flight 21/243: banish 5/24.
 āfor harsh (to taste): fierce 23/257.
 ā-frempung *f.* alienation 31 f/28.
 ā-fyllan fill 5 b/88; 13/10, 177, 9.
 āfyrht frightened 14/78; 15/156, 91. [*pret. partic.* of āfyrhtan.]
 ā-fýsan drive away, 21/3.
 ā-galan 2 sing 20/271.
 āg *vb.* possess 13/122; 21/175; 22/114; 23/91.
 ā-gān *vb.* go 8/190.
 āgen (æ) own 1/31; 2/38, 48; 14/185.
 āgen *n.* property 16/55.
 ā-gēotan 7 pour out, shed 13/168; 15/162: drain, exhaust (of) *w. g.* 23/32.
 ā-giēfan 5 *w. d.* give, render 10/67; 32/30: pay back, 12/9—eft ~ return 9/20; 8/71.
 āginnan *see* onginnan.
 āg-lāc (-hō) *n.* affliction.
 āglēca āg- *m.* (persecutor), monster 20/19; warrior 20/262.
 āglēc-wif *n.* monstrous woman 20/9.
 ā-gyltan sin 3/223; 13/200.
 ah *av.* of question, numquid 31 f/15; negative ahne nonne 31 g/10, 63.
 ā-hēawan 1 hew down 25/29.
 ā-hebban 2 raise, lift up, often with up 3/76; 14/98; 21/106.
 ā-hiērdan harden 20/210.
 ā-hlēapan 1 leap up 20/147.
 ā-hlūttrian make pure 34/74.
 ā-hōn 1 hang *tr.* 15/193; 23/48: kill by hanging 8/210.

ā·hrēddan save 15/17; rescue, recapture 8/39; 27 e/9.

ā·hrēosan 7 fall 13/246.

āht *see* āwih̄t.

ā·hwanon, ōwana from anywhere, on any side 30 c/8.

ā·hwēr (-ār) *av.* anywhere, ever 16/216.

ā·hwæper (āwper, āper) *no.* either (of two) 3/108; *av.* 'āper, oþþe . . . oþþe, either . . . or 4/64.

ā·hwætta dismiss (?) 22/161.

ā·hwierfan *tr.* turn away 34/84.

ā·īdlian (ȳ) annul 13/37.

ā·lædan lead, take (away) 8/153—
eft ~ bring back 31 d/13.

ā·lætān I relinquish 12/20.

ā·lēogan lay, lay down 23/101;
25/63; overcome, refute 13/29.

ā·lēogan 7 *w. d. a.* deny 15/224.

ā·liogan 5 fail 20/278.

ā·liefan *w. d. a.* allow 21/90.

ā·liesan loosen 20/380; release, redeem, ransom 5/8, 108; 13/336.

ā·lies(ed)nis *f.* redemption 31 i/2.

altare *m.* altar 12/50.

ām *m.* weaver's reed 30 c/8.

amber *f.* a certain measure 4/60;
32/24. [*L.* amphora.]

ambiht *n.* office.

ambiht-seeale *m.* servant, retainer 23/38.

ambyre favourable (wind) 4/89.
[=and-byre.]

ā·metan paint, draw 3/97.

ā·mierran mar, ruin, destroy 18/24; 21/165; *w. g.* hinder from, in 22/133.

an *see* on.

ān one (*always strong*) 8/211;
a certain one: an, a (*indef. art.*):
alone (*both strong and weak*)
2/30; 28/43; *indecl.* 8/22;
g. pl. ānra = 'singulorum' in
'ānra gehwīlc' (*see* gehwīlc):
'nā þæt ān,' not only 3/174.

ān-cenned only (child) 31 k/15.

āncor *m.* anchor.

āncra *m.* hermit.

and, and 30 a/2 *cj.* and: 'gelice
gnd . . .' as if 5 b/40: but 12/
27.

anda *m.* zeal, indignation 3/143,
196; injury, mischief, hatred 9/
16; 22/154; 26/105.

and-bīdian wait 13/308.

andefn *f.* proportion 4/145 [*ge-*
dafenian].

andettan, andhettan confess 14/
111; 34/29. [=and-hātan.]

and-giēt *n.* intelligence, sense 2/77;
3/67; 14/170.

andgiētfullice *av.* intelligibly 2/
82.

and-lang *prp. w. g.* along, 12 b/70.

and-lēan *n.* requital 20/291.

and-saca *m.* adversary 22/75.

and-swarian (eo) *w. d.* answer
10/122, 8; 31 c/12.

and-swaru *f.* answer 10/37;
20/243.

and-weard present 23/169; 10/
57; 20/37; 32 c/60 (-ward).

and-wlita *m.* countenance 13/99,
271; 31 m/3. [*wlitan*.]

and-wyrdan *w. d.* answer 2/49;
13/73.

and-wyrde *n.* answer 5/12.

an(d)-feng *m.* seizing; receiving.

ān-floga *m.* solitary flier 29/62.

ānga *wk. aj.* only 20/12, 279.

Angel *n.* Anglen (in Schleswig)
4/100.

Angel-cynn *n.* English race,
England 2/3, 5.

Angel-pēod *f.* English nation 10/
11.

an-ginn *n.* beginning 13/228;
enterprise 21/242.

Angle *mpl.* the English 15/89.

ang-sumlice *av.* painfully 14/151.
[enge.]

ang-sumnis *f.* pain 14/185.

ān-haga *m.* recluse 26/1; 28/19.

ān-læcan unite 15/90.

ān-liepe, -līpig single 2/21; 6/
38.

ān-mōd unanimous, resolute
 19 b/4.
 ān-mōdlice *av.* unanimously 13/
 36, 189.
 ann *vb. w. d. g.* grant 1/32; 16/
 57 (*w. a.*); 23/90, 183; 32 b/5;
 45; c/430—'unnendre handa'
 voluntarily 12/33.
 ānnis *f.* unity 13/229.
 ān-pæp *m.* one-by-one path 20/
 160.
 ān-ræd resolute 20/325; 21/44,
 132.
 ānrædnis *f.* constancy 13/11.
 ān-strecas *av.* continuously 8/
 110. [*strec m.* (?) 'stretch,' *cp.*
streccan.]
 Antecrist *m.* Antichrist 16/4.
 an-prācian dread 14/78.
 an-præce dreadful 13/181.
 ānunga *av.* forthwith 23/250.
 ān-wealda *m.* (monarch), the Lord
 20/22.
 ān-wędd *n.* security 12/6.
 a-postata *m.* apostate 16/158.
 a-postol *m.* apostle 13/28, 32.
 apulder *f.* appletree 12 b/81.
 [æppel.]
 ār *m.* messenger 21/26.
 ār *f.* honour: property, revenue
 4/54; 13/60: benefit, help 12/
 51; 20/22: prosperity 32 c/63:
 kindness: mercy 9/32; 26/114;
 34/99.
 ār *f.* oar 8/180.
 ār *n.* bronze.
 ār-rēcan reach, hand 14/188.
 ār-ræd inexorable 26/5.
 ār-rædan read 2/69; 32/43.
 ār-ræran raise, build 3/186.
 arcebishop, *see* ærce-
 ār(o)dlice *av.* quickly 14/23, 106.
 ār-reccan raise up 31 i/2: expound,
 translate 2/19, 82.
 ār-redian arrange 3/28.
 ār-rōetan cheer, gladden 23/167.
 [rōt.]
 ār-fæst virtuous, good 3/238; 13/
 37: merciful 23/190.

ār-fæstnis *f.* virtue 10/4.
 ārian *w. d.* honour 31 e/1: spare,
 be merciful to 13/199.
 ā-rīsan 6 arise 10/50; 13/49,
 51.
 ār-lēas wicked 14/105, 142.
 ār-lēaslice *av.* wickedly 14/186,
 192.
 ārlice *av.* kindly 27 b/6.
 arn *prt. of* iernan.
 ārod quick, bold 23/275.
 †ār-stæf *simpl.* honour 27 d/24.
 ār-weorþ (*u*) venerable 15/45.
 ārweorþfull (*u*) honourable 14/
 177.
 ārweorþian (*u*) honour 15/122.
 ārweorþlice (*u*) *av.* reverentially,
 honourably 15/52, 144.
 ārweorþnis (*u*) *f.* reverence,
 honour 15/140, 57; 17/54.
 ā-scacan 2 shake 21/230.
 āscian (x) ask 14/62.
 geāscian (hs, x) hear of, learn 1/
 10; 5 b/65; 15/147.
 ā-sciēpan sharpen 31 g/77.
 ā-scūfan 7 push 8/206.
 āscung *f.* questioning 3/59.
 ā-scunian *see* onscunian.
 ā-sęcgan say, tell 21/198; 26/
 11.
 ā-sęndan send 5/6.
 ā-sęttan set, place 25/35; 'hī
 āsętton hī ofer,' they crossed 8/3;
 'sīþas ~,' travel 27 b/11: found,
 build 27 e/6.
 ā-sīgan 7 sink 17/50.
 ā-singan 3 sing 10/67.
 ā-sittan 5 run aground 8/194, 5, 6.
 ā-slēan 2 strike—of ~ strike off
 15/135.
 ā-slīdan 6 slip 31 g/65.
 ā-smē(ag)an scrutinize; consider,
 treat of 16/195: survey, examine
 17/26.
 ā-smīpian forge, work 15/144.
 ā-solcennis *f.* sloth 16/208.
 [āsolcen, *ptc. of* * seolcan, 'be-
 come torpid.']
 ā-spendan (ex)pend 4/159.

āspringan 3 arise 13/212; 14/122: spread *int.* 15/198: fail 31 f/36.
 āspyrgend *m.* investigator 31 m/23.
 āstandan 2 stand up 20/306.
 āstellan put, set 5 b/40; 30/4.
 āstigan 6 rise, ascend 20/123; 31 f/17: descend 31 g/3.
 āstingan 3 pierce: *int. w.* on lay claim to, usurp 12 c/18.
 āstipian grow up 12/45.
 āstreccan stretch 13/157 (*rfl.*) 14/161 (*tr.*); extend 15/153.
 āstyrian stir, move 25/30 (*tr.*).
 āstyred agitated (in mind) 14/13: angry 17/41.
 āswāmian cease, 22/131.
 āswēbban put to sleep 23/322. [swefan.]
 āswerian 2 swear 17/56.
 āswindan 3 disappear, wear away *int.* 31 e/26, g/45.
 ātēssan wear out, injure 19 b/22.
 ātēon 7 draw 10/91: apply, do with 12/24; 16/54.
 ātēorian fail, become exhausted 13/10; 14/75, 7.
 ātiefan paint, draw 3/51, 88, 92. [tēafon, colour, paint.]
 ātimbran build 27 e/5.
 atol dire, terrible 20/82, 252; 23/75, 246.
 āt(t)or *n.* poison 13/255, 6; 14/154; 31 k/9.
 ātorbære poisonous 13/266.
 ātor-tān *m.* poisoned twig 20/209.
 āp *m.* oath 7/23; 8/19.
 āp-bryce *m.* perjury 16/154.
 āpencan devise, contrive 5/64; 22/155.
 āpene(d)nes *f.* extension 31 g/46.
 āpenian extend, stretch, spread 31 e/20, f/18, g/20.
 āpēodan, -ēodde separate 33/17.
 āprēotan 7 be weary, fail.
 āpweān 2 wash 15/162; 34/39.
 āwa *see* ā.
 āwacan 2 awake 15/180.

āwēgan annul 15/222.
 āweaxan 1 grow up 27 b/10.
 āwēccan awake, rouse 13/51; 23/258; 31 f/27: incite 10/92.
 āwefan 5 weave 30 c/9.
 āweg *see* under weg.
 āwegan 5 carry (away) 13/304.
 āwēndan turn, direct 15/209: change, alter, transform 11/9; 13/12; 22/14; 13/104, 93 (*int.*): translate 2/83: pervert 12/53.
 āweorpan (*u*) 3 throw 22/175; 31 e/2: throw away 15/47: reject 34/95.
 āwōestan lay waste 5/16; 5 b/4.
 āwiergan curse 12/52. [wearg.]
 āwiērged cursed 13/175.
 ā-(wi)ht aught, anything; 'tō āhte,' at all 16/22: *av.* at all 22/45.
 āwindan 3 slip 3/231.
 āwrecan 5 avenge 18/37.
 āwritan 6 draw, write, compose, narrate 2/38; 3/158; 16/201.
 āwper *see* āhwæper.

B.

bā *see* bēgen.
 bādan compel.
 bæc *n.* back; ofer ~ *av.* back 21/276; under ~ *av.* back 9/48, 50.
 bæc-bord *n.* 'port,' left side of a ship 4/11, 29.
 bæftan *see* bæftan.
 bæl *n.* funeral pile, fire 24/47.
 bælc *m.* pride 23/267.
 bær bare.
 bær *f.* bier 13/48. [beran.]
 gebæran behave, bear oneself 23/27. [beran.]
 gebære *n.* gesture: cry 1/18.
 bærnān burn *tr.* 16/140; 31 g/44.
 bærne-lāc *n.* burnt-offering 34/124.
 bærnnett *n.* burning *tr.* 11/61.
 bētan furnish with bit, bridle 20/149. [bitan.]

bæp *n.* bath 13/27; 14/165.
 bān *n.* bone 4/39 (ivory) 56
 (whalebone); 4/165.
 bana *m.* slayer, murderer 1/35;
 21/299; 25/66.
 †bān-cōfa *m.* body 20/195.
 †bān-hring *m.* vertebra 20/317.
 bannan 1a summon 12/7; 18/
 54; 27 c/4.
 barn *pret. of* beornan.
 bāt *m.* boat.
 bapian bathe 26/47. [bæp.]
 be, bi, bi(g) *prp. w. d. of near-*
ness, by 8/52: *motion alongside*,
 'be þām lande' 4/9: *along, in*,
 'ēode be þære stræte' 13/53:
according to, after, 'æghwilt gilt
 be his gebyrdum' 4/58: *local*
specification (often half instru-
mental), 'gehæfted be þām healse'
 22/140; 'bi witan' copy 2/91:
to denote object of verb, 'be þære
 hē āwrāt þā bōc þe is gehāten
 Apocalipsis' 13/33: *to form*
adverbs, 'be fullan' 2/47; 'be
 hrēowsunge dædbētende' 13/191:
instrumental, by, 'bi þære libban'
 3/74; 10/316: 'be norþan' &c.
prp. w. d. north of 4/9.
 be-, bi- (bi) be-.
 beacen *n.* beacon, sign 25/6, 83.
 †beadu *f.* battle, war 21/185;
 23/175; 28/15.
 †beadu-lāc *n.* battle 20/311.
 †beadu-lēoma *m.* sword 20/273.
 †beadu-mēce *m.* sword 20/204.
 †beadu-rēas *m.* onslaught 21/
 111.
 †beadu-rinc *m.* warrior 23/276.
 b(e)-æftan *prp. w. d. behind* 1/
 26: *av. behind* 5/58; 23/112.
 bēag *m.* ring (as ornament and as
 money) 20/237; 23/36; 28/29.
 [būgan.]
 †bēag-giēfa *m.* patron 21/290.
 †bēag-giēfu *f.* liberality 28/15.
 bēag-broden (*ptc.*) ring-adorned
 23/138; 27 c/9.
 beald bold 23/17.

bealdlice *av.* boldly 21/78, 311.
 †bealdor *m.* prince, king 23/9, 49.
 339.
 bealu *n.* injury, evil.
 bealu evil, malicious 25/79.
 bealufull evil, malicious 23/48,
 100, 248.
 bealu-nīp *m.* crime 34/112, 52.
 bealo-sīp *m.* hardship 29/28.
 bēam *m.* tree 24/35; 25/6.
 bēam-telg *m.* wood-dye, ink
 27 d/9.
 bearhtm *m.* clang, sound 20/181.
 bearhtme *av.* instantly 23/39.
 [Instr. of bearhtm, 'twinkle,'
 'eye-glance'; *cp.* beorht.]
 bearm *m.* breast, bosom 28/25.
 bearn *n.* child 8/66; 10/45;
 27 d/18; 30/5: the Son 23/
 84.
 bearn-myrpre *f.* infanticide 16/
 186.
 bearu *m.* grove 24/71, 80; 28/18.
 bearu-næss *m.* grove 27 g/5.
 bēatan 1 beat 29/23.
 be-bēodan 7 w. d. bid, com-
 mand 2/24; 13/190; 23/144;
 24/36: *commit, entrust* 10/139.
 be'bod *n.* command 14/178; 15/
 204.
 be'byr(i)gan bury 14/154.
 bōce *f.* bōc-trēow *n.* beech.
 be'cēapian sell, 13/70.
 be'ceorfan 3 w. a. inst. cut off 20/
 340.
 be'cierran betray 17/19.
 be'clýsan shut up, confine 14/174,
 80. [clūse, 'prison,' from *L.*
clausum.]
 be'cuman 4 come 13/91; 14/73;
 23/134; 31 e/8.
 be'cweþan 5 w. a. d. bequeath
 12 a/9.
 gebed *n.* prayer 13/161, 323; 31 f/
 31.
 be'dælan *w. g.* deprive of 16/33;
w. inst. 20/25; 26/20.
 beðd *n.* bed 23/48, 63, 72.
 beðd-reſt *f.* bed 23/36.

- be'delfan 3 bury 25/75.
 be'diegl(i)an conceal 14/104.
 be'diŋnan conceal 22/16.
 be'dreosan 7 *w. inst.* deprive 26/79; 29/16.
 be'drifan 6 drive 27 e/9: cover (with moisture) 25/62.
 be'gebbian strand 8/200.
 be'fæstan secure, make safe 8/108: apply 2/27: *w. d.* commit, entrust to.
 be'fealdan 1 fold 31 c/4.
 be'feallan 1 fall 22/85.
 be'fēolan *w. d.* apply (oneself) to 2/67.
 be'fiellan throw down 22/116.
 be'fōn 1 embrace, encompass, seize 20/45; 23/200; 27 d/14.
 be'foran *prp. w. d.* before 5 b/83: *av.* before, in front 5/6; 20/162.
 be'frēon deliver 34/111.
 be'frignan 3 (-inan 6) question 14/9, 21, 24.
 be'gān surround 1/12: practise, do 34/67.
 be'gang *m.* circuit 20/247.
 bægen both.
 be'geondan *prp. w. d.* beyond 2/20; 18/1.
 be'geotan 7 pour over, flood 25/7, 49.
 be'giellan 3 scream around 29/24.
 be'gietan 5 find, obtain 5/105; 8/161; 13/178; 31 e/29; 32/24; 34/58: occupy 29/6.
 be'ginnan 3 begin 13/173; 15/92.
 be'grindan 3 polish 27 d/6.
 be'gyrdan gird 31 d/9.
 be'hangen (*ptc.*) *w. inst.* hung (with) 29/17.
 be'hāt *n.* promise 13/299.
 be'hātan 1 *w. d.* promise 15/104; 17/43.
 be'hēafdian behead 23/290.
 be'healdan 1 hold, keep 22/121: guard 20/248: behold, gaze on, observe 3/159; 15/154; 25/25.
 be'heonan (-inon) *prp. w. d.* on this side of 2/17; 7/18; 18/6.
 be'hindan *av.* behind 8/47.
 be'hliepan deprive 27 c/10.
 be'hrēosan 7 *w. inst.* cover (with) 26/77.
 be'hrēowsian repent 13/201.
 be'hringan surround 3/191.
 bēhp *f.* sign 23/174. [bēacen.]
 be'hwierfan *tr.* change, convert 13/55, 9.
 be'hýran hire 31 d/9.
 be'iernan 3 run 13/167.
 be'innan *see* binnan.
 be'lecgan cover 27 d/25.
 be'lēosan 7 *w. inst.* lose 27 d/4.
 belgan 3 *in ptc.* gebolgen angry 5 b/12; 20/181, 289.
 be'lifan 6 remain.
 be'limpan 3 belong 4/120; 10/4, 18.
 be'lipan 6 *w. g.* deprive of 23/280.
 be'lūcan 7 close 1/30; 31 1/8.
 be'murcian murmur at 5/91.
 bōen *f.* prayer, request 13/195; 15/42; 31 1/5; 34/69.
 be'næman *w. g. or inst.* deprive of 5/71; 23/76; 34/21. [niman.]
 beñc *f.* bench 21/213; 23/18.
 beñc-sittende *m.* bench-sitter 23/27.
 beñd *mfn.* bond, chain 20/359; 31 f/27.
 beñdan bind 16/140.
 be'neah *vb. w. g.* enjoy, have privilege 32 b/25.
 be'neopan *prp. w. d.* beneath 14/152.
 be'niman 4 *w. g.* deprive of 1/1; 4/125; 8/121; *w. inst.* 22/117.
 †beñnn *f.* wound 26/49. [bana.]
 beñuge *see* beneah.
 bēo *f.* bee.
 bēod *m.* table.
 bēodan 7 *w. d.* offer 1/21, 31, 5: command, decree 13/217, 86; 16/162: announce 32/39: bode 29/54.

- beofan *see* bifan.
 bēor *n.* beer. [bēow.]
 gebēor *m.* reveller 15/186.
 beorg *m.* hill 24/21; 25/32 :
 mound 12 b/39.
 beorgan 3 *w. d.* preserve, save.
 beorht bright : clear(sounding),
 loud 13/245.
 beorhte *av.* brightly 13/324.
 †beorn *m.* man 25/66; 29/55.
 beornan *see* biernan.
 gebēorscipe *m.* banquet, feast 10/
 22, 7; 11/35; 13/295.
 bēot *n.* threat 21/27 : boasting
 21/15, 213; 26/70. [behāt.]
 bēotian boast, vow, promise 5 b/8,
 10; 21/290.
 bēow *n.* barley.
 beþēcan deceive 14/52.
 bera *m.* bear 28/29.
 berēdan deliberate on, prepare
 19 b/8.
 beran 4 bear, carry 3/31, 7, 148;
 4/143, 59; 20/155.
 geberan 4 bear (child) 5/107; 14/
 110, 24.
 bære *m.* barley.
 beren of a bear 4/59, 60.
 berīdan 6 *sv.* (ride round), sur-
 round 1/12.
 beŕiepan *w. g.* despoil of, plunder
 13/149; 16/32, 43.
 bęrige *f.* berry.
 bęrn *n.* barn [= bęre-ærn, barley-
 house].
 beŕōwan 1 row round 8/208.
 berstan 3 burst; escape 25/36 :
 resound 21/284.
 beŕigŕian *w. g.* deprive 22/147,
 9; 31 g/48, 50.
 beŕigŕwan deprive 34/99.
 beŕcūfan 7 thrust 13/26.
 beŕencan sink *tr.* 31 e/7, 17.
 beŕeon *see* 13/76 (*int.*); 9/49, 50
 (*rfl.*).
 beŕettan set about, adorn 20/203.
 beŕierwan ensnare, surprise 5 b/
 74; 16/48; deprive by treachery
 w. a. inst. 34/22.
 beŕittan 5 besiege 3/147; 8/41.
 beŕsmitan 6 defile 23/59.
 beŕsmittenis *f.* defilement 13/310.
 beŕsnȳpian *w. inst.* deprive 27 d/1.
 beŕsprecan 5 speak about, com-
 plain of 5/91, b/52.
 beŕstandan 2 surround 21/68.
 beŕstelan 4 *int. and rfl.* move
 stealthily, steal 5/70; 7/1.
 beŕstiemān moisten 25/21, 48.
 [stēam.]
 beŕstriēpan *w. g.* strip of 16/44.
 beŕswican 6 deceive, betray, over-
 come 5/66; 16/92; 21/238.
 beŕsylan defile 25/23. [*sol.*]
 bęt *see* wel.
 bętan mend 16/68 : reform, atone
 for 3/25; 16/175; 34/152; *int.*
 15/208.
 beŕtēcan commit, entrust *w. d.*
 12/5; 13/314 : appoint 16/31.
 bętera, bętst *see* gōd.
 beŕtellan *rfl.* exculpate oneself 4 b/
 47, 8; 18/63.
 beŕtwēonum, -an *prp., w. d.* be-
 tween 27 e/2; *tnesis*, 'be sēm
 twēonum' 20/47 : among 4/
 132; 16/227. [*twi-*]
 beŕtweox(n), -t(w)ux, -tweoh,
 -t(w)uh, -twih *prp. w. d.* be-
 tween 3/199, 214; 4/91, 100;
 8/23 : of time, ' ~ pisum' (mean-
 while) 14/44; 15/5 : *w. a.* 3/
 151; 31/1.
 beŕtȳnan finish 10/96, 139. [*tūn.*]
 beþeccan cover 23/213.
 beþencan consider, call to mind
 16/194; *rfl.* reflect 16/217.
 beþenian cover 27 d/12.
 beþian foment, bathe *tr.* 14/
 167. [bæþ.]
 beþung *f.* (hot) bath 14/168.
 beūtan *see* būtan.
 beŕwāt *vb.* watch over, have charge
 of 15/76.
 beŕwāwan 1 blow upon 26/76.
 beŕwēgan deceive 31 m/22.
 beŕweaxan 1 grow over 15/31.
 beŕwegan 5 kill 21/183.

- be·weorpan** 3 throw 5 b/87; 21/148.
be·wōpan 1 bewail 14/134, 7.
be·wērian defend 15/305, 10, 531.
be·windan 3 brandish 20/211: encompass, surround 22/175; 23/115; 25/5.
be·witian watch over 32 b/14: accomplish 20/178.
be·wrēon 6 cover 25/17, 53; 26/23.
be·wyrca cover 5 b/36.
bi, bī see **be**.
bidan 6 *w. g.* wait (for), await 4/16; 20/18: *w. a.* endure, experience 16/15; 25/50: *int.* 29/30.
bidan 5 ask, beg, *w. a. g.* 5/97, 103; 13/307: command 18/20.
gebiddan 5 *rfl.* pray 14/12; 15/96: *w. rfl. d.* 25/83.
biegan bend, break, overcome 31 k/5, 6: convert 13/208, 51. [*bēag, būgan.*]
bieġdan encourage 21/169, 209; 23/268; 28/15. [*beald.*]
gebieġde bold 13/269.
bierhtu *f.* brightness 31 f/8, 10.
biernan, eo 3 burn *int.* 31 g/42, 3.
bifan (eo) tremble 9/14; 25/36, 42.
big = bī.
bī(g)-geng *m.* worship 13/248.
bī(g)-leofa *m.* food 13/139. [*libban.*]
bī(g)-spell *n.* example, parable, proverb.
bī(g)-wist *f.* sustenance 15/229.
bile *m.* bird's bill.
bil(e)-wit simple, innocent, kind 10/133; 34/82.
bilewitlice *av.* simply, innocently 3/229, 37.
bill *n.* sword 20/307, 17.
gebind *n.* binding—'waþema ~' the frozen waves 26/24.
bindan 3 bind 29/9—*ptc.* **bunden** with the hilt adorned with gold chains 20/35.
binn *f.* manger 31 f/37.
b(e)innan *prp. (av.) w. d.* within, in 3/46, 79; 8/66: into 8/154: of time, within, in 23/64.
birce, beorc *f.* birchtree.
bise(e)op (-ep) *m.* bishop 2/1, 79; 8/168. [*episcopus.*]
biscop-stōl *m.* bishopric 2/83; 15/113.
bi-smer (-or, y) *nm.* insult, ignominy 16/14, 63, 137; 18/30.
bism(e)r(i)an insult, ill-treat 25/48; 5 b/54; 31 g/42. [*bī and smerian, 'besmear.'*]
bismerlice *av.* ignominiously 17/47; 23/100.
bitan 6 bite: cut 20/204, 73.
bit(t)er bitter, severe, fierce 3/202; 20/181; 22/80; 29/4; 31 c/16. [*bītan.*]
bitternis *f.* bitterness 31 c/14.
blāc pale 23/278: white, bright 20/267. [*blīcan.*]
blāc-hlēor fair-cheeked 23/128.
blācian turn pale 29/91.
blācung *f.* pallor 13/271.
blac black 12 b/83; 27 g/2.
blæd *n.* leaf, blade.
blæd *m.* blast, breath: life 23/63: prosperity, glory 23/122; 29/79: riches 26/33. [*blāwan.*]
blædfæst glorious 20/49.
blæst *m.* blowing, blast: flame 24/15. [*blāwan.*]
gebland *n.* mixture, tumult.
blandan 1 mix.
(ge)blanden (*ptc.*) mixed 23/34; 28/41.
blanden-feax grey-haired 20/344.
blāwan 1 blow 11/50 (horn).
blōd *f.* fruit 24/35, 8; 28/34 (æ). [*blōwan.*]
bleoh *n.* colour, hue 25/22.
blēndan blind.
blcetsian(ds) bless 13/41, 106; 31 h/1. [*blōd.*]
blcetsung *f.* blessing 13/11.
blīcan 6 glitter, shine 23/137.
blind blind 13/125.

blindlice, *av.* blindly 5/100.
 blinnan 3 cease. [=be-linnan.]
 bliss, blips *f.* bliss, joy, 10/22;
 17/31, 2; 34/80, 100. [bliþe.]
 blissian (ts) rejoice, *w. g.* 13/175,
 298; 14/176: make happy,
 endow 24/7; 32/45.
 bliþe cheerful, glad, friendly 15/
 182; 23/58, 154; 31 k/10.
 bliþ(e)-môð cheerful, friendly 10/
 120, 3.
 bliþnis *f.* joy 5 b/72.
 blôð *n.* blood 14/184; 20/172,
 366: vein 19/21.
 blôð-gyte *m.* bloodshed 16/70;
 34/112.
 blôðig bloodstained 21/154; 23/
 126.
 blôstma *m.* flower, fruit 14/121,
 2; 24/21, 74. [blôwan.]
 blôtan 1 sacrifice.
 blôwan 1 bloom, 13/118; 28/34.
ptc. geblôwen blooming, flourish-
 ing 24/21, 7, 47.
 bôc *f.* book 2/36, 56, 75, 86; 33/
 2, 5: document, deed 12/3, 10,
 21, 3. [bêce.]
 bôcere *m.* scribe 10/5; 14/15.
 bôc-land *n.* private land 32 c/4, 28.
 gebod *n.* command, 24/68. [bêo-
 dan.]
 boda *m.* messenger 16/161; 21/49.
 bodian *w. d.* announce, preach
 3/174; 23/244, 51.
 gebodscipe *m.* message 22/185.
 bodung *f.* preaching 13/28; 15/
 56.
 boga *m.* bow 21/110; 31 d/8.
 [bûgan.]
 bohte *prt.* of bycgan.
 bold *n.* house. [botl.]
 (ge)bolgen *ptc.* of belgan.
 bolla *m.* bowl 23/17.
 bolster *n.* bolster 10/131.
 bônda *m.* householder 11/9.
 [Scand. bôndi = bûandi, *pres. partic.*
 of bûa, dwell.]
 †-bora *m.* bearer; traverser. [be-
 ran.]

bord *n.* board: † shield 21/15,
 110; 23/192.
 borda (?) *m.* fringe, ornament
 27 c/9.
 bord-weall *m.* phalanx 21/277.
 geboren (*ptc.*) born, 12/35.
 borg *m.* pledge, security. [beor-
 gan.]
 borg-bryce *m.* breach of surety
 11/56.
 borg-giêlda *m.* 31 m/19 debtor.
 bôsm *m.* bosom 14/118; 27 c/9,
 15.
 bôt *f.* mending, reform, remedy
 satisfaction 16/10, 4, 8, 20; 26/
 113. [bêt.]
 botl *n.* house. [bold.]
 botm *m.* bottom 20/256; 22/116.
 brâð broad 4/68, 70; 20/296.
 gebræc *n.* crash, noise 21/295.
 [breccan.]
 brædan extend, dilate 26/47; 31 d/
 2. [brâð.]
 brand *m.* fire-brand: fire 22/80:
 † sword 20/204. [biernan.]
 brastlian roar (of flames) 13/179.
 breahm *m.* noise, revelry 26/86.
 breccan 4 break, cut 16/68; 20/
 261, 317; 31 c/10: curtail, in-
 jure, annul 24/80; 32 e/62: *int.*
 break forth, burst forth 24/67.
 bred *n.* board, tablet.
 brêdan *see* bregdan.
 gebregd change, vicissitude 24/57.
 bregdan (brêdan) 3 *w. a. or inst.*
 pull, 21/154: draw (sword) 20/
 314; 21/162; 23/229: throw
 (in wrestling) 20/289: *ptc.* ge-
 brogden woven 20/193, 298.
 †brego *m.* prince, chief 23/39;
 34/2, 50.
 brême famous, noble 23/57.
 brengan *see* bringan.
 brêost *n.* breast, mostly *pl.* 14/117,
 25; 21/144; 23/192.
 †brêost-cearu *f.* heart-care 29/4.
 †brêost-cofa *m.* heart 26/18.
 †brêost-hord *n.* heart 29/55.
 †brêost-nett *n.* corslet 20/298.

- brēotan 7 break.
 brēowan 7 brew 4/133.
 brerd *m.* (border), surface 27 d/9.
 Bret-walas *mpl.* (foreigners of Britain), Welsh 1/7.
 bridd *m.* young bird, chick 31 c/9, g/20.
 brim *n.* ocean, water 20/344; 28/45.
 †brim-ceald ocean-cold 24/67.
 †brim-fugol *m.* sea-bird 26/47.
 †brim-lād *f.* ocean-path 29/30.
 †brim-lipend *m.* sea-farer, pirate 21/27.
 †brim-mann *m.* sea-man, pirate 21/49, 295.
 †brim-wieġm *m.* ocean surge 20/244.
 †brim-wylf *f.* she-wolf of the sea (lake) 20/256, 349. [wulf.]
 bringan (ȝ) bring 3/244; 4/39; 13/102; 23/54, 7; 32 c/15; 34/124.
 Brittas (ȝ) *mpl.* Britons 15/89.
 Brittisc (ȝ) British 1/23.
 broc *n.* affliction, trouble 5/84; 15/181.
 brōc *m.* brook 12 b/71, 87.
 brōc *f.* brōc *pl.* breech(es).
 brocian afflict 8/164; 15/178.
 brōga *m.* terror, danger 20/41; 23/4; 30 c/13.
 brosnian crumble, moulder away 5 b/53; 24/38.
 brosnung *f.* decay 15/84, 143.
 brōpor *m.* brother (literally and figuratively) 1/10; 10/122; 20/12 := monk 10/1, 126.
 gebrōpru *mpl.* brothers 13/54, 87, 170, 3; 21/305.
 brūcan 7 *w. g.* use, enjoy, possess 13/137, 47; 14/142; 20/237; 32 b/5.
 brūn brown 23/318; 27 d/9.
 †brūn-egc brown-edged 20/296; 21/103.
 bryce *m.* breakage 16/20; fragment 13/74, 6. [breca.]
 brycg *f.* bridge 12 b/61; 21/74, 8.
 brycg-weard *m.* bridge-guard 21/85.
 brȳd *f.* bride 13/15.
 brȳd-guma *m.* bridegroom.
 bryne *m.* burning, conflagration 16/21, 70, 229.
 brytnian distribute 32/31.
 †brytta *m.* distributor, giver 20/237; 23/30, 90, 3; 34/123. [brēotan.]
 bū *n.* dwelling 12 b/81, 5.
 bū *see* bēgen.
 bucca *m.* he-goat 31 g/26.
 bū(g)an *int.* dwell 4/2, 9; 8/49; *tr.* dwell, occupy 5/26; 27/2; cultivate 4/24, 5, 9, 68.
 b(e)ufan *prp.* above, on, *w. d.* 4/139; 13/323: *of distance*, above 8/137; *w. a.* 13/277; *av. of mention* 32 c/51.
 būgan 7 bow, bend, incline 4/14, 9 — '~ him swilces geongordōmes,' bow before him with such homage 22/38; 13/237; 16/218; join, go over to 17/59; flee 21/185, 276.
 būgan *see* būan.
 būne *f.* cup 23/18; 26/94.
 būr *m.* bower, chamber 1/12; 20/60; 27 e/5. [būan.]
 gebūr *m.* freeholder 11/31, 2.
 burg *f.* city, fortress 1/29; 8/30, 2; 13/43; 21/291; 32/39. [beorgan.]
 burg-lēode *mpl.* citizens 23/175, 87.
 burg-sæl *n.* city-hall, house 27 g/5.
 burg-scīr *f.* city 14/84.
 burg-sittende *m.* citizen 23/159.
 burg-ware *pl.*, -u *sf.* citizens 8/58, 130; 14/13; 18/19, 22; city 26/6.
 burne *f.*, burna *m.* stream, brook 12 b/60.
 būr-geteld *n.* pavilion 23/57, 276.
 būr-peg्न (-pēn) *m.* chamberlain 21/121.
 butere *f.* butter 19 b/2; 32/33.

būton, -an *prp. w. d.* outside of, off 8/114, 6; 11/48, 9: without 8/40; 13/228: except 1/2; 8/32. [=be-ūton.]
būton, -an *cj. w. sbj.* unless, 2/89; 13/254: *w. ind.* except that, but 4/5, 15; 26/310: *without verb*, except 3/153; 20/364.
būtū *see* bēgen.
bȳ *see* bū.
bycgan buy 13/114, 6; 28/45.
bydel *m.* messenger 16/206. [bēo-dan.]
byht *n.* dwelling 27/3. [būan.]
bȳne cultivated 4/67, 8. [būan.]
gebyrd *f.* birth, rank 4/58. [beran.]
byrde of high rank 4/58.
gebyrdlice energetically 3/165.
gebyrd-tīd *f.* time of birth 14/6.
byre *m.* opportunity 21/121.
byr(i)gan bury 13/45.
byrgea *m.* one who gives bail, surety 11/55.
byrgels *m.* tomb 12 b/62, 2.
byrgen(n) *f.* tomb 13/303, 4, 24, 30.
gebyrian *w. d.* be due, belong 14/73; 16/163; *impers.* befit.
byrne *f.* corslet 18/6; 20/379; 21/144.
byrn-ham *m.* corslet 23/292. [*cþ.* lic-hama.]
byrn-wiggend *m.* corslet-warrior 23/17.
byrn-wiga *m.* corslet-warrior 23/39; 26/94.
byrst *m.* loss, injury 16/14, 64. [berstan.]
byrpen(n) *f.* burden 3/32; 13/101.
bysgian occupy, trouble: drive 24/62.
bysgu(i) *f.* occupation, trouble 2/75.
bysig busy 21/110.
bȳs(e)n *f.* example 5 b/40.
bȳsnian(i) give example of, illustrate 3/229: give (good) example 15/61.
bytlan build 3/34, 5. [botl.]
gebytle *n.* building 13/149, 77.

C.

cāf bold 21/76.
cāflice *av.* boldly 21/153.
camp *m.* fight 23/200. [*L.* campus.]
gecamp *n.* fight 13/121; 14/138; 21/153.
camp-wig *nm.* battle 23/333.
candel *f.* candle, lamp 20/322. [*L.* candela.]
cann *vb.* know 2/53; 20/127; 26/71, 113; experience 29/5: be able 2/17.
canōn *m.* canon: 'canōnes bēc,' canonical books 10/83.
Cant-ware *pl.* people of Kent 12/7.
carfull careful 13/51.
c(e)arian care, be anxious about 13/147; 20/286.
c(e)aru *f.* care, grief 20/53; 26/9, 55.
cāsere *m.* emperor, king 13/23, 38; 29/82; 34/11.
castel *m.* castel 18/29. [*French.*]
cēafl *m.* jaw 16/210.
ceald cold 21/91; 24/59; 28/5, 6.
cealf *n.* calf 34/138.
ceallian call 21/91.
cēap *m.* price 11/76: cattle 8/114, 22, 65.
cear-sēld *n.* abode of care 29/5.
cearu, *see* caru.
cear-wiēlle *m.* (?) 12 b/85.
ceaster *f.* city 3/158; 8/111; 28/1. [*L.* castra.]
cōēlan cool 31/11. [cōl.]
cellod hollow 21/283.
cempa *m.* warrior 14/107, 82; 20/62. [camp.]
cōēne bold 21/215, 83; 23/333; 34/3.
cōēnlīce *av.* boldly 15/11.
cēnnan bear (child), produce 5/44: 28/28; 30 c/3.
cēnning-stōw *f.* birth-place 14/15, 63.
Cēnt *f.* Kent 8/6.

- cēol* *m.* ship 28/24; 29/5.
ceorfan 3 cut (down), hew 3/230; 25/66.
ceorl *m.* (common) man 20/341; 21/132; husband 16/46.
cēosan 7 choose 5/65; 13/38; *w. g.* 25/22: 'Gode gecoren,' a chosen man in the sight of God 13/6; decide 10/59.
cōpan regard, desire, take to.
cīdan blame.
gecīdan quarrel 11/35.
cīegan call, name 13/30; 14/206; 31 b/6, i/11.
cīele *m.* cold 4/168, 9: frost 14/123; 31 h/8. [ceald.]
cīele-giecel *m.* icicle.
cīepan sell.
cierlice plebeian 8/12. [ceorl.]
cierm *m.* cry 21/107.
cierman cry, call 23/270; 27 g/4.
cier *m.* turn: time, occasion 4/7; 8/184.
cierran turn 31 b/1; 'him tō gecirdon,' reduced to subjection 7/4; *int.* turn, go 4/22; 23/312; turn back, return 13/38, 49. 203; 34/57. '(hine) eft gecyrran,' return to him 14/65; *rfl.* 34/107.
gecierrednis *f.* conversion 15/111.
cīese *m.* cheese 32/22, b/35.
cild *n.* child 14/2, 24, 8, 51.
cild-cradol *m.* cradle 14/103.
cildhād *m.* childhood.
cir(i)ce *f.* church 2/34; 13/133, 238.
cirlic ecclesiastical.
ciric-hata *m.* church-persecutor 16/158.
clāne clean, pure 10/75; 13/19, 20.
clāne *av.* entirely 2/16; 16/32. 43.
clānnis *f.* purity 13/5; 32 b/10.
clānsian cleanse, purify 13/275; 16/226; 31 g/86 (āsn.); 34/40 (āns): justify, clear *w. a. g.* 12/15, 6. [clāne.]
clamm *m.* bond, chain 22/128, 63: grip, grasp 20/85, 252.
clāne *av.* entirely 32 b/47. [clāne.]
clāp *n.* cloth 15/184.
clēofan 7 split 21/283.
cleopian *see* clipian.
clibbor adhesive, 28/13. [clifian, 'cleave to,' 'adhere.']
clif *n.* cliff, rock 29/8.
clipian (eō) call, exclaim 13/245, 72; 16/211; 21/25.
clūd *m.* rock.
clūdig rocky 4/66.
clūmian mumble 16/210.
clūstor *n.* prison 22/171. [*L.* claustrum.]
clyppan embrace 10/68; 26/42.
geclystre *n.* cluster 31 g/24.
cnapa *m.* boy, youth 15/231.
cnāwan I know 2/63 (understand); 16/1, 64, 113.
gecneord intent, diligent.
gecneordlice *av.* diligently 13/59.
cnēor(s) *f.* generation 31 c/4: tribe, people 23/324.
cnēo(w) *n.* knee 5 b/13; 26/42.
cnih(t) (e) *m.* boy 8/75; 13/68, 165; 21/9: servant 31 i/3.
cnossian *int.* knock (against) 29/8.
cnysan *tr.* beat 24/59; 26/101; 30 c/8; agitate 29/33; *int.* crash together 20/78.
cnyttan bind 16/130. [cnotta, 'knot.']
cocer *m.* quiver 30 c/14.
cofa *m.* chamber.
cohhetan cough (?), 23/270.
cōl cool.
cōlian grow cold 25/72.
collen-ferhþ proud 23/134; 26/71.
corn *n.* corn 8/116, 22, 42: grain 29/3.
corpor *n.* troop.
coss *m.* kiss.
gecost tried, trusty 23/231. [cēosan.]
cost(n)ian try, tempt.
cost(n)ung *f.* temptation 3/127, 40.
copu *f.* disease 15/161.
cradol *m.* cradle.

- cradol-cild *n.* infant 16/50.
 cræft *m.* skill, art, knowledge 3/29,
 176, 80, 1: strength, courage
 5/94; 13/289; 20/33.
 cræftig powerful 5/78, 89; 20/
 216.
 cræt *n.* chariot.
 Crē(a)cas *npl.* Greeks 2/55; 5 a/
 66.
 Crēcisc *aj., n.* Greek 5/48.
 crēopan 7 creep 3/49, 70, 1; 16/
 221.
 cringan, crincan 3 fall (in battle)
 20/87; 21/292, 302, 24.
 crism-liesung *f.* chrism-loosing 7/
 28.
 Crist *m.* Christ.
 crīsten Christian 2/59; 13/24;
 16/103.
 crīstendōm *m.* Christianity 5 b/
 55; 16/116.
 cū *f.* cow 32 b/15.
 cucu *see* cwic.
 culfre *f.* dove, pigeon 31 c/10.
 cuma *m.* stranger. [cuman.]
 cuman come 7/16, 25; 13/41: *w.*
infin. 'cōm swimman,' came swim-
 ming 20/373; 'cōm gangan,' came
 20/390: come to oneself, recover
 14/170: go, depart 26/92:
 ~ forþ come off, be carried out,
 11/54.
 cumb *m.* valley 12 b/67, 72.
 cumbol *n.* banner 23/333.
 cumbol-gebrec *n.* battle 34/11.
 cumbol-wiga *m.* warrior 23/243,
 59.
 cumpæder *m.* god-father 8/77. [*L.*
 compater.]
 cunne *see* cann.
 cunnian *w. g. or a.* try, test,
 explore 20/176; 21/215; 23/
 259; 26/29.
 cūþ known, familiar 20/53, 384;
 26/55.
 cūþian be known 31 f/3.
 cūþlice *av.* certainly 3/7.
 cwacian quake 31 m/13.
 cwaung *f.* quaking 31 e/25, 7.
 cwalu *f.* killing, violent death 14/
 209; 16/72. [cwelan.]
 cwealm *m.* death. [cwelan.]
 cwealmbære deadly 13/255.
 cweartern *n.* prison 13/263; 14/
 180.
 cwēccan shake. [cwacian.]
 cwelan 4 die 13/259.
 cwellan kill 20/84. [cwalu.]
 cwellere *m.* killer 14/53, 64.
 gecwōeme agreeable. [cuman.]
 cwæn *f.* queen 5/50, 8, 9; 18/
 72.
 cweþan 5 say, speak 1/33; 14/
 165.
 gecwepan agree, resolve 13/233.
 cwic, cucu alive 13/304; 23/
 235; 26/9; 32 c/11.
 cwide *m.* speech, proposal 13/243.
 †cwide-giedd *n.* speech, address
 26/55.
 cwidelēas speechless 14/170.
 cwiġd *f.* destruction, death 8/165.
 [cwalu.]
 cwiġman make dead 31 d/12:
 afflict 14/185. [cwealm.]
 cwiġlmian suffer (*int.*) 14/146.
 cwīþan bewail 25/56; 26/9.
 c(w)ōm *prt. of* cuman.
 cȳf *f.* tub, vessel 13/25.
 cylle *m.* vessel 5 b/87.
 cyme *m.* coming 10/85; 24/47,
 53. [cuman.]
 gecynd *fn.* nature 3/114, 258;
 13/193, 6, 203.
 cyne-beald brave 20/384.
 cyne-cynn *n.* royal family 14/72.
 cyne-dōm *m.* government, king-
 dom 11/7; 34/150.
 cyne-hlāford *m.* liege lord 18/34,
 46.
 cynelic royal 14/74, 6.
 cyne-riċe *n.* kingdom, sovereignty
 3/75; 14/142.
 †cyne-rōf brave 23/200, 312.
 cyne-setl *n.* throne 14/98.
 cyne-þrymm *m.* majesty 31 f/19.
 cyn(in)g *m.* king 1/11; 14/79;
 23/155.

cynn *n.* race, family 21/76, 266;
23/311, 24.
cynnlic suitable 32/48.
cynren *n.* kindred: progeny 28/28.
[*-ren* = *ryne*.]
cyre *m.* choice.
cyrtel *m.* coat, tunic 4/60; 13/
116.
cyssan kiss 26/42; 27 c/3. [*coss*.]
cyst *m.* the best of anything, ideal
20/309; 25/1: virtue.
cystig excellent, virtuous 15/70:
charitable 13/46.
cýþan make known, tell 3/190;
18/18, 21; 24/30.
cýþnis *f.* testimony 31 i/7.
cýþp(u) *f.* native land, home 23/
312.

D.

dæd *f.* deed, action 1/2; 5 b/14;
22/195.
dæd-bœtan atone, repent 13/191.
[*dædbôt*.]
dæd-bôt *f.* reparation, repentance.
dæd-cēne daring 20/395.
dæg *m.* day 8/29, 144; 20/350;
27 b/1; 31 c/1, 23: (life)time
32 b/2. ~es by day, 13/147:
tō ~ to-day, 14/1.
dæg-hwāmlice (æ) *av.* daily 16/
11, 139; 33/9.
dæg-red *n.* dawn 23/204; 31 k/
13.
dægperlic 'on þysum ~an dæge,'
on this very day 14/68.
dæg(e)-weorc *n.* day's work 21/
148; 23/266.
dæl *n.* valley 12 b/55; 22/60,
176; 24/24.
dæl *m.* part, division 2/48, 59;
7/13, 8; 27 d/10: 'be ænigum
dæle,' at all 16/169; 'be sumum
dæle,' partly 16/219. [*gedæl*.]
dælan divide 31 e/14: tear 26/
83(?): distribute, give away
13/70, 144; 28/29: 'hilde ~,'
fight 21/33: gain, get 22/51.
dafenian *w. d.* besit, suit 10/18.
gedæl *n.* separation. [*dæ1*.]
darop *m.* spear, javelin 21/149,
255; 28/21.
daru *f.* injury.
dēad dead 4/135, 61; 20/73.
dēadlic mortal 3/118.
dēah *vb.* avail, be worth 21/48—
'ne dohte hit,' there was no good-
ness 16/69; *þlc. dugunde* strong
32/20; *w. d. g.* be equivalent to,
able to procure 20/94.
dearr *vb.* dare, venture 4/23, 30;
16/26; 26/10.
dēap *m.* death 13/169; 20/138,
241.
dēapbære, *dēad*- deadly 13/260.
dēap-dæg *m.* day of death 28/60;
30 b/5.
dēap-reced *n.* grave 24/48.
dēap-wic *n.* dwelling of death 20/
25.
dēaw *m.* dew 27 e/12; 31 g/3.
gedæfe fitting. [*dafenian*.]
gedelf *n.* digging 5 b/18.
delfan 3 dig 13/303.
dēma *m.* judge 3/257; 23/4, 59.
[*dōm*.]
dēman *w. d.* judge 3/15, 120;
30 b/5: decree 10/23: doom,
condemn 23/196.
dēmend *m.* judge 28/36.
Dēne *mpl.* the Danes 4/101; 20/
73, 167.
Dēne-mearo (Dēna-), *f.* Dea-
mark, 4/107, 112 (*plur.*).
Dēnisc Danish 6/8; 8/182.
dēnu *f.* valley 24/24.
dēofol *nm.* devil 13/94, 124; 16/
7; 22/60; 31 m/4.
dēofolcund devilish 23/61.
dēofol-giæld *n.* idol 13/240, 7;
31 g/40.
dēofol-giælde *m.* idolater 13/232.
dēofollic devilish 13/98.
dēofol-sēoc possessed of a devil
13/129.
dēogol *see* *diægol*.
dēop deep 22/60, 176; 25/75.

- dēop n.* deep water 8/195.
dēope av. deeply 26/89.
dēor n. (wild) beast 4/48 (reindeer); 9/7.
dēor brave 29/41, 76.
deore dark 25/46: sad, gloomy 26/89.
dēor-mōd brave 34/1.
dēor-weorþ (-wurþ) precious 13/55, 107: noble.
derian w. d. injure 13/257; 16/73, 85; 21/70; 31 m/17. [daru.]
diacon m. deacon 32/43.
dīc mf. ditch, moat 5 b/33, 4; 12 b/41, 76.
dīefan dip 27 d/3. [dūfan.]
dīegol secret, hidden 3/39, 102; 31 m/22: remote 5 b/68.
dīegollice (ēo) av. secretly 3/13.
dīegolnis secrecy 31 f/29.
dīeran extol, praise 22/12. [diere.]
dīere (ēo) beloved 20/59: precious, costly 4/50, 158; 20/278; 23/319.
dīerling m. favourite 13/1.
dīerne secret, hidden 20/107; 28/43, 62; 34/71.
dīersian make glorious 23/300. [diere.]
dīht n. command, direction.
dīhtan appoint, direct: compose, write 15/225.
dim dim.
dimmnis f. darkness, mist 31 l/8.
disc m. dish 15/75.
†dōgor n. day 20/145; 23/12; 26/63; in prose 32 b/26. [dæg.]
dohtor f. daughter 12/10; 27 b/12.
dol foolish 29/106: proud 22/95; 27 d/17. [cp. gedwolgod.]
dolg n. wound 25/46.
dolg-wund wounded 23/107.
dollice foolishly, presumptuously 22/50.
dōm m. doom, judgement, sentence 13/65; 14/130; 28/60: decree, law 11/10, 14: opinion, decision 10/59: choice 1/31; 21/38: glory 20/138, 241; 28/21.
dōm-georn eager for glory 26/17.
dōmlice av. gloriously 23/319.
dōn do, act 2/24, 64; 5/21, 35; 13/163: in place of a verb 13/159: cause 5/81; 22/159: put, place, &c. 2/71; 18/6, 286; 3/177; 27 d/3; 29/43 (dispose of): make, &c.—‘dyde mē to gamene’ *w. a.* diverted myself with) 29/20.
gedōn encamp 8/88, 110.
draca m. dragon 13/179; 28/26; 31 g/62. [*L. draco.*]
dræfan drive 16/97. [drāf.]
drāf f. drove 16/133. [drifan.]
dragan 2 draw.
drēam m. joy 20/25; 23/350; 26/79.
drēccean trouble, afflict 8/175; 14/162; 16/74.
drēcfan make turbid 20/167; 27/2: trouble in mind, afflict 3/225; 5/31; 23/88.
drēnc m. drink 13/255, 60, 1. [drincan.]
drēncan give to drink, ply 23/29. [drincan.]
drēng m. warrior 21/149. [*Scand. drēng-r.*]
drēogan 7 do, perform 20/220.
drēor m. blood. [drēosan.]
drēorig blood-stained 20/167: sad 13/47, 95; 26/17, 25.
drēorig-hlēor with sad face 26/83.
drēorignis f. sadness 13/160.
drēosan 7 fall 24/34; 26/36, 63.
drēpan 5 strike.
drēpe m. stroke, blow 20/339.
drīfan 6 drive 16/94, 133.
drincan 3 drink 4/131, 2; 5 b/89 (y); 13/255, 8; 27 c/12.
gedrincan 3 drink up 13/269.
droht(n)ian pass life. [drēogan.]
drohtnung f. conduct, way of life 15/46.
drūgian int. dry.
drūgap m. drought.
druncen (p̃tc.) drunk 17/44; 20/217; 23/67, 107.

druncennis f. intoxication 31 k/11.

drūsan fall, decay: become languid 20/380.

dryge aj., n. dry (land) 8/190; 31 e/36. [*drūgian.*]

dryht f. body of retainers. [*drēogan.*]

dryhten (i) m. king, lord 20/234; 23/21: the Lord 13/15; 20/304; 23/61, 300; 30/4. [*dryht.*]

dryht-fole n. people, nation 27 d/17.

dryht-guma m. retainer, warrior 20/138; 23/29.

dryhtlic lordly 28/26; 29/85.

dryhtscipe m. valour 20/220.

drync m. drink 5 b/67; 31 k/9.

gedrync n. drinking 4/141, 4.

dryre m. fall 24/16. [*drēosan.*]

drysmian become obscure 20/125.

dūfan 7 dive.

dugup f. excellence 5/61: benefit, help 21/197: body of retainers, flower (of a nation) 16/204; 23/61 (hosts); 26/79, 97; 29/80 (angels). [*dēah.*]

dulmun m. war-ship 5/68.

dūn f. hill, mountain 34/133—of

dūne av. down 23/291; 28/30; *adūn* 12/83.

dūn-scræf n. hill cave 24/24.

duru f. door 1/14; 24/12; 28/36.

dūst n. dust 13/250; 15/164; 27 e/12.

dwæs foolish 16/176.

dwēlian lead astray 16/8. [*dol.*]

gedwield n. error 13/241; 15/150.

gedwimor n. fantom 14/162.

gedwol-god n. false god 16/27. [*dol.*]

gedwol-mann m. heretic 13/213.

dyhtig strong 20/37. [*dugan.*]

dyne m. loud noise.

dynian resound 20/67; 23/23, 204.

dynt m. stroke 17/50.

gedyrstig bold 33/16. [*durran.*]

dyrstignis f. audacity 13/216.

dysig foolish 31 g/9.

dys(ig)lic foolish 13/64; 15/203.

E.

ē *see* ēa.

ēa (ē) *f.* river 4/22, 3; 8/98, 147; 28/30.

ēac *av.* also, *with* and 7/23; 15/27; 32/11: *with ge* 8/30; 'ēac swilce,' also 10/10.

ēac *prp., w. d.* besides 8/173; 21/11—ēac *pan av.* also 34/61, 71.

ēaca *m.* increase, addition 3/177; 8/86.

†ēacēn strong, great 20/371; 27 b/8. [*Ptc. of ēacan, grow.*]

ēacian increase *int.* 3/182.

ēad *n.* riches: prosperity 22/156; 23/273.

ēad-hrēpig triumphant 23/135.

ēadig rich, happy, blessed 13/135; 14/111, 24.

ēadmōd *see* ēapmōd.

ēafera *m.* child 20/297.

ēafop *n.* strength 20/216.

ēage *n.* eye 13/200, 1; 14/169.

ēahta eight 4/43.

ēahtian watch over 20/157.

ēa-lā *interj.* oh! 13/164, 5; 16/193.

ēa-land *n.* island 32 c/50.

eald old 3/140; 5/80, 1: ~ fæder grandfather 21/218. *cp.* ieldra 20/74 (*see also* ieldran); *spl.* ield(e)sta oldest, highest in rank, chief 11/4; 13/253; 23/10, 242.

ealddōm *m.* age 5 b/56.

eald-fēond *m.* old foe 23/316.

eald-hettende *mpl.* old foes 23/321.

ealdian grow old 29/89.

eald-genipla *m.* old foe, 23/228.

ealdor *m.* prince, king 13/318; 14/173; 21/53.

ealdor *n.* life 20/88, 184 (vitals); 27 b/3—' (awa) iō ealdre,' for ever 22/182; 23/120.

ealdor-biscop *m.* chief bishop 14/14.
 ealdor-dugup *f.* nobility, flower of the chiefs 23/310.
 ealdorlēas lifeless 20/337.
 ealdorlice *av.* nobly 34/104.
 ealdor-mann *m.* duke, magistrate 1/3; 6/3; 21/219; 318/81; 32/1; 33/1.
 ealdor-pegn *m.* chief attendant, retainer 20/58; 23/242.
 eald-gestrēon *n.* old treasure 20/131, 208.
 ealdung *f.* growing old, age 5 b/52.
 ealgian defend 21/52.
 eall all 1/17, 23, 42: ofer ~, everywhere 21/256; mid ~e entirely 5 b/74; 8/4: *av.* entirely 34/99 — ~ swā, quite as 16/132, 78: ~es *av.* entirely, quite 16/28: *gpl. w. spl.*—ealra (mæst) most of all 16/91; 22/92, 106. *So also gsg. ealles (swipost)* 8/165.
 eall-gylden all-golden 23/46.
 eallunga *av.* entirely 3/83; 13/47, 145.
 eall-wealda *m.* ruler of all 20/64; 22/1, 83.
 eall-wealdend *m.* ruler of all 15/22.
 eall-wihtā *fpl.* all creatures 34/101.
 ealneg *see* weg.
 ealop *g.* of ealu.
 ealu *sn.* ale 4/133; ealop *g.* 4/169; 32/25.
 eam = eom.
 ēam *m.* uncle 15/6.
 eard *m.* country, home, dwelling-place 5/28; 13/208; 20/127.
 eard-geard *m.* dwelling-place, earth 26/85.
 eardian dwell 4/68, 105.
 eardiend *m.* dweller 31 c/4.
 eard-stapa *m.* wanderer 26/6.
 eardung *f.* dwelling 31 b/10.
 eardung-hūs *f.* dwelling 31 e/30.
 ēare, *n.* ear 34/78.

earfop *n.* hardship 16/56; 26/6.
 earfope difficult 13/78.
 earfoplic difficult, full of hardship 26/106.
 earfoplice *av.* with difficulty, scarcely 14/151, 7; 20/386.
 earfop-hwil *f.* time of hardship 29/3.
 earg cowardly 21/238.
 eargian shun, fear.
 earglic bad 16/121.
 earh *n.* arrow.
 earh-faru, ērig- *f.* flight of arrows 30 c/13.
 earm *m.* arm 15/28; 21/165.
 earm poor, wretched, despicable 5/11, 77; 13/135; 26/40.
 earm-cearig careworn 26/20; 29/14.
 earming *m.* wretch 13/126.
 earmlic wretched 15/206; 16/121.
 earmlice *av.* wretchedly 16/195.
 earm-sceapen wretched 20/101.
 earn *m.* eagle 21/107; 23/210; 31 g/19.
 earnian earn, deserve, 9/47; 12/25; 16/15, 7; 32 c/46.
 earnung *f.* merit 16/16, 8.
 earon are.
 geearnung *f.* merit 15/32, 90; 31 m/25.
 earp *m.* arable land 32 c/11.
 ēast *av.* eastwards 8/59.
 ēa-stæp *n.* bank 21/63.
 ēastan *av.* from the east 4/122; 4: be ~ w. *d.* east of 8/91: wip ~ to the east 4/66.
 ēast-dēl *m.* the East 5 b/4; 14/8 24/2.
 ēast-ēnde *m.* east end 8/6.
 ēast-ēngle *mpl.* East-Anglians 8/19, 125.
 ēaster-dæg *m.* Easter day 15/74.
 ēasterne eastern 22/70.
 ēaste-weard eastward 4/68, 9; 8/5, 55; 12 b/49.
 ēast-healf *f.* east side 8/101.

- ēast-lang *av.* eastwards 8/7.
 ēast-riċe *n.* east kingdom, empire 8/2, 18.
 ēast-rihte *av.* eastward 4/14.
 Ēastron *fpl.* Easter 6/30; 7/11, 5; 17/37, 9.
 Ēast-seaxe *mpl.* East-Saxons 8/37, 126.
 ēape *av.* easily 2/64; 16/194; 23/75, 102. *cp.* iep.
 ēap-mōdan (d) humble 34/129.
 ēap-mōdu (-mōttum 12/34), *f.* reverence (in plur.) 23/170.
 ēap-mōd (d) humble 15/70; 25/60.
 ēap-mōdian humble 31 d/13.
 ēapmōdlice (d) *av.* humbly 3/12; 10/93.
 eax, æx, æsc *f.* axe 3/231, 9, 41; 11/68; 17/49.
 eax *f.* axle.
 eaxl *f.* shoulder 20/287, 97; 25/32.
 eaxl-gespann *n.* shoulder-span (place where the two beams of the cross intersect (Grein)), 25/9.
 eaxl-gestealla *m.* shoulder-companion, intimate friend 20/76.
 ēbba *m.* ebb 21/65.
 Ēbrēas *mpl.* Hebrews 23/218, 53.
 Ēbr(ē)isc Hebrew 2/54; 23/241.
 ēc *see* ēac.
 ēce *m.* pain, ache.
 ēce eternal 3/214; 13/68, 72; 30/4; 32/5.
 ēcelic eternal 31 f/13.
 ēcelice *av.* eternally 13/118, 228; 14/146.
 ēcg *f.* edge; † sword 20/209, 74; 21/60; 27 d/6.
 ēcg-bana *m.* slayer 20/12.
 ēcg-hete *m.* violence 29/70.
 ēcg-plega *m.* battle 23/246.
 ēcnis *f.* eternity 3/209; 13/6.
 ed-gift *n.* repayment 12/31.
 ed-hwīerft *m.* reverse 20/31.
 ed-lēan *n.* reward 14/128; 32/4.
 edlēanian requite 31 g/78.
 geedlēan(i)end *m.* requiter 31 m/25.
 ed-niwe renewed 22/69; 24/77.
 edor *m.* enclosure, dwelling 26/77.
 ed-stapelian re-establish 13/78, 80.
 ed-wenden *f.* turn, change 24/40.
 ed-wīt *n.* reproach, contumely 3/244; 23/215.
 efen, emn even 5 b/27.
 efen-eald of equal age 14/93, 191.
 efenehp *f.* plain 8/117.
 efen-hlytta *m.* equal sharer 14/128.
 efen-niht, emniht *f.* equinox 18/52.
 efen-lange (emn-) *prp. w. d.* along 4/67.
 efen-sārig, ems- *w. d.* equally sorry with 5/36.
 efes *f.* eaves: border 8/27.
 efne *av.* behold 13/126, 154: just 10/17.
 efstan *uv.* hasten 20/243; 21/206; 31 e/24.
 eft *av.* again 8/107; 20/306: afterwards 2/49; back 13/109; 23/146; 27 d/3.
 eft-sip *m.* return 20/82.
 ege *m.* fear 5/62; 13/127; 16/169.
 egesfull *f.* fearful, terrible 23/21, 257; 28/30.
 egeslic fearful, terrible 9/25; 16/108; 20/399.
 egeslice *av.* fearfully, terribly 14/150.
 eglan molest, afflict 23/185.
 eg(e)sa *m.* fear, terror 23/252; 25/86; 30 c/13.
 ehtan *w. g.* pursue, persecute 3/234; 20/262; 23/237; 31 e/14. [ōht, 'persecution.']
 ehtere *m.* persecutor 13/24; 14 b/118.
 ehtnis *f.* persecution 14/3, 120.
 cele *m.* oil 13/25; 14/167; 31 g/24. [*L. oleum.*]

cele-trē(ow) *n.* olive 31 f/36.
 ellen *n.* †courage 20/243, 79;
 21/211; 25/34; 28/16: zeal
 25/60.
 ellen-dæd *f.* deed of courage 23/
 273.
 ellen-mærpu *f.* fame of courage
 20/221.
 ellen-rōf courageous 23/109, 46.
 ellen-prīste courageous 23/133.
 ellen-weorc *n.* deed of courage
 20/214.
 ellen-wōdnis *f.* zeal 10/95.
 elles *av.* otherwise, else 3/51; 13/
 333—~hwæt anything else 32 b/
 43.
 ellor *av.* elsewhither 23/112.
 ellor-gāst (æ) *m.* alien sprite 20/
 99, 367, 71.
 eln *f.* ell 4/42, 3, 4.
 el-pēod *f.* strange nation 23/237.
 elpēodig foreign(er) 23/215; 29/
 38.
 el-wiht (æ) *f.* strange monster 20/
 250.
 embe *see* ymbe.
 emn *see* efen.
 end=and.
 ende *m.* end 13/230; 20/4; bor-
 der 25/20: quarter, direction 8/
 77; 16/41.
 ende-byrdan range in order, in-
 clude.
 ende-byrdnis *f.* order, succession
 10/23; 31 f/22.
 endemes *av.* together 13/523.
 endian end, finish (*tr.*), 5 b/25;
 10/97; 24/83: die 16/42.
 end-lufon, -leofan eleven.
 geendung *f.* end(ing) 15/131;
 31 f/38.
 enge narrow 20/160: severe 24/
 52.
 engel *m.* angel 14/193; 25/9.
 engel-cynn *n.* race of angels
 22/1.
 engellic *aj.* angelic 14/118.
 Engle *mpl.* the English 16/125,
 32, 203.

Englisc English *n.* English lan-
 guage 13/223.
 Englisc-gereord *n.* English lan-
 guage 10/7.
 ent *m.* giant 5/65; 5 b/23; 26/
 87; 28/2.
 ēode *prt.* of gān.
 eodorcān *uv.* ruminant 10/57
 (=ed-recian).
 eofor *m.* wild-boar 28/19: image
 of a boar on a helmet 20/78.
 eofor-sprēot *m.* boar-spear 20/
 187. [sprēot, 'sprout,' 'stake.']
 teoh *m.* horse 21/189.
 ēored, (-ud) *n.* troop of cavalry
 31 e/33, f/18. [=eoh-rād.]
 eorl *m.* earl 6/2, 13, 5: †man
 20/78; 21/6; 23/257.
 eorl-gewāde *n.* armour 20/192.
 eornost *f.* earnest: on ~ *av.* in
 earnest 16/135.
 eornoste *av.* earnestly, fiercely
 21/281; 23/108, 231.
 eornostlice *av.* in truth, indeed
 14/142.
 eorre *see* ierre.
 eorþ-būend *m.* earth-dweller
 27 e/8.
 eorpe *f.* earth 13/161; 15/171;
 20/282.
 eorþlic earthly 14/95.
 eorþ-rīce *n.* earthly kingdom 22/
 174.
 eorþ-scræf *n.* earth-cave 26/84.
 eorþ-tierwē *f.* bitumen 5 b/32.
 eorþ-welan *mpl.* earthly prosperity
 29/67.
 eoten *m.* giant.
 eotenisc of giants 20/308.
 ēowan show, display 23/240.
 erian plough 4/54, 64.
 cese *pl.* Gods 19 b/23, 25.
 esne *m.* man 9/46.
 cēst *f.* favour, grace 16/57; 24/
 46; 27 d/24.
 cēst-ēadig 'prosperous, luxurious
 29/56.
 etan 5 eat 31 e/11, f/29, g/80.
 ettan graze 4/64. [etan.]

œpel *m.* country, native land 3/140; 21/52; 26/20; 29/60: territory 2/9.

œpel-weard *m.* guardian of his country 23/321.

ēpre *see* æpre.

œxen *pl.* of oxa.

F.

gefā *m.* enemy 11/79.

fācenfull treacherous 14/92.

fāc(e)n *n.* treachery, crime 5/85; 13/98; 28/56.

fadian arrange, order 16/80, 225.

fæc *n.* period of time, interval 10/6; 13/192, 4.

fæder *m.* father, God 13/319, 37: eald ~ grandfather 21/218.

fæderen-mæg *m.* paternal kinsman 20/13.

fæderlic paternal 31 k/1.

fæge doomed to death 20/318; 21/119; 23/209.

fægen *w. g.* glad 15/111; 20/383; 26/68.

fæger (fæ?) beautiful 5 b/27; 24/64; 25/21, 73.

fægernis *f.* beauty.

fæg(e)nian *w. g.* rejoice 13/41; 14/181.

fæg(e)re *av.* beautifully, well 23/301; 28/56: prosperously *sp.* 29/13.

fægrian grow beautiful 29/48.

fæhp *f.* feud, hostility 20/83, 90; 21/225; 27 e/11. [fāl.]

fæle faithful, amiable, good.

gefælsian purify 20/370.

fæmne *f.* virgin 28/44; 31 g/49.

fær *n.* journey 8/44; 14/66. [faran.]

fær *m.* (sudden) danger 22/89.

færeld *n.* journey 32 c/16.

fær-gripe *m.* sudden grasp 20/266.

færinga *av.* suddenly, forthwith 20/164.

færlice *av.* suddenly 13/82, 150; 26/61.

fær-sceaþa *m.* sudden enemy 21/142.

fær-spell *n.* sudden tidings 23/244.

fær-stice *m.* sudden stitch (pain) 19 b/1.

fæst fast, firm, secure 5 b/44; 20/40; 22/163.

fæste *av.* fast, firmly 16/130; 34/94.

fæsten(n) *n.* fortress 3/148; 8/12, 97; 21/194: fast 13/217, 8, 87.

fæsten-bryce *m.* breach of fasting 16/156.

fæsten-dæg *m.* fastday 32/22.

fæsten-geat *n.* fortress-gate 23/162.

fæstlice *av.* firmly, bravely 12/13; 21/82, 254.

fæstnian fasten 25/33: conclude (peace) 21/35.

fæstnis *f.* firmness, massiveness 5 b/29.

fæstnung *f.* security 26/115.

fæt *n.* vessel, jar 13/11.

fætels *m.* vessel 4/169: pouch, bag 23/127.

fætt fat 31 g/28.

fættian grow fat 31 g/28.

fæþm *m.* embrace (outstretched arms), grasp 20/143; 27 d/24: protection 28/61: fathom.

fæþm-rīm *n.* measure 24/29.

fāg coloured, stained, variegated 20/36, 381; 28/22.

fāh hostile 20/213; 23/104 (?): proscribed, guilty 20/13. [fæon.]

fana *m.* banner.

fandian *w. g.* try, tempt 3/42; 4/7; 13/108.

fandung *f.* trying 3/55, 9.

faran 2 go, travel 7/6, 19; 13/114; 18/56; 31 c/1; 32 b/20 —on ~ assail 29/91.

gefaran 2 take possession of (a country) 5/25; attack 5/67: die 6/30.

faru *f.* journey 14/42.

fæa wa) few 4/5; 13/230; 20/162.

gefēa (īa) *m.* joy 31 b/5; 34/80.
gefeah prt. of *gefēon*.
fealdan I fold 27 d/7.
fealg prt. of *fēolan*.
feallan I fall 13/85; 14/79; 26/63: on ~ assail 3/164: flow 4'94.
fealu fallow, dark 24/74; 26/46.
fealu-hilte fallow-hilted 21/166.
fearr m. bull 31 g/25.
fēa-sceaftig needy 29/26.
feax n. (head of) hair 20/397; 23/99, 281.
feccan fetch 13/105: seek 15/196: gain, take 21/160.
fēdan feed 17/61; 27 b/9: foster, bring up 5/44.
fefer n. fever. [*L.* *febris*.]
fefer-fūge f. feverfew 19 b/1.
gefōegan join 13/74.
fēhp 3rd sg. of *fōn*.
fe(a)la w. g. many 13/206, 27, 334; 20/15; 34/49 (eo).
fela-mōdig very bold 20/387.
fēlan feel 29/95.
fela-synnig very sinful 20/129.
feld m. field (of battle) 8/26; 21/241; 24/26; 31 f/11, 36.
fell n. skin, hide 4/56, 9; 19 b/20.
feng m. grasp [*fōn*, *gefangen*].
†fengel m. prince, king 20/150, 225.
fenn n. fen 20/45; 28/42.
fenn-gelād n. marsh-track 20/109.
fenn-land n. fen-land 5/16.
feoh n. cattle 28/47: money, property 1/21, 31; 13/148.
feoh-gifre avaricious 26/68.
feohlēas without money 8/160.
gefēht n. fight, war 5/8, 75; 23/189; 31 e/5.
feohtan 3 fight 1/17; 7/20; 21/16, 254: — on ~ attack, fight 6/19.
gefēhtan 3 fight 11/24: gain (by fighting) 21/129; 23/122.
feohthe f. fight 21/103.
fēol f. file.
fēolan 4 enter, penetrate 1/41; 20/31. [= *feolhan*.]

fēol-heard hard as a file 21/108.
fēon hate 31 g/79.
gefēon 5 *w. g.* or *inst.* rejoice 7/18; 10/110; 20/319, 74, 7; 31 b/9; d/1.
fēond enemy *m.* 23/195; 25/30: fiend 3/140; 22/61; 31 d/2. [*partic. pres.* of *fēon*.]
fēond-sceapa m. enemy 23/104; 27 c/19.
feorh mn. life 20/43; 21/142; 34/20, 2.
feorh-bold n. body 25/73.
feorh-hūs n. body 21/297.
feorh-genīpla m. mortal foe 20/290.
feorm f. food: use 2/36.
feorm-fultum m. sustenance, support 32 c/27.
feorr av. = aj. w. inst. far (from) 20/111; 24/1; 26/21.
feorr av. far 4/12, 3; 21/3; 26/26; *sp.* *fierrest* 4/12: of time, far back 26/90: in addition further 20/90 (?).
feorran(e) av. from afar 3/103; 20/120; 23/24; 25/57.
feorran-cumen from afar, strange 11/48.
feorr-cund from afar, strange 11/49.
fēorpa fourth 23/12.
feopur- see *fīper-*.
fēoung f. enmity 3/246. [*fēon*.]
fēower four 8/140; 20/387.
fēower-sciete square 5 b/28. [*scēat*.]
fēower-tiene fourteen 20/391.
fēowertig forty 17/40.
gefōera m. companion 1/37, 9; 3/90; 26/30: *f.* wife 33/2.
fēoran go. proceed 13/96, 284; 20/140, 382; 23/12: travel, set out 29/37; behave, act.
gefōere accessible 24/4.
†fer(h)p mn. heart, mind 20/383; 26/90; 27d/21; 34/94, 111.
ferhp-gleāw wise 23/41.

- fer(h)p-*loca m.* heart 26/13, 33.
 fer(i)g-*an* carry 8/36, 48; 13/152;
 14/164: go (?), 21/179.
 fers *n.* verse 10/39. [L. *versus*.]
 ferso fresh 4/81; 5 b/7.
 gefœrscipe *m.* company 3/257;
 community of monks 33/9.
 fetel *m.* belt. [fæt.]
 fetel-hilt *n.* belted hilt 20/313.
 feti(g)-*an* fetch 8/152; 15/29
 (fette *prt.*); 20/60; 23/35.
 fetor *f.* fetter 26/21.
 fœpa *m.* troop 20/77, 174; 21/
 88; 31 e/7.
 fœpe *n.* movement 22/134.
 fœpe-cempa *m.* foot-warrior 20/
 294.
 fœpe-læst *m.* step 20/382; 23/
 139.
 feper *f.* feather 4/56, 60: wing
 26/47.
 feper-hama *m.* feather-coat 22/
 172.
 fic-trêo(w) *n.* figtree 31 f/34.
 fiell *m.* fall 20/294; 21/71; 31 k/
 6 (æ): death 15/134; 25/56;
 slaughter 21/264. [feallan.]
 fiellan fell, slay 23/194; 25/38,
 73. [feallan.]
 fiend *see* fœond.
 fiend *f.* (military) expedition, cam-
 paign 21/221; 22/163: militia,
 army 5/5; 6/5; 28/31, 52.
 [faran.]
 fiend-ham *m.* armour 20/254.
 fiend-hrægl *n.* armour 20/277.
 fiend-hwæt bold in war 20/391.
 fiendian campaign 8/45.
 fiendlêas undefended 8/28.
 fiend-lêop *n.* war-song 20/174.
 fiend-rinc warrior 21/140; 34/
 22.
 fiend-sceorp *n.* war-ornament 27 c/
 13.
 fiend-wic *n.* camp 23/220.
 fiend-wierpe distinguished in war
 20/66.
 fiergen-bēam *m.* mountain-tree
 20/164.
 fiergen-hēafod *n.* mountain-head
 19 b/27.
 fiergen-holt *n.* mountain-wood
 20/143.
 fiergen-strēam *m.* mountain-
 stream 20/109; 28/47.
 fierlen distant.
 fierrest *sp. of* feorr.
 fierst *m.* period, time 13/22; 23/
 325; respite 15/210.
 fif five 8/193; 25/8.
 fifta fifth.
 fif-tiene fifteen 4/59; 20/332.
 fiftig fifty 14/183.
 filde level 5 b/26. [feld.]
 findan 3 find 2/55; 4/165; 20/
 17, 236; 22/21— ~ set obtain
 from 12 a/18.
 finger *m.* finger 20/255; 27 d/7;
 28/38.
 Finnas *mpl.* Fins 4/5, 28.
 †firas *mpl.* men 23/33; 24/3.
 firen *f.* crime, violence: firnum
 excessively 22/71.
 firen-dæd *f.* crime 34/45.
 fisc (fix-) *m.* fish 28/27.
 fiscere *m.* fisher 4/27.
 fiscop, fisenap *m.* fishing 4/6, 130.
 fiþer *see* feper.
 fiþer-tieme (feopur-) four-teamed
 31 e/34. [fiþer = feower.]
 flæso *n.* flesh 3/118, 9, 258; 13/
 165.
 flæsc-hama *m.* body 20/318; 29/
 94.
 flæsclic carnal 3/113; 13/17.
 flān *fm.* arrow 13/95; 21/71,
 269; 23/221.
 flān-boga *m.* bow 20/183.
 flēam *m.* flight 8/105; 14/100;
 23/292.
 flōde full (river), 5 b/14. [flōd.]
 flēogan 7 fly 19/9; 21/7; 22/
 172; 23/221: flee 21/275.
 flēoge *f.* fly.
 flēoh-nett *n.* fly-net, curtain 23/47.
 flēon 7 flee 3/250, 4; 8/40; 21/
 194.
 flēos fleece 30 c/3.

flēotan 7 float 26/54.
 flētt *n.* floor, hall 20/290, 318;
 26/61.
 flētt-sittende *m.* guest 23/19, 33.
 flice *n.* flich 32/21.
 flieman put to flight 8/39, 64, 130:
 drive, hunt 20/120.
 flitan 6, geflit *n.* quarrel, dispute.
 flocc-mælum *av.* in troops 17/14.
 flocc-rād *f.* troop-incurion 8/27.
 flōd *m.* flood: flow of the tide 8/
 205; 21/65: tide generally 21/
 72: river 20/111; 31 h/12:
 † sea.
 flōd-weg *m.* ocean path 29/52.
 flōd-wielm *m.* flowing stream 24/
 64.
 flōr *f.* floor, ground 20/66; 23/
 111.
 flot *n.* sea 21/41.
 flota *m.* sailor, pirate 21/72, 227:
 fleet.
 flot-mann *m.* sailor, pirate 16/126.
 flōwan 1 flow 14/155; 21/65;
 28/47.
 flyht *m.* flight 21/71.
 fnæst *m.* blowing, breath 24/15.
 fōda *m.* food.
 folc *n.* people, nation 20/172, 332;
 34/5: army 21/45.
 folc-gefeohht *n.* pitched battle 6/
 36.
 folcisc of the people 9/31.
 folc-lagu *f.* law of the people 16/
 41.
 folc-land *n.* public land 32 c/30.
 folc-gestealla *m.* companions in
 war 22/26, 42.
 folc-stēde *m.* battle-place 20/213;
 23/320.
 folc-toga *m.* leader of the people,
 general 23/47, 194.
 folc-wiga *m.* warrior 27 c/13.
 fold-āgend *m.* earth-possessor
 24/5.
 fold-būend *m.* earth-dweller 20/
 105.
 folde *f.* earth, ground 23/281; 24/
 3, 8, 60: (dry) land 29/13.

fold-græg earth-gray 28/31.
 fold-weg *m.* road 20/383.
 folgian, fyl(i)gan *w. d.* follow
 9/41; 13/16: obey 16/223:
 serve (guests) 23/33.
 folgop *m.* body of followers, pro-
 vince 18/25, 29.
 †folm *f.* hand 20/53; 21/150;
 23/80.
 fōn 1 seize, grasp, take 20/251,
 287; with tō 21/10; 'fēng tō
 rice,' came to the throne 2/22;
 5/74; 'him togēanes fēng,'
 clutched at him 20/292; 'tō-
 gædre fēngon,' engaged in battle
 15/129; 'him on fultum fēng,'
 helped them 23/300: capture,
 make prisoner 4/50; 5/73.
 for, fer 32.c/36; *prp. w. d. (inst.)*
local, before 20/399; 23/192:
 in the sight of, before; 'rice for
 worulde' 13/120: *causal*; 'forht
 for þære gesihpe' 25/21; 'for his
 intingan' 13/110; 'hi woldon
 cuman þider for þæs cynges swic-
 dōme' (in order to betray) 18/40
 — for-hwȳ, for-hwām, for-
 hwon wherefore? 10/107; for-
 pām, for-pon therefore 2/23,
 because 8/47; for-pām-pe, for-
 pon-pe because 8/71; 5 b/62;
 for-pām-þæt in order that 3/
 230; for-pȳ therefore 8/206;
 for-pȳ-pe because 8/121; for-
 pȳ-þæt in order that 14/94, 101.
 for *av.* too, very 8/163.
 fōr *f.* journey. [*faran.*]
 foran(e) *av.* in front, before 5/46;
 19 b/11—'~ forrīdan,' cut off ad-
 vance 8/115, 88: *of time,* before
 32/35.
 foran-hēafod *n.* forehead 31 m/15.
 for-bearnan burn *w.* 15/195.
 for-bēodan 7 forbid 17/43: *w. a. d.*
 12/19.
 for-beornan 3 burn up *int.* 15/192;
 20/366.
 for-beran 4 suffer 3/13: tolerate
 3/7, 24.

- for'bīegan bend: humiliate 23/267.
- for'būgan 7 escape, avoid 14/65; 21/325.
- for'ceorfan 3 cut through, off 23/105; 31 c/5.
- for'cierran avoid 14/34: -ed perverse 31 g/8, 38.
- ford *m.* ford 8/40; 21/81, 8.
- for'dōn destroy, ruin 5/8; 5/70; 16/204.
- for'drifan 6 drive, sweep away 5 b/10: impel, drive on 23/277.
- fore *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d.* before (*place and time*) 30 b/1: because of. *w. a.* before (*place and time*): for, instead of 29/21, 2.
- fore-bēacen *n.* portent, prodigy 31 e/20.
- fore-cweden (*ptc.*) above-mentioned 32/13.
- fore-gān 1 precede 31 i/11.
- fore-genga *f.* attendant 23/127.
- fore-gisl *m.* preliminary hostage 7/22; 8/20.
- fore-mære very illustrious 23/122.
- fore-scegan mention before 15/141; 'se foresæda, 'the aforesaid 15/30: predict 3/188.
- fore-spræc *f.* preamble 32 c/50.
- fore-spreca *m.* mediator 16/224; 32 b/52.
- fore-sprecen (*ptc.*) aforesaid 8/136; 12/42.
- for'faran 2 intercept 8/187: destroy, ruin 16/99.
- for'flēon 7 avoid 14/101.
- for'giēfan 5 give 13/125; 20/269; 21/139: forgive (sins) 34/46, 52.
- for'giēf(en)nīs *f.* forgiveness (of sins) 3/227, 59.
- for'giēldan 3 requite 20/327; 23/217: pay for 11/66: buy off 21/32: give 20/291, 334.
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- for'giētan 5 forget 3/123.
- for'hæfednis *f.* continence, temperance 15/62.
- for'healdan 1 withhold 16/26, 8, 60.
- for-heard very hard 21/156.
- for'hēawan 1 cut down, kill 21/115, 223; 21/288.
- for'hergian, -rigan ravage 2/33; 5/9.
- for'hergung, -riung *f.* devastation 5 b/53.
- for'hogian despise 13/64, 123.
- for'hohnis *f.* contempt 10/9. [= forhogodnis.]
- for'hradian anticipate, frustrate 14/104.
- forht afraid 25/21; 26/68.
- forhtian be afraid 13/259; 21/21: fear 31 d/19.
- forhtlice *av.* with fear 23/244.
- forhtung *f.* fear 13/272.
- for'hwega *av.* about 4/146, 51. [*cp.* hwæt-hwegu.]
- for'ierman reduce to poverty 16/46. [earn.]
- for'lētan 1 leave, abandon 13/15, 31; 31 g/29; omit, neglect 2/51; let go 21/2: dismiss 31 j/9: remit, excuse 3/195: loose 2/42; 9/50: let 21/156, 321: ūp ~ 5 b/15 (direct upwards); inn ~ 23/150.
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- for'lēogan 7 in *ptc. prt.* forlogen perjured 16/111, 55.
- for'lēosan 7 lose 13/115, 65; *w. inst.* 20/220: *ptc. prt.* forloren ruined 16/155.
- for'licgan 5 in *ptc. prt.* forlegen adulterer, fornicator.
- for'ligere (e) *n.* adultery, fornication 16/153, 85.
- for'loren(n)nīs *f.* perdition 31 g/66.
- forma first 13/12; 14/5; 20/213: *sp.* fyrmest first.
- for'nēah *av.* very nearly, almost 5/80.
- for'nīedan compel 16/46.
- for'nīman 4 carry off, destroy 20/186; 26/80, 99: annul 16/52.

- forrædan betray 16/94, 5.
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 for'sēon 5 despise 14/107; 16/45, 62.
 for'sēopan 7 wither 14/124. [sēo-pan, 'boil.]
 for'sewennis *f.* contempt 13/57.
 for'sīpian perish 20/300.
 for'slēan 2 defeat 5/70.
 for'spanan seduce 22/105.
 for'spendan squander 4/161.
 for'spillan destroy, kill 16/98.
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 for'swelgan 3 devour 27 f/3; 31 e/20.
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 forþ-fōr *f.* death 10/99, 103, 8.
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 forþ-wegan 5 carry forth 31 k/13.
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 forþwiernan *w. d. g.* prevent, refuse 5 b/62; 8/143.
 forþwroegan calumniate 18/39.
 forþwundian wound 8/211; 25/14, 62.
 forþwyrcean dam up 8/145; close (a road), 22/136: ruin 16/212: *rfl.* incur guilt 16/174.
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 fōt-mæl *n.* foot-measure 21/275.
 fōt-swæp *n.* foot-print, foot 13/188.
 fox-hyll *m.* foxhill 12 b/44, 6.
 fracadlice *av.* with evil intent 30 c/14.
 fracad (-op) bad, wicked 15/207; 20/325; 25/10.
 gefræge famous 24/3. [fricgan.]
 frægn *prt.* of frignan.

- frægnian make famous 20/83.
 fræt^w(i)an adorn 13/93; 23/171; 27 c/11; 30 c/10.
 frætwa (-e) *fpl.* ornaments, trappings, armour 24/73; 27 c/7; 28/27.
 fram *prp.*, *w. d. (inst.)* motion from 1/33: origin 'swā micel ege stōd dēofum fram ēow' 13/128: distance 8/10: figurative (release, deprivation, avoidance, &c.), 'ālysan fram' 13/335; 'þæt hī heora handa fram þām blōdes gyte ne wipbrūdon' 14/183: agent (with passive), 'geseah þæt hē wæs bepæht fram þām tungelwitegum' 14/52; *av.* 'fram gān,' depart 1/36; 'fram ic ne wille,' I will not (run) away 21/317.
 fram active, bold 34/22.
 framlice *av.* actively 23/41; 23/220.
 framweard enterprising 29/71.
 frān *pret.* of frignan.
 franca *m.* spear 21/77, 140.
 Francas *mpl.* Franks.
 Franc-land *n.* France 15/199.
 †frēa *m.* lord, king 20/69; 21/12 God (Christ) 23/301; 25/33.
 †frēa-wrāsn *f.* splendid chain 20/201.
 freca *m.* warrior 20/313.
 frēcēdnis *f.* danger 13/335.
 frēcēnlic dangerous 20/109, 28.
 gefrēdan feel 14/187.
 frēðfran console, cheer 14/59, 135, 8; 26/28.
 frēm(e)de, frēmpe strange, foreign 4/163; 16/79; 31/8.
 frēmman, frēmian *w. d.* benefit 13/75; 14/119, 20: *w. a. do,* perform, afford 13/206; 20/302; 22/148. [fram.]
 frēmsum beneficial 34/131.
 frēmsumnis *f.* benefit 10/89.
 frēmu *f.* benefit 16/48; 22/192.
 frēo(h), *pl.* frige free 2/66; 11/21; 13/327; 16/53.
 frēod *f.* peace 21/39.
 frēo(ga)n free 11/77; 31 e/22.
 frēolic beautiful 27 c/13.
 frēols *m.* freedom. [friheals.]
 frēols-bryce *m.* breach of peace 16/156.
 frēols-tīd *f.* festival 14/2.
 frēo-mæg *m.* (free) kinsman 26/21.
 frēond *m.* friend, relative, lover 3/230, 243; 20/135; 25/76; 28/44. [*plc. prs. of frēon*, 'love.']
 frēondlēas friendless 26/28.
 frēondlice *av.* friendly 2/2; 13/3.
 frēondscipe *m.* friendship 18/49.
 frēorig cold, chill 23/281; 26/33; 30 c/1. [frēosan.]
 frēo-riht *npl.* rights of freemen 16/52.
 frēosan 7 freeze.
 Frēsisc Friesian 8/203: 'on ~,' in the Friesian manner 8/182.
 fretan 5 devour, eat 8/100; 27 f/1. [= for-etan.]
 frēttan graze; 8/117. [fretan.]
 fricgan ask 27 c/19. [frignan.]
 friend *pl.* of frēond.
 gefrige (eo) *n.* hearsay, information 24/29. [fricgan.]
 frige see frēo.
 frignan, frīnan ask 10/112, 26; 20/69, 72; 31 g/12.
 gefrignan hear, learn 14/199; 23/7, 246; 24/1.
 Frīsa *m.* Friesian 8/202.
 frip *m.* peace 5/41, 96; 21/39, 41.
 frip-āþ *m.* peace-oath 17/57.
 fripe-mæg *f.* protectress (?) 27 b/9.
 (ge)fripian *w. a.* protect 3/260; 23/5; 27 b/5.
 frip-stōw *f.* sanctuary 3/233.
 frōd wise 20/116; 21/140: old 20/56; 28/27:—*w. g.* 21/317.
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 froren, *ptc. of frēosan*.
 frugnen, frūnen *ptc. of frignan*.
 fruma *m.* beginning 10/79; 31 m/2: king, prince 34/20. [fram.]
 frum-gār *m.* chief 23/195.

frum-sceaft *f.* creation 10/37.
 frymdig desirous: '~ bēon; en-
 treat, 21/179.
 frymp(u) *f.* beginning 13/223; 24/
 84: *in pl.* creation (*cp.* frum-
 sceaft) 23/5, 83, 189. [fruma.]
 fuglere *m.* fowler 4/27.
 fugol *m.* bird 4/56.
 fugul-dæg *m.* fowl-day 32/22.
 fuhton *prt. pl.* of feohtan.
 ful *av.* very 8/179; 16/20; 20/2;
 21/311; fol 5/83, 5.
 fül foul, unclean 12 b/71; 16/
 211; 23/111.
 füle *av.* foully 16/186.
 ful frēmed (*ptc.*) perfect 13/70.
 ful frēmman perfect, complete 9/
 59, 61.
 ful-gān *w. d.*, accomplish, carry out
 13/150; 22/4.
 fulgon *prt. pl.* of fēolan.
 fūlian decay 4/168.
 full *w. g.* full 4/169; 9/60; 23/
 19; be ~an fully, perfectly 2/47.
 fullian fulfil 32/14.
 fullice *av.* fully 9/59, 61; 16/119.
 fullian, fulwian baptize 11/16;
 13/86, 287. [fulluht.]
 fulluht, fulwiht *m.* baptism 13/
 134, 252; 7/24, 28. [full and
 wiht, 'consecration.']
 fultum *m.* help 20/23; 23/186,
 301.
 fultum(i)an help 10/15; 31 g/71;
 32 b/11.
 ful-wyrcan complete 15/91.
 fundian hasten, set out 15/186;
 29/47.
 furh *f.* furrow 12 b/66.
 furh-lang, fūrlang *n.* furlong 8/
 108. [= 'furrow-length.']
 furþor *av.* further 2/70; 9/30;
 21/247.
 furþum, -on *av.* even 2/18, 21;
 13/83; 8/147 (had just begun);
 13/137 (as it is).
 fūs *w. g.* ready, eager 20/225; 21/
 281; 25/21(?), 57; 29/50. [fun-
 dian.]

fūslic ready, prepared 20/174.
 gefylce *n.* army, troop 3/149; 6/
 11, 25. [folc.]
 fyl(i)gan *see* folgian.
 fyllan *w. g.* fill 2/35; 14/57;
 22/74; 27 c/8.
 fyllo *f.* fill, feast 5 b/89; 20/83;
 23/209.
 fylstan *w. d.* help 21/265.
 fyr *n.* fire 20/116; 22/129.
 fyrh *d.* of furh furrow.
 fyrhtan fear. [forht.]
 fyrhto *f.* terror 10/87. [forht.]
 fyr-leoht *n.* fire-gleam 20/266.
 fyrmest *see* forma.
 gefyrn *av.* formerly 8/1; 15/183.
 fyrrn-dagas *mpl.* former days 20/
 201.
 fyrrn-geflit *npl.* former quarrels 23/
 264.
 fyrrn-gēar *npl.* former years 28/12.
 fyrrn-geweorc *n.* former work 24/
 84.
 fyr(e)st *sp.* first, chief 4/51. [fore,
 forma.]
 fýsan impel 21/268: put to flight
 16/128: *rf.* hasten, 23/189.
 [fūs.]

G.

gadrian *tr. and int.* gather, col-
 lect, assemble 8/22, 49, 84; 13/
 76, 143.
 gælsa *m.* wantonness, pride 16/211
 [gāl.]
 gæ sne (ē) *w. g.* without 23/279;
 dead 23/112.
 gæstlic ghastly, dreary (?) 26/73.
 gæþ 3rd *sg.* of gān.
 gafol *n.* tribute 4/55; 17/57; 21/
 32, 46: interest, profit 13/149.
 [giefan.]
 gafol-giēlda *m.* tax-payer 11/31.
 gāl proud, wanton.
 gāl *n.* pride 22/82.
 galan 2 sing 20/182; 25/67.
 gāl-ferhþ wanton 23/62.
 gāl-mōd wanton 23/256.

- gālsceipe m.* pride 22/96.
gamen n. merriment, game 29/20.
 †*gamol* old 20/147, 345.
 †*gamol-feax* greyhaired 29/92.
gān, gangan go 1/14, 36; 3/47, 229; 13/101; 20/45; 32 b/19.
gegān, gegangan go, come 23/54, 140; venture 20/212; gain, conquer, 5/53; 21/59; *impers. w.* d. happen 15/85; 34/13.
gang pret. of gān.
gang m. track, 20/141, 54; flow, stream 25/23; bed (of river) 5 b/20.
gār m. spear 21/296; 23/224; 28/22.
gār (?) 22/71.
gār-berend m. warrior 21/262.
gār-ræs m. attack 21/32.
gār-gewinn n. battle 23/308.
gäst (æ) m. spirit, life 3/126; 13/218; 25/49; 27 b/8; the Holy Ghost 13/229; 23/83; demon, spirit 20/107.
gästlic (æ) spiritual, holy 3/125; 14/137.
ge cj. and 4/136: 'ge .. ge,' both .. and 10/101.
gēa av. yes. [= *gæ.*]
gēac m. cuckoo 29/53.
geador av.—on ~ together 20/345. [*gegada.*]
gealg sad.
gealga m. (gallows), cross 25/10, 40.
gealg-mōd sad 20/27.
gealla m. gall 31 g/61.
gēap (deep) steep, high 28/23.
gēaplice av. (deeply), cunningly 14/48.
gē(a)r n. year 6/36; 8/119; 13/35; 28/9; 31 c/2.
gēara av. formerly, of yore 22/165; 25/28; 26/22.
gearo ready.
gearcian prepare 13/50.
geard m. enclosure, dwelling.
gēar-dagas mpl. days of yore 20/104; 26/44.
gearo ready 1/20; 13/176; 21/72; 23/2.
gearo-pancol wise 23/342.
gear(w)e av. well 9/48; 26/69, 71.
gearwian prepare 10/106; 16/231; 22/186; 23/199; 32/35.
geat, pl. gatu n. gate 1/30, 40; 13/317; 23/151; 31 c/1.
Gēat m. Goth 20/51, 301.
geatolic adorned, splendid 20/151, 312.
geatwa fpl. trappings, armour—um splendidly 30 c/10.
geat-weard m. porter 9/25.
gēgnum av. forwards, direct 20/154; 23/132.
gengan go 20/151, 62.
gēo, (g)iū av. formerly 2/3, 46; 13/92 (*iū ær*); 20/226; 25/28 (*gēara iū*); 29/83.
geoc n. yoke.
gēoc f. help, consolation 29/110.
geogup, iugop f. youth 15/3; 26/35; 28/50; 34/143; young men 2/65.
geolu yellow 30 c/10.
gēomor sad 23/87; 29/53.
gēomor-mōd sad 23/144.
geond, gind prp., w. a. through—out—place 2/5; 14/1; 15/71; 32 c/37; time, 13/321.
geond-faran 2 traverse 24/67; pass through *int.* 31 e/29.
geond-hweorfan 3 traverse 26/51.
geond-lācan traverse 24/70.
geond-scēawian consider 26/52.
geond-sprengan sprinkle over 27 d/8.
geond-pencan consider 26/60, 89.
geong, iung young, 5 b/59, 61; 15/63; 31/1, g/49. *cp.* *gingra*; *sp.* *gingest.*
geongordom m. allegiance 22/22, 38.
geongorscipe m. allegiance 22/4.
geongra m. disciple, follower 22/32, 46, 162.
geongre (i) sf. attendant 23/132.

georn *w. g.* desirous, eager 2/11; 23/210.
 georne *av.* eagerly, willingly 22/42, 152: certainly 16/20, 162, 96.
 geornfull eager 21/274.
 geornfullic eager 3/59.
 geornfulnis *f.* eagerness, zeal 3/228; 10/92.
 geornlice *av.* eagerly, willingly, zealously 3/8, 160; 13/169; 21/265. *cp.* 32 b/13 (-liocar.)
 gēosceaft-gäst *m.* ancient spirit 20/16. [gēo-sceaft, 'former creation.']
 gēotan 7 pour.
 gēo-wine (iū-) former friend (lord) 29/92.
 gēr *see* geār.
 gēsne *see* gēsne.
 giëdd *n.* song, word 27 f/3.
 giëfan 5 give 23/343.
 giëf-stöl *m.* throne 26/44.
 giëfu *f.* gift 10/61; 13/126: grace (of God) 10/2; 13/186, 204; 23/1; 31 k/5; 32/1.
 giëhpa *m.* itch 14/155.
 giëldan 3 pay 5/14, 9; requite 23/263; 31 g/64, 86: pay for 11/67.
 giëllan 3 scream, sound 29/62; 19 b/9.
 giëlp *m.* boasting, pride 13/74; 26/69.
 giëlp-word *n.* boasting 21/274; 22/19.
 giëman *w. g. or a.* care for, take notice of, take care of 3/160; 13/20, 148; 22/104.
 giëmelëas careless.
 giëmelëast (-liëst) *f.* carelessness, neglect 3/208; 13/31.
 giën 22/68, pā ~ 27 b/2 *av.* yet, now.
 giërd *f.* rod, twig 13/101, 3.
 giërede *prt.* of gierwan.
 giërla *m.* robe, dress 14/213.
 giërnan *w. g.* desire, demand 17/2; 18/62; 23/347.

giërwān prepare 27 c/3— ~ ūp serve up (meal) 23/9; adorn 25/16: dress, arm 31 l/1; 20/191.
 giëse *av.* yes. [gēa.]
 giëst *m.* guest, stranger 20/191, 272.
 giëst-ærn *n.* guest-house 23/40.
 giëst-hūs *n.* inn 14/28.
 giëstran-dæg (eo) *av.* yesterday.
 giëstran-niht *av.* yesterday-night 20/84.
 giët (a) *av.* still 2/41; 13/274; 25/28; *w. cp.* 23/182: besides, further 3/197; 16/109. pā ~, still 4/13; 13/232: *w. negat.* yet 23/107.
 gif *cp.* if *w. ind.* 2/61; 22/189: *w. sbj.* 8/26; 22/153: whether, in *indir. interr.*, *w. sbj.* 20/69.
 gifernis *f.* greediness 3/77; 9/41; 14/149.
 gifepe granted 23/157; 32 b/8. [giefan.]
 gifre *w. d.* 27 d/28.
 gifre greedy 9/40; 20/27; eager 29/62.
 gifting *fpl.* marriage, 13/8, 9; *sg.* 11/52, 4.
 gigant *m.* giant 20/312. [L. gigantem.]
 gimm *m.* gem 13/107; 25/7, 16.
 gimm-stān *m.* precious stone 13/56, 60.
 gimm-wyrhta *m.* jeweller 13/112.
 gind *see* geond.
 gingra *see* geōng.
 ginn spacious 20/301; 23/2, 149.
 ginnfëst ample, liberal 20/21.
 gisel *m.* hostage 1/23; 18/57; 21/265.
 git *prn.* ye two.
 gitsere *m.* miser 13/136, 8.
 gitsian desire 13/200.
 gitsung *f.* avarice 13/140; 16/148, 207: greed, lust 34/24.
 giū *see* gēo.
 glæd glad 13/271.
 glædlice *av.* cheerful 10/115.
 glæd-mōd cheerful 23/140.

- glêaw wise 23/13, 171, 334.
 glêaw-hygðig, -hýðig wise 23/148.
 glengan adorn 10/7.
 glêowian *see* gliwan.
 glidan 6 glide 14/27; 34/146.
 glidder slippery 31 k/5, 1/12.
 gliw, glig *m.* joy, mirth.
 gliwian joke, jest 10/111.
 gliwian adorn, 27 d/13.
 †gliwstafas *m. pl.* joy 26/52.
 glöf *f.* glove 28/17.
 gnornian mourn, lament 21/315; 29/92.
 gnornung *f.* mourning, grief 5 b/78.
 god *m.* God 2/7; 20/376: *n.* heathen god 9/19; 13/236.
 göd good 3/4; 21/315—'göde hwile,' a long time 25/70: of high rank 6/28: *cp.* bētera 21/31: 'his bētera,' his lord 21/276: *sp.* bēst 4/43; 18/53 (of highest rank).
 göd *n.* good thing, benefit 13/321; 22/46; 32/11: property 10/72; 31 j/8.
 god-bearn *n.* godchild 16/97.
 godeund divine 2/4, 11; 16/44.
 godeundlic divine 14/144.
 godeundlice *av.* divinely 10/15.
 godeundnis *f.* divinity 13/210.
 göd-dæd *f.* good deed 16/165, 6.
 göd-fyrht pious 16/167; 34/14.
 gödian improve *int.* 16/19.
 gödlic good 22/36.
 gödnis *f.* goodness 15/230.
 god-sibb *m.* sponsor 16/97.
 god-spell *n.* gospel 14/134.
 god-spellere *m.* evangelist 13/1, 26.
 godspellic evangelical 13/220, 227.
 god-sunu *m.* godson 1/43; 8/71.
 god(e)-webb *n.* purple (cloth) 13/93; 30 c/10.
 gold *n.* gold 23/171; 25/77.
 gold-giefa *m.* lord 23/279.
 gold-hord *n.* treasure 13/71; 31 g/64.
 gold-sele *n.* gold-hall (hall where gold is distributed) 20/3, 389.
 gold-smip *m.* goldsmith 13/110.
 gold-wine *m.* gold-giver, chief, king 20/226; 23/22; 26/35.
 gös *f.* goose 32/21.
 Gota *m.* Goth 5/87.
 græð grass 31 g/4.
 græðdig greedy 20/249, 72: eager 29/62.
 græðdiglice (grædel.) *av.* greedily 13/148.
 græf *n.* grave 29/97.
 græs, gærs *n.* grass.
 græs-wang *m.* grass-plain 24/78.
 gräf *m.* grove 12 b/42.
 grafan 2 dig.
 gram *w. d.* angry, fierce, cruel, 5 b/11; 9/30; *w. wiþ* 18/19: enemy 21/100.
 grama *m.* anger.
 gram-hygðig fierce 34/50.
 grānian groan.
 grānung *f.* groaning 13/181.
 grāp *f.* grasp, clutch 20/292. [grīpan.]
 grāpian grasp 20/316.
 grēat thick, massive 22/139.
 grēmian irritate 3/203; 14/53; 16/203; 21/138. [gram.]
 grōene green 13/103; 24/13; 28/35.
 grēot *n.* gravel, dust, earth 13/303; 21/315; 23/308.
 grēotan 7 weep 20/92; 25/70.
 grēotan greet 2/1; 20/396; 26/52: (ill) treat 16/168.
 grimma fierce, cruel 16/159; 20/249, 92; 21/61.
 grimmlic fierce, cruel 16/5.
 grindan 3 grind 21/109.
 grindel *m.* bar 22/139.
 grīpan 6 grasp, seize, snatch 14/117; 20/251.
 gripe *m.* grasp. [grīpan]
 grīst-bitian gnash the teeth 23/271.
 grip *n.* peace 16/102; 18/48; 21/35: protection 18/68. [A Scand. word.]

griþian *w. a.* protect 16/38.
 griþlēas unprotected 16/42.
 grund *m.* ground, bottom, depths
 20/117, 144; 31/8: water 20/
 301: earth, plain 20/154; 21/
 287; 23/349.
 grundlēas bottomless 22/145.
 grundlunga *av.* from the founda-
 tions, completely 13/249.
 grund-wang *m.* plain 20/246.
 grund-wiergen *f.* water-wolf 20/
 268. [wiergen, *fem.* of wearg.]
 grūt *f.* groats, coarse meal 32 b/34.
 gryre *m.* terror 20/32.
 gryre-lēop *n.* terrible song 21/
 285.
 gryrelic terrible 20/191.
 gryre-sīp *m.* dangerous expedition
 20/212.
 guma *m.* man 20/134, 226; 25/
 49.
 gum-cyst *f.* munificence 20/236.
 gum-dryhten *m.* lord 20/392.
 gum-fōþa *m.* troop 20/151.
 †gūþ *f.* war 21/192; 23/306.
 †gūþ-cearu *f.* war-trouble 20/8.
 †gūþ-fana *m.* banner 23/219.
 †gūþ-freca *m.* warrior 23/224.
 †Gūþ-gēatas *mpl.* warlike Goths
 20/288.
 †gūþ-horn *n.* war-horn 20/182.
 †gūþ-lēop *n.* war-song 20/272.
 †gūþ-plega *m.* battle 21/61.
 †gūþ-ræs *m.* onslaught 20/327.
 †gūþ-rino *m.* warrior 20/251;
 21/138.
 gūþ-sceorp *n.* war-trappings 23/
 329.
 gūþ-wōrig war-weary 20/336.
 gyden *f.* goddess 9/31. [god.]
 gyfen, geofon *m.* ocean 20/144.
 gylden golden 13/61, 192.
 gylan yell 23/25.
 gylt *m.* guilt, sin, crime, fault 18/
 22; 34/14, 40.
 gyltend *m.* sinner 3/238.
 gyrdel *m.* girdle 14/153.
 gyte *m.* pouring out, shedding (of
 blood) 14/184. [gēotan.]

gyte-sāl *m.* joy at the pouring out
 of wine 23/22. [sāl = sæl.]

H.

habban have, hold, keep, take 1/3;
 2/90; 20/360: *w. ptc. pri. to*
form past tenses 2/42; 13/155;
 23/140: *with inflected ptc.* 1/18;
 21/237.
 hād *m.* rank, order 2/4, 11/71:
 condition, state 20/47: nature,
 character 20/85.
 hād-breca *m.* violator of his order
 16/184.
 hād-bryce *m.* violation of one's
 order 16/152.
 gehādod (*ptc.*) in orders, clerical,
 monastic 16/81; 17/23.
 hādor bright, clear.
 hādre *av.* brightly, clearly 20/321.
 hæftan chain, hold captive 22/
 135, 40; 23/116.
 hæft-mēce *m.* hilted-sword 20/
 207.
 hæft-nīed *m.* captivity 31 g/81.
 hægl, hægol *m.* 24/16, 60; 29/
 17.
 hægl-faru *f.* hailstorm 26/105.
 hægtesse *f.* witch 19 b/24, 6.
 hēlan heal 13/66, 7; 25/85:
 -ende *aj.* Saviour 34/51.
 †hæle *m.* man 20/396.
 hēlend *m.* Saviour, Christ 13/10,
 77; 25/25.
 †hæleþ *m.* man 22/40; 23/56;
 25/39; 30 c/12.
 hēlo *f.* health, prosperity 11/6;
 31 d/3: salvation, saviour 34/
 101, 14.
 hēmed *n.* connection, marriage
 32 b/17.
 hēr *n.* hair 27 d/5; 30 c/4.
 hērfest *m.* autumn 8/141; 18/
 52; 28/8.
 hēs *f.* command 13/52, 128.
 hēsł-wrid *n.* hazel-thicket 12 b/
 83.
 hēst violent 20/85.

- hæste** *av.* violently, fiercely 23/263.
hæte *f.* heat 14/147.
hætu *f.* heat 22/144; 24/17.
hæp *f.* heath 28/29.
hæpen heathen 6/12; 13/251; 23/179.
hæpen-giæld *n.* idolatry 13/248.
hæpen-giælde *m.* idolater 13/235, 42.
hæpen(n)es *f.* heathendom, heathens 33/6.
hæpenscipe *m.* heathendom 13/234, 7.
hæp-stapa *m.* heath-stalker 20/118. [steppan.]
†hafela *m.* head 20/77, 122, 71.
hafen *ptc.* of hebban.
hafenian hold, grasp 20/323; 21/42, 309.
hafoc *m.* hawk 21/8; 28/17.
haga *m.* hedge, enclosure.
gehagian *impers. w. a.* be convenient (to) 32 c/22.
hagosteald-mann *m.* bachelor 27 c/2.
hāl whole, uninjured, healthy 20/253.
hālettan salute 10/31.
hālga *m.* saint 15/214. [hālig.]
hālgian consecrate 13/252; 18/72.
hālig holy 10/46, 62; 20/303; 30 a/6.
hālgis *f.* holiness 31 e/31: sanctuary 16/42.
hālsian address, admonish 13/268.
hālwynde, -wynde salutary, healthy 10/136; 14/165; 31 g/30.
hām *m.* home, dwelling 21/292; 23/121; 27 e/9: *av.* home(wards) 13/50: 'æt hām,' at home 5/52; 8/31.
-ham(a) *m.* coat, covering.
hām-cyme *m.* coming home 1 b/70.
hamm *m.* ham: piece of land 12 b/45.
hamor *m.* hammer 20/35.
hāmweard *av.* homewards 5/17; 18/3.
hāmweardes *av.* homewards 8/46.
hana *m.* cock.
han-cred *m.* cock-crow 13/300. [cred = cræd, from crāwan, 'crow.']
hand *f.* hand 3/240; 13/35; 31 a/2: 'on gehwære ~,' on both sides 6/7; 21/112: 'on ~ āgiefan,' hand over to 23/130: 'tō ~a lētan,' hand over 18/60.
hand-bana *m.* slayer 20/80.
hand-bred *n.* (palm of) hand 15/99.
hand-mægen *n.* might 22/2.
hand-gemōt *n.* (hand to hand) meeting 20/276.
hand-scolu *f.* retinue 20/67.
hand-gesella *m.* comrade 20/231.
hand-geweorc *n.* hand-work 13/200; 34/33.
hangen *ptc.* of hōn.
hangian hang, int. 20/113; 27 c/11; 28/55.
hār hoary, grey, old 20/57; 21/169; 23/328 (?); 26/82.
hara *m.* hare 9/15.
hāt hot 13/27; 22/109; 28/7: inspiring 29/64.
gehāt *n.* promise, vow 31 1/5.
hata *m.* hater, prosecutor.
hātan I command 21/2; 22/100: 25/31: name *w. nom.* 4/49; 5/51. **hätte** *pass. prs. and prt.* 5 b/61; 14/135: **hātan** *pass. infin.* 22/99.
hāte *av.* hotly 23/94.
hāt-heort passionate 26/66.
hātheortnis *f.* passion, fury 3/2; 31 b/2.
hatian hate.
gehāt-land *n.* promised land 10/82.
hatung *f.* hate 14/121.
hāwian see, look out 8/144.
hēa see hēah.
hēadfodlēas headless 27 c/10.
hēafod *n.* head 20/389; 23/110: 25/63 (*pl.* = *sg.*): source 12 b/67.

hēafod-mann *m.* leader 15/41.
 hēafod-gerim *n.* majority 23/309.
 hēafod-weard *m.* chief 23/239.
 hēah high 5 b/130; 22/55; 25/40; 31 b/8. *cp.* hīer(r)a 2/71; 8/181; 24/28, hēarra 22/37; *sp.* hē(h)st 23/4, 309; 31 i/11.
 hēah-cræft *m.* skill 30 c/4.
 hēah-fæder *m.* patriarch 14/136.
 hēah-gerōefa *m.* chief officer 13/262.
 hēah-pungen of high rank 4/137.
 heald inclined, bowed.
 healdan I hold, possess, keep 2/39; 22/75; 32 b/8; guard 5/52; 13/309 (preserve); 17/60; 26/14; observe, keep 16/83; *int.* hold out 21/102; foster 27 b/5; inhabit 22/103; treat, behave to 12/28. —
 healdend *m.* chief, general 23/290.
 healf *f.* side 8/22, 96, 7; 25/20.
 healf half 5 b/82; 8/31, 2; 23/105; 32 b/12.
 hēalio high, distinguished, proud 13/220; 15/153; 22/49.
 heall *f.* hall 20/38; 21/214; 28/28.
 heall-wudu *m.* hall-floor 20/67.
 healm *m.* straw 31 e/12.
 heals *m.* neck 20/316; 21/141; 22/140.
 hēan mean, abject, poor 13/133; 20/24; 23/234; 26/23.
 hēan *vb.* exalt 31 d/14.
 hēanlic ignominious 21/55.
 hēan(n)is *f.* height, loftiness 14/58; 31 c/1, f/21. [hēah.]
 hēap *m.* troop 20/377; 23/163.
 heard hard 3/56; 20/316; sharp 23/79; severe, cruel 20/93; brave 21/266; 23/225.
 hearde *av.* severely, fiercely 23/116, 216.
 heard-eog sharp 20/38, 240.
 heard-heort hard-hearted.
 heardheortnis *f.* hard-heartedness 3/53.

heardian harden *int.* 31 e/12.
 heardlice *av.* bravely 21/261.
 heard-mōd brave 22/40.
 heardnis *f.* hardness 3/59.
 heard-sælp *f.* wickedness 3/63.
 hearg *mf.* idol 3/50, 89; 31/9.
 hearin *m.* injury, affliction, grief 18/30; 21/223; 22/123.
 hearin-sc(e)aru *f.* affliction 22/187. [sceran.]
 hearpe *f.* harp 9/20; 10/24, 4.
 hearpere *m.* harper 9/1, 10; 34/4.
 hearpian harp 9/5, 14.
 hearpung *f.* harping 9/24, 39.
 †hearra *m.* lord 21/204; 22/40; 23/56.
 hearste-panne (ie) *f.* frying-pan 3/151, 98, 211.
 †heapu *m.* war.
 †heapu-byrne *f.* corslet 20/302.
 †heapu-rinc *m.* warrior 23/179, 212.
 †heapu-swāt *m.* blood 20/210, 356.
 †heapu-wiēlm *m.* fierce flame 22/79.
 hēawan I hew, cut 3/237, 249; 13/101; 23/324; kill 21/181; 'æftan ~, slander 16/87.
 gehēawan I cut down, kill 23/90, 295.
 hebban 2 raise, lift 20/40; 25/31 —ūp~ exalt 31 e/4.
 hecge *f.* hedge 12 b/84.
 hōdan *v.* g. look after 11/78.
 hefeld *m.* thread for weaving.
 hefeldian begin the web 31 c/6.
 hefig heavy, severe 25/61; 26/49.
 hef(i)gian make heavy, exaggerate 3/137; oppress, afflict 3/186; 10/100.
 hefig-tiēme severe.
 hēg hay, grass 31 g/4.
 hege *m.* hedge 12 b/63.
 helan, hēgan 4 cover, hide.
 heil *f.* hell, Tartarus 9/11, 9; 22/74, 9. [helan.]
 heil-dor *n.* gate of hell 22/135.
 helle-bryne *m.* hell-fire 23/116.

- helle-wite** *n.* hell(torment) 22/58.
hell-sceapa *m.* devil 21/180.
hell-waran *mpl., -waru f.* hell-dwellers 9/35, 43, 5; 32 g/43.
helm *m.* helmet 20/36; 28/16: protector, lord 20/373; 27 d/17.
help *f.* help 20/302; 26/16.
helpan 3 *w. d. or g.* help 15/227; 16/232; 19 b/24.
helpend *m.* helper 34/114.
gehende *w. d.* near 14/203: *prp. w. d.* by 21/294.
hēn *see* hēan.
henn *f.* hen. [hana.]
henn-fugol *m.* hen 32/21.
heofian lament 14/177.
heofon, hefen *m.* heaven, sky (*often pl.*) 13/71, 7; 20/321; 25/45; 30/6; 31 g/1.
heofon-cyning *m.* king of heaven 22/194.
heofone *f.* heaven 13/2, 176.
heofon-feld *m.* field of heaven 15/33.
he(o)fonlic heavenly 3/162; 13/115.
heofon-riče *n.* kingdom of heaven 22/76; 24/12; 30/1.
heofon-tungol *n.* star 24/32.
hēofung *f.* lamentation 14/180.
heolfor *n.* gore, blood 20/52, 173.
heolfrig gory 23/130, 317.
heolstor *n.* darkness 26/23.
heolstor dark 23/121.
heolstor-cofa *m.* tomb 24/49.
heonan *av.* hence 20/111; 24/1: ~ **forþ** henceforth (time) 16/19.
heord *f.* custody 10/28.
hēore pleasant, gentle 20/122.
heor(o)t *m.* hart, stag 9/15; 20/119.
heorot-sol *n.* stag's wallowing-place 12 b/49.
heorr *m.* hinge 31 d/17.
heorte *f.* heart 3/20; 13/183; 23/87.
heorþ *m.* hearth 18/13.
heorþ-genēat *m.* hearth-companion 20/330; 21/204.
heorþ-werod *n.* body of retainers 21/24.
†heoru *m.* sword 20/35. [heoru-denotes fierceness, destructiveness.]
†heoru-gifre fiercely greedy 20/248.
†heoru-grimm savagely fierce 20/314.
†heoru-hōciht with formidable hooks (barbs) 20/188.
†heoru-sweng *m.* fierce stroke 20/340.
†heoru-wāpen *n.* sword 23/263.
†heoru-wearg *m.* fierce wolf 20/17.
hēr *av.* here 2/40, 52; 23/177: at this date 1/1.
hēr-būende *m.* dweller on earth 23/96.
hēre *m.* army 3/171; 5 a/55; 11/47 (band of thieves); 16/70 (devastation); 'se hēre, the Danish army 6/1, 17; 8/152: battle 21/292: multitude, people 23/161.
hēre-byrne *f.* corslet 20/193.
hēre-folc *n.* army 23/234, 9.
hēre-geatu *f.* war-trapping, weapon 21/48.
hēre-hȳp *f.* plunder 5/56; 8/36, 39.
hēre-neſt *n.* corslet 20/303.
hērennis *f.* praise 10/38, 138.
hēr-paþ, hērepæþ *m.* war-path 23/303.
hēre-rēaf *n.* plunder: armour 23/317.
hēre-sierce *f.* corslet 20/261.
hēre-siþ *m.* war-expedition 27 e/4.
hēre-stræl *m.* arrow 20/185.
hēre-toga *m.* duke, general 14/19.
hēre-wāpa *m.* warrior 23/126, 73.
hērgap *m.* harrying, devastation 8/63, 78.
hērgendlic praiseworthy 31 h/22.
hērgian make a raid 8/129: ravage 8/77: carry off 8/122.

- hergung f.* harrying 17/3.
herian praise 10/41; 13/320; 30/1; 31 h/20.
her(i)ung f. praise 13/65.
herra cp. of *heah*.
hete m. hate, persecution 16/73; 22/56. [*hatian.*]
hetelic violent 20/17.
hetlice av. violently, severely 14/189; 16/113.
hete-spræc f. speech of hostility 22/18.
hete-pancol hostile-minded 23/105.
hetol hostile, violent 16/158.
hīd f. a land-measure, hide 11/58; 32 c/6, 29. [*hiwa.*]
hider av. hither 8/118; 21/57 28/64; 'on lōnd,' here 2/14.
hiehpu height 22/76.
hieðdan bow, incline *rfl.* 25/45. [*heald.*]
hielf m. handle, shaft 3/231, 9, 41.
hienan treat with contumely, ill-use, humble 3/208 (condemn); 16/47, 139; fell 21/324. [*hēan.*]
hienpu f. ignominy 34/83.
hieran hear 1/25; 8/54; 13/313; 25/26 (heard how . . .): belong 4/100, 7, 12, 7: *w. d.* obey 34/75.
hierde (eo) m. shepherd, guardian 23/60; 31 c/5; 34/102.
hierde-bōc f. pastoral 2/76.
hiere-mann m. retainer, subject 3/5, 30. [*hieran.*]
gehiernis f. hearing 10/74; 34/79.
hierstan fry, 3/202.
hierstepanne *see* *hearstepanne*.
hiersting f. frying 3/204.
hiersumian w. d. obey 2/7; 14/178.
gehiersumnis f. obedience.
hierwan vilify, abuse 16/167, 70.
higna *see* *hiwa*.
†hild f. war, battle 20/231, 338; 28/17.
†hilde-bill n. war-sword 20/270.
- †hilde-dēor* fierce 20/396.
†hilde-gicel m. war-icicle 20/356.
†hilde-grāp f. war-grasp 20/196.
†hilde-lēop n. war-song 23/211.
†hilde-nædre f. arrow 23/222.
†hilde-rinc m. warrior 20/57; 21/169; 25/72.
†hilde-tūso (-tūxas) m. war-tusk 20/261.
hilt n. (*often pl. = sg.*) hilt 20/324, 64.
hind f. hind 12 b/47, 8.
hindan av. (from) behind: '~ off-aran,' intercept from behind, cut off retreat 8/95, 112.
hin-gang m. departure 30 b/3.
hin-sip m. (departure), death 23/117. [*heonan.*]
hired m. family, household 11/40; 13/86; brotherhood (of monks) 12/1, 54. [*hiw, 'family' and rād.*]
hired-mann m. retainer 21/261.
hirtan cherish 31 l/14. [*heorte.*]
hī(o)w n. hue, colour 24/81; 31 m/5.
hiwa, hīga m. member of a family: monk 32/17, 31, 47.
hī(o)w-beorht bright of hue, beautiful 22/21.
hī(o)wian form 31 k/6, m/3.
hladan 2 load 24/76: draw water 31 b/5.
hlæd n. mound 3/149, 84, 5. [*hladan.*]
hlæfdige f. lady, queen 18/71. [*hlāford.*]
hlæstan load, adorn 23/36.
hlæw m. mound, hill 19 b/3; 24/25: cave (hollow mountain) 28/26.
hlāf m. loaf, bread 31 d/9; 32/20.
hlāford m. lord, master, patron 1/34; 25/45; 32/8. [= *hlāf-weard.*]
hlāforddōm m. patronage 32 b/53.
hlāfordlēas without a lord 21/251.
hlāford-swica m. traitor 16/91, 181.

- hlāford-swice *m.* treason 16/91,
93.
hlanc lank 23/205.
hleahtr *m.* laughter 29/21.
hlēapan 1 leap: run.
gehlēapan 1 *tr.* leap on 21/189.
hlēo *see* hlēow.
hlēo-mæg *m.* protector 29/25.
hleonian *see* hlinian.
hlēor *n.* cheek.
hlēopor *n.* sound, melody, har-
mony 24/12; 27 c/4: song, cry
29/20: hearing 34/78.
hlēoprian sound: speak 25/26;
31/6.
hlēow, hlēo *m.* shelter, protector
21/74.
hlēow-bord *n.* cover 27 d/12.
hlēow-sceorp *n.* dress 27 b/5.
gehlōpa *m.* companion. [hlōp.]
hlidan 6 cover.
hliēghan 2 laugh 21/147; 23/23.
hliēpe *f.* leap 12 b/47, 8.
hlīfan tower 24/23, 32; 25/85.
hlimman 3 resound 23/205; 29/
18; 30 c/6.
hline *m.* hill 24/25.
hlinian (eo) lean, incline, slope 20/
165; 24/25.
hlisa *m.* fame, glory 15/198.
hlip *n.* slope, hill-side.
hlot *n.* lot.
hlōp *f.* band, troop 8/27; 11/46.
hlūd loud 13/285; 28/4.
hlūde *av.* loudly 23/205.
hlūt(t)or pure, clear 10/133; 13/
11.
hlȳdan make a noise 23/23;
31 1/7.
hlynian vociferate 23/23.
hlystan listen 21/92.
hlytta *m.* partner. [hlot.]
hnēagan lay low 20/24, 189. [hni-
gan.]
hnēappian (a) doze, sleep 14/161.
hnēsce soft.
hnēscian *tr.* soften 3/57.
hnēsclice *av.* softly, gently 3/142.
hnēscnis *f.* frailty 3/119.
hnīgan 6 bow, incline 25/59.
hnitan 6 knock, collide 20/77.
hōc *m.* hook.
hōcor *m.* (?) derision 16/166.
hōcor-wyrde derisive 16/160.
hof *n.* court, dwelling 20/257.
hogian consider, think about, care
15/92, 202: intend, wish *w. g.*
21/133; 23/250, 73. [hyge.]
hol hollow 12 b/47.
hōl *n.* calumny, slander 16/72.
geholā *m.* protector 26/31. [helan.]
hold gracious, friendly, faithful 21/
24; 22/43; 27 b/4; 29/41.
[heald.]
holm *m.* ocean, sea, water 20/185,
342; 26/82; 29/64.
holm-clif *n.* ocean-cliff 20/171,
385.
holt *n.* forest, wood 21/8; 24/73,
81; 25/29.
holt-wudu *m.* wood, forest 20/119.
hōn 1 hang (trans.)—gehangen
w. d. hung with 24/38, 71.
hopa *m.* hope.
hopian hope 23/117.
hōr *n.* adultery.
hord *nm.* treasure 34/28.
hord-ærn *n.* storehouse 31 g/49.
hord-cofa *m.* heart, thoughts 26/
14.
hord-fæt *n.* treasure 14/31.
hordian hoard 13/141, 2.
hōring *m.* adulterer, fornicator 16/
186.
horn *m.* horn 20/119; 27 e/2;
32 b/15: trumpet 11/50; 20/
173.
horn-boga *m.* horn-bow 23/222.
hors *n.* horse 4/54; 8/4, 100.
hors-hwæl *m.* walrus 4/38.
hors-pegm *m.* horse-attendant 8/
173.
hosp *m.* contumely, insult 13/39;
23/216.
hrā(w) *see* hræw.
hrædlīc soon 5/28; 14/102.
hrædlīce *av.* quickly, soon 13/117
65.

- hræd-wyrde** hasty of speech 26/66.
hræfn (e) *m.* raven 21/106 (hrem-mas); 23/206.
hrægl *n.* dress, robe 4/160; 23/282.
hræw, **hrā(w)** *n.* corpse 20/338; 23/314; 25/53.
hrān *m.* reindeer 4/49, 51.
(h)rape *av.* quickly 1/20 (radost); 3/246; 20/44; 23/37: most briefly 16/62 (hrædest).
hræam *m.* clamour 20/52; 21/106.
hræddan rescue, recover 27 c/18.
hræmman hinder 13/62.
hréo(h) fierce 20/314; 24/45, 58; 26/105.
hrēosan 7 fall 5 b/42, 56; 20/180; 24/60.
hrēopan 7 — gehroden adorned 23/37; 24/79.
hrēow, **hréo(h)** sad 20/57; 23/282; 26/16.
hrēowan 7 *impers.* repent, grieve 22/181 (mē understood).
hrēow-cearig sad 25/25.
hrēowig-ferhþ sad 23/249.
hrēowig-mōð sad 23/290.
hrēowlice *av.* miserably 16/48.
hrēowsian repent 3/226.
hrēowsung *f.* repentance 3/226; 13/191.
hrēpian touch 13/210.
hrœran *tr.* move, stir 26/4. [hrōr.]
hrœp *m.* victory, glory, exultation.
hrœp-êadig glorious, noble 28/8.
hreper *m.* (?) heart, mind 23/94; 26/72.
hreper-bealu *n.* heart-sorrow 20/93.
hreper-locan *m.* breast 29/58.
hrieman shout 11/50.
hrim *m.* rime, hoar-frost 24/16, 60; 26/48.
hrim-ceald rime-cold 26/4.
hrim-giæcel *m.* icicle 29/17.
hrimig frosty 20/113; 28/6.
hrinan 6 touch 20/265.
hring *m.* ring 20/253 (armour, coat of mail) 21/132 (fetter); 28/22 (ring); *pl.* rings of gold, both as ornaments and as money 20/257.
Hring-dene *mpl.* (wealthy) Danes 20/29.
hring-locan *m.* corslet 21/145.
hring-mæl ring-adorned 20/271, 314.
hring-þegu *f.* receiving rings 29/44.
hrisel *m.* shuttle 30 c/7.
hriþ *f.* storm 26/102.
hriper (y) *n.* cattle, ox 4/52; 17/47; 32/20, b/35.
hriþian be in fever 14/150.
hrōf *n.* roof 10/46; 23/67; top 27 e/7.
hrōf-sele *m.* roofed hall 20/265.
hrōr strong, brave, 20/379. [hrē-ran.]
hrūse *f.* earth 26/23, 102; 29/32.
hrūtan 7 (snore), resound 30 c/7.
hrycg *m.* back 3/35, 8; ridge 12 b/79, 80.
hryre *m.* fall, death 24/16; 26/7.
hrypig ruined (?) 26/77.
hū *av.* how, in *dir.* and *indir.* *interr.* 2/5; 23/259; *intensive* *w. aj.* 2/4; 13/199.
Humber *f.* Humber 2/17, 20.
hund *m.* dog 9/8; 20/118.
hund *n., w. g.* hundred 8/5, 50; 20/248.
hund-eahtatig eighty 5/2.
hund-nigontig ninety.
hund-seofontig seventy.
hund-tēontig hundred.
hund-twelftig hundred and twenty, 8/7.
hungor *m.* hunger, famine 8/100; 13/30; 16/70; 29/11.
hunig *n.* honey 4/130.
hunta *m.* hunter 4/27.
huntoþ *m.* hunting 4/6.
hup-seax *n.* hip-sword 23/328. [hup = hype, 'hip.']
hūru *av.* perhaps 13/259: about 4/121: certainly, indeed 16/5, 86; 20/215; 25/10.

- hūs** *n.* house 10/26, 27; 13/50.
hūs-bonda *m.* householder 18/10, 12.
hūs *n.* eucharist 10/113, 4, 6.
hūsl-gang *m.* partaking of the eucharist 13/134.
hūs-ting *n.* hustings, dais 17/46. [= hūs-ping *Scand.*]
hūp *f.* plunder, booty 27 e/2.
huxlic ignominious.
hwā *no. interr.* who 13/141, 3; *indef.* any one, some one 2/91; 13/64: each 21/2.
gehwā *no.* each one, every 20/115, 170; 23/186; 30/3.
gehwæde slight: young 14/129.
hwæl *m.* whale 4/41, 57, 62; 31 h/13.
hwæl-hunta *m.* whale-fisher 4/12.
hwæl-huntap *m.* whale-fishery 4/43.
hwæl-weg *m.* whale's path, ocean 29/63.
hwær (ā) *av., cj. interr.* where 8/144; *whither* 26/91: anywhere 2/90: **wel** ~ nearly everywhere 2/88; 8/186.
gehwær *av.* everywhere: always 10/8.
hwæsan *ia* wheeze 14/150.
hwæt *no. interr. w. g.* what 3/201: *indef. w. g.* something 3/82: *aj.* wherefore, why 22/33: *interj.* lol 9/52; 16/19.
hwæt sharp: brisk, brave 5/78, 87; 20/351.
hwæte *m.* wheat 31 g/26.
hwæten wheat(en) 32/20.
hwæt-hwegu (-hwugu) *no.* something 10/32: *av.* somewhat 3/84, 218.
hwæt-hweguningas, -h(w)u-guningas *av.* somewhat 3/72.
hwætscipe *m.* bravery 5/60, 95.
hwæper *no. interr.* which of the two 4/15: 'swā ~ swā,' *indef.* whichever 8/27; 32/26 (d).
hwæper, & *cj.* whether (*in indir. interr.*) 4/8; 10/112; 20/106.
gehwæper *aj.* each 6/7; 21/112.
hwæpre *av.* however 10/12, 35; 20/20: 30 c/11.
hwanne (æ) *av.* when 21/67.
hwanon *av.* whence.
gehwanon *av.* from all quarters 15/77.
hwār *see* hwær.
hwealf concave, hollow 23/214.
hwearf *m.* crowd 23/249. [hweor-fan.]
hwœne *av.* somewhat 4/70. [hwōn.]
hwēol *n.* wheel 9/38.
hweorfan 3 turn, go, depart, wander 3/252; 20/323; 23/112; 29/58, 60.
hwettan sharpen, incite; 29/63.
hwider, **hwæder** *av., cj. interr.* whither 20/81; 28/58: 'swā ~ swā' *indef.* wherever 14/214.
hwierfan turn *tr.*, convert 3/221, 46; 10/64; 13/107: return *int.* 14/139. [hwearf.]
hwil *f.* space of time, space 13/116; 20/245; 21/304; 25/24; ~e for a time 34/83; ~um sometimes 2/77; 21/270; 'pā ~e þe,' *cj.* while 2/68; 21/14; 'pā hwile þe . . pā hwile' *correl.* 5 b/1.
hwile (e) which, what, *interr. (aj.)* 10/114; *indef.* any one, some one 3/233; 'swā ~ swā,' whoever 1/20: 'swilc . . ~,' *correl.* 5/77.
gehwile (e), *no.* each, all *w. g.* 1/21; 20/146; 'ānra ~' *w. g.* each 23/95: *aj.* 13/125; 14/173.
hwilpe *f.* a sea-bird 29/21.
hwilwende transitory 13/123.
hwilwendlic transitory 15/94.
hwilwendlice *av.* transitorily 13/118.
hwit white, bright 14/213; 20/198.
hwon *inst. of* hwæt.
hwōn *av.* somewhat 4/16; 14/161. *n. w. g.* 29/28.
hwōnlice *av.* slightly 15/95.

hwȳ *av.*, *cj.* why 22/37.
 hycgan think 21/4; 26/14; *w. g.*
 22/152, 87. [hogian.]
 hȳd *f.* hide 4/40, 57; 27 d/12.
 hȳdan hide 3/41; 26/84.
 gehygd *fn.* thought, mind 26/72;
 31 l/11.
 hyge *m.* mind, heart, 22/21, 9; 26/
 16; pride 22/109. [hogian.]
 hyge-blipe glad 27 d/20.
 hygelēast *f.* folly 22/86.
 hyge-rōf brave 23/303.
 hyge-sceaft *f.* heart 22/43.
 hyge-panc *m.* thought 30 c/4.
 hyge-pancol wise 23/131.
 hyht *f.* joy 23/98; 29/45; 32/4;
 34/101. [hyge.]
 hyhtfull joyful 34/79.
 hyhtlice *av.* joyfully 24/79.
 hyht-wynn *f.* joy 23/121.
 hyld(o) *f.* favour 22/37, 56; 23/4:
 allegiance 22/76. [hold.]
 hyll *m.* hill 31 f/13, h/11.
 hymen *m.* hymn 31 l/5, m/20.
 hyngnan be hungry 31 j/8.
 hyrne *f.* corner 15/163. [horn.]
 hyrned-nebba *wk. aj.* horny-
 billed 23/212. [horn.]
 hyrst *f.* ornament, trappings 23/
 317; 27/4.
 hys(s)e *m.* son, youth, warrior 21/
 2, 123, 41.
 hyse-cild *sn.* male child 5/45; 14/
 54.
 hȳp *f.* booty: harbour.

I.

iogap, igeop *m.* eyot, island 8/41;
 13/29.
 idel idle: empty, desolate 26/87;
 useless, vain 13/65, 7, 73: 'on ~,'
 in vain 13/142.
 idel-hende empty-handed 31 j/9.
 idelnis *f.* idleness, frivolity 3/90—
 'on ~se,' in vain 3/162.
 tides *f.* virgin, woman 20/9; 23/
 133; 28/43.

iecan increase *tr.* add to 3/164;
 16/11; 23/183. [eāc.]
 iē see ēa.
 iēg-land *n.* island 4/91; 8/127;
 24/9. [ēa.]
 iēldan delay, hesitate 3/21, 30.
 †iēlde *mpl.* men 26/85.
 iēldra *cp.* of eald.
 iēldran *mpl.* parents 13/55: ances-
 tors 2/39.
 iēld(u) *f.* age 14/111, 32, 3: old
 age 24/52; 28/50.
 iēldung *f.* delay 3/18; 14/143.
 iēlfe elves see ælf.
 iēlfetu *f.* swan 29/19.
 iērfan demise, bequeath 12 c/19.
 iērfe *n.* heritage, property 11/25.
 iērfe-weard *m.* heir 32 b/41, 52.
 iērfe-weardnis *f.* heritage.
 iērgan dishearten 16/126. [earg.]
 iērgpu (h) *f.* cowardice 16/209;
 21/6.
 iērm(p)u *f.* poverty, misery 14/
 140; 16/17; 24/52: crime 16/
 105. [earm.]
 iernan (eo) 3 run 1/19; 4/110,
 152; flow 5 b/33. [=rinnan,
cp. ryne.]
 geiernan *sv.* run up to, reach 4/
 156.
 ierre (eo) angry, fierce 20/197,
 282, 325; 23/225.
 ierre (eo) *n.* anger 16/63, 113.
 ierringa *av.* angrily, fiercely 20/
 315.
 iersung (eo) *f.* anger 31 e/12.
 iepan lay waste, ravage 26/85.
 iepelice *av.* easily 20/306. [ēape.]
 iewan show 3/46. [ēage: *cp.*
 ēowan.]
 ilca same 1/37; 8/77, 9.
 in *prp. w. a. and d. (inst.)* in, into
 7/26; 8/49; 10/71, 4; of time
 24/77.
 in-bryrdnis *f.* inspiration, ardour
 10/7. [*cp.* onbryrdnis.]
 inca *m.* grudge 10/118, 9.
 in-dreñcan intoxicate 31 g/79.
 in-dryhten noble, excellent 26/12.

in-dryhto f. nobleness, glory 29/89.

in-eardiende inhabitant 31 e/24.

in-gēotan 7 infuse 31 k/4.

Ing-wine mpl. the Danes 20/69.

in-gehygd conscience 31 m/10, 22.

in-liehtan illuminate 31 i/15, k/2.

inn av. in 3/69; 20/394: 'inn on,' into 4/19, 22; 8/37.

inn n. dwelling, house 20/50; 23/70.

innan prp., w. d. in, within 8/155; 16/40.

innan(e), inne av. within, inside 3/66; 8/11: *w. motion*, inside 20/31.

innan-bordes av. at home 2/9.

innera cf. inner; *sp.* innemest 3/62.

inn-faru f. entrance 18/24.

inn-gang m. entrance 10/81, 125; 20/299.

innian take house, lodge 18/8.

innop m. entrails, body, womb 14/124, 56.

inn-geþanc mn. thought 3/187; 16/226.

inn-weard internal, deep, sincere 13/182.

innweardlice av. inwardly, deeply 13/16.

in-stæpe m. entrance 14/116. [*steppan.*]

in-tinga m. cause, sake 10/23; 14/110.

in-tō prp. w. d. into 13/43, 304. [=inn tō.]

in-widd malicious, hateful 23/28.

inwidd-hlēm m. wound of malice 25/47.

inwit-feng m. hostile grasp 20/197. [*inwidd.*]

īren, īse(r)n n. iron, steel 3/201; 28/26.

īren, īse(r)n iron 3/151, 2; 20/209.

īren-bend m. iron bond, chain 22/126.

īr-land n. Ireland 15/199.

is n. ice 20/358.

is-ceald ice-cold 29/14, 9.

isern see īren.

isig-feþera with icy wings 29/24.

iū see gēo.

Iūdēas mpl. Jews 3/18.

Iūdēise Jewish 14/50, 75.

L.

lā interj. lo! 13/119; 16/19, 114:

wā-lā-wā alas 9/51.

lāc n. gift 14/31: sacrifice, offering 16/31: booty 20/334.

gelāc n. play, tumult 29/35.

lācan 1 play, sport 28/39.

lācnian cure, treat 3/26, 8. [*lāce.*]

lacu f. lake, pond 12 b/75, 6.

gelād n. path 20/168. [*liþan.*]

lādian excuse 3/16.

lādtow see lāttēow.

lācan seize 14/146.

lāce m. physician 3/26; 14/158.

lācedōm m. medicine, treatment 3/28, 9; 13/66: salvation 33/12.

lādan lead 8/209; 13/54: carry, bring 16/140; 27 e/2: lift 25/5. [*liþan.*]

Lāden (e) n. Latin 2/18, 76. [*Latinum.*]

Lāden-geþeode n. Latin language 2/70, 72.

Lāden-ware mpl. Romans 2/57.

lāfan leave 1/28; 2/40.

lān n. loan 2/90: 'on ~e lēon,' grant 32 c/55. [*lēon.*]

lāne transitory 20/372; 26/108: frivolous 34/15. [*lāen.*]

lāran w. a. a. teach 3/37, 61; 13/301 (*d. of person*): advise 13/69; 21/311 (exhort).

gelāred (plc.) learned 2/87; 16/205.

lārig m. (?) border (?) 21/284.

lās av. n. less 27 b/11; 'þy lās (þe),' *cf., w. subj.* lest 14/211; 16/199.

læssa *cp.* less 4/41; 5/27; 20/32.

sp. *læst* 4/148; 5 b/38.

læstan last, suffice 32 c/38.

læstan perform, carry out 5/14;
5 b/14; 16/25; 32 c/59: help
w. d. 21/11; furnish, pay, *w. d.*
12 c/5.

læt w. g. slow 20/279.

læt = *læteþ* and *lædeþ*.

lætān I leave (behind) 5/57: let
go, send forth 21/108: allow, let
22/193; 31 l/10.

læppu f. injury, trouble 23/158,
84. [*læp.*]

læwed lay(man) 15/67; 16/81,
206. [*laicus.*]

lāf f. remains, leavings 8/107; 31 c/
2—'tō lāfe bēon,' remain over
4/143: heritage 20/238.

lagian appoint 16/27. [*lagu.*]

lagu m. water, ocean 20/380; 29/
47.

lagu f. law 16/23, 37. [*Scand.*
log from *lagu*, *npl.*]

gelagu npl. extent, tracts 29/64.
[*licgan.*]

lagu-flōd m. flood, waters 24/70;
28/46.

lagu-lād f. watery way 26/3.

lagu-strēam m. water-stream 21/
66; 24/62.

lāh, prt. of lēon.

lah-bryce m. breach of law 16/
151, 206.

lahlice av. lawfully 16/81. [*lagu.*]

lamb n. lamb 31 g/25.

land n. land, country 2/14, 52;
20/107, 373: estate 12/2.

land-ār f. landed property 13/115.

land-būende m. land-dweller,
native 20/95; 23/226, 315.

land-hæfen m. land-holding 11/57.

land-lēode mpl. natives 5/29.

land-gemære n. boundary 5 b/60;
12 b/36.

landscipe m. region 22/131.

lang long 4/4, 63; 21/273 (tall)
31 g/51. *cp.* *lēngra* 8/8; 23/
184.

gelang at hand, attainable 20/126.

lange av. long 2/87; 9/45: *cp.*

lēng 22/46: *sp.* *lēngest* 1/3;
28/6.

langian summon 14/174.

langlice av. long 13/162.

langsum long, lasting 13/161; 20/
286.

langung f. longing 29/47.

lār f. (teaching), doctrine, science,
learning 2/12; 13/67, 154: ad-
vice 11/2; 23/334.

lār-cwīde m. advice 26/38.

lārēow m. teacher 2/23; 10/77;
13/68. [= *lār-pēow*; *cp.* *lāttēow.*]

lārēowdōm m. instruction 3/139.

lāst m. track, foot-print 20/152—
on ~ *w. d.* behind, after 23/209:
'*wræccan ~ um*' as an exile 29/
15.

lāst-word n. after-word, posthu-
mous fame 29/73.

late av. late 23/275. [*læt.*]

latian w. g. delay 16/197. [*læt.*]

lāttēow, lādtow m. leader, general,
prince 31 c/25. [= *lād-pēow*
'path-servant,' 'guide.']

lāp hostile, foe 20/7; 21/86: hate-
ful to, hated by 22/184; 23/
45: noxious, loathsome, hateful
20/125; 23/72, 101: grievous,
unpleasant 18/24.

lāp n. injury, misfortune 5/85; 22/
149; 24/53 (?).

lāpian invite, summon 13/9, 302,
6, 17, 27.

lāpian be disliked 16/171.

lāplio hateful 20/334.

lāp-genīpla m. persecutor, foe 24/
50.

gelapung f. congregation, church
13/213.

lēad n. lead 31 c/17.

lēaf f. permission 11/69.

lēaf n. leaf 24/39.

gelēafa m. belief, faith 3/253; 13/
86; 23/6. *f.* leave 12 d/5.

gelēaffull believing 13/79.

gelēafflēas unbelieving.

- lēah* (*f.*) *m.* meadow 12 b/45, 65, 9.
leahor *m.* crime 13/67; 34/145.
leahtrian revile 16/167.
lēan *n.* reward, gift 20/334; 22/167, 90.
lēanian *w. d.* reward, requite 12/25; 20/130; 22/149.
lēap *m.* basket: carcass 23/111.
lēas without, free from *w. g.* 22/88; 23/121: false 9/55.
lēasung *f.* falsehood 10/16; 16/155.
leax *m.* salmon 28/39.
lēccan water 24/64.
lēcgan lay 3/146; 14/168; 26/42; on ~ *w. d.* accuse of 18/64.
lēde *prt.* of *lēcgan*.
leger *n.* lying 4/161: illness 24/56. [*licgan.*]
leger-stōw *f.* resting-, burial-place 32 b/30.
lēnoten *m.* spring 28/6.
lēndan proceed, go 8/79.
lēng (*ra*) *see* lang, lange.
lēo *mf.* lion 9/15; 31 c/8. [*L. leo.*]
†lēod *m.* prince 20/182, 242, 362.
lēod-biscop *m.* bishop of the people 13/215.
lēode (-a) *pl.* people 15/9, 40; 20/73; 21/37.
lēod-hata *m.* tyrant 16/159; 23/72.
lēof dear, beloved 1/34; 13/18; 20/46: pleasant—'him ~re wzs,' they would rather 5/13.
leofan *see* libban.
lēofwēnde amiable 34/137.
lēogan 7 lie, tell untruth 3/19; 31 f/35.
leoht light (of weight) 4/83.
leoht bright, beautiful 22/11, 20.
leoht *n.* light 13/132; 20/320; 25/5.
leoht-fæt *n.* lamp.
leoht-fruma *m.* creator of light 34/47.
leohtlic bright 27 c/3.
lēoma *m.* ray of light 13/325; 20/320; 23/191.
lēon 6 lend 20/206: grant 32 b/3; 32 c/54.
lēoran go, pass (away) 31 e/28, h/11.
lēor(ed)nis *f.* passing over 31 f/34.
leornere *m.* learner, disciple 10/57.
leornian learn 10/5, 21; 13/59.
leorning *f.* learning 2/12, 67.
leorning-cniht *m.* disciple 13/18.
lēosan 7 lose.
lēop *n.* song 10/17, 58.
lēop-cræft *m.* art of poetry 10/14.
lēop-sang *m.* poem, poetry 10/8, 64.
leopo- *see* lipo-.
lēttan *w. a. g.* hinder 5 b/6; 21/164. [*læt.*]
leper *n.* leather.
libban live 3/74; 13/318; 14/217; 20/116; 23/297; 29/78; 31 c/3, 14; 34/102, 13.
lic *n.* body 20/253; 22/20: corpse 13/44, 47.
gelic *w. d.* like 20/358; 22/11.
gelice *av.* alike 24/37.
licettan (dis)simulate 3/5, 11.
licgan 5 lie 1/29; 3/75; lie dead 1/23; 26/78: extend 4/8, 21: flow 4/120; 8/9.
lic-hama *m.* body 3/75; 13/138, 46.
lichamlic, *licumlic* corporeal, bodily 10/99; 13/329.
lichamlice *av.* bodily, personally 14/107.
lician *w. d.* please 3/216.
lic-mann *m.* bearer 13/157, 60.
gelicnis *f.* likeness 14/169.
lic-reġet *f.* sepulchre 15/151.
lic-pēnung *f.* funeral 14/117.
lic-wierþe acceptable 34/127.
lid *n.* ship. [*liþan.*]
lid-mann *m.* sailor, pirate 20/373; 21/99, 164.
liefan allow 2/29.
geliefan *w. a. or g.* believe 20/22; 22/156: *ptc.* -ed believing 13/46; 15/2.

liefan weaken: -ed infirm 10/21.

[læf, weak.]

lieg *m.* fire, flame 13/180; 22/88; 24/39.

liegitu *f.* lightning 31 f/23, g/77, h/9.

liehtan shine 311/10.

liehtan alleviate 3/136: cheer 311/3. [leohht.]

liesan release, redeem 21/37; 25/41. [lēas.]

lif *n.* life 5/61; 20/137; 24/53—
'~es biþ,' is alive 32 b/44.

lifan 6 remain.

lif-dagas *mpl.* life-days 20/372.

lifde *prt.* of libban.

lifer *sv.* liver 9/42.

lifæstan endow with life 31 c/15.

lif(i)gend *m.* living one 29/73.

liflic of life 13/186.

lihtan alight 21/23.

lim *n.* limb, member 10/29; 15/181; 311/2.

gelimp *m.* calamity 16/141.

limpan 3 happen 3/219; 13/9, 232; 29/13: tō ~ belong to 32/19, 25.

gelimplic suitable 10/29.

lim-wœrig limb-weary 25/63.

lind *f.* lime-tree: †shield 21/99, 244; 23/214.

†lind-hæbbende *m.* warrior 20/152.

†lind-wīg(g)end *m.* warrior 23/42.

linnan 3 *w. inst.* cease from, yield up 20/228.

liss *f.* favour, love 27 d/25. [līpe: *cp.* bliss from blipe.]

list *m.* art, skill: ~um cunningly, skilfully 23/101; 27 e/3.

lip *n.* limb.

lipan 6 go.

līpe gentle, sweet 5 b/68.

lipelice *av.* gently 3/8, 111.

lipian soften, moderate 3/117.

li(o)po-bend *m.* fetter 22/137.

lipo-siġree (eo) *f.* coat of mail 20/255.

lixa shine, glitter 20/320; 24/33.

loc *n.* lock: enclosure, sheepfold.

[lūcan.]

-loca *m.* enclosure. [lūcan.]

loce *m.* lock (of hair).

lōcian look, 1/15; 3/78; 5 b/27; 31 c/3.

lof *m.* praise, glory 20/286; 22/11; 29/73.

lof-sang *m.* hymn 14/216.

lōgian place 16/101; ~ ðpp lay by, deposit 15/159.

gelōme *av.* often 16/28; 23/18.

losian be lost, *w. d.* 9/55; 22/189; perish 15/224; 23/288: escape 20/142.

lūcan 7 lock, close 20/255; 21/66 (flow together).

lufe *f.* love 10/91; 27 d/25; 311/7.

lufian love 2/29, 30, 9; 13/3.

luflice *av.* lovingly 2/2.

lufu *f.* love 3/253, 60.

Lunden-burg *f.* London 8/67.

lungre *av.* forthwith 20/380; 23/147, 280.

lust *m.* desire, lust 13/17, 150; 14/149; 29/36.

lustlice *av.* willingly 5/96.

lūtan 7 bend.

lūtianlurk, hide 3/41, 14; 31 m/23.

lybb *n.* poison.

lyft *f.* air 23/348; 24/39, 62—
'ōn ~' aloft 25/5.

lyft-fæt *n.* air-vessel 27 e/3.

lyft-helm *m.* mist, air 28/46.

lyge *m.* falsehood. [lēogan.]

lyre *m.* loss 24/53. [lēosan.]

gelystan *impers. w. a. g.* desire 9/18; 23/307. [lust.]

lýt *av.* 29/27; *w. g.* little 26/31.

lýtel little 1/11; 4/53, 83; 13/116.

lýt-hwōn little *av.* 15/201: *no. w. g.* 23/311.

lytig treacherous 3/163, 88.

lytigian dissimulate 21/86.

lýtlian lessen *tr. and int.* 16/60; 21/313.

lýtling *m.* little one 14/119, 92.

lýpre wicked 16/209; 34/42.

M.

- mā* see *micel*.
macian make, arrange.
gemaca mf. companion : mate, consort.
māden see *mægden*.
mādm see *māpum*.
mæg vb. can, am able 10/36, 101; 14/25; 20/128; 26/26—'wip,' avails against, cures 19/5.
mæg (pl. māgas, ð) *m.* kinsman 20/280; 21/114; 32 b/18: son 20/89.
mæg-burg f. family, 11/78.
mægden, māden n. virgin, girl 13/20, 314.
mægden-cild n. female child 5/45.
mægen n. strength, capacity, virtue 3/181; 20/20: troop, force 21/313; 23/253, 61.
mægen-byrþen f. mighty burden 20/375.
mægen-ēacen mighty 23/293.
mægen-fultum m. mighty help 20/205.
mægen-ræs m. vigorous attack 20/269.
mægen-prymm m. glory 13/106; 31 e/10.
mæglic belonging to a kinsman 13/4.
mæg-ræs m. attack on relatives 16/151.
mæg-slaga m. slayer of his relatives 16/181.
mægþ f. maiden 23/35, 43, 335 : †woman 20/33.
mægþ f. tribe, nation 4/166; 14/77; 23/325: family (gens) 16/119.
mægphād m. virginity 13/5, 7.
mæel n. measure: time, occasion 20/361—'a gehwylce' always 29/36: speech 21/212: †sword 20/366: mark, ornament.
mælan speak 21/26, 43, 230.
mænan complain.
gemæne common, general 13/135; 16/61, 4; 32 c/5.
gemænelic common 13/130, 2.
gemæn(e)lice av. in common, universally 13/217.
gemænnis f. community 31 m/7.
mæran make famous 10/2; 27 d/16.
mære glorious 5/75; 5 b/39; 20/51, 224.
gemære n. boundary, border 9/53; 14/46.
mærlic glorious 14/98.
mær-pytt m. loam-pit 12 b/54.
mærsian proclaim 14/2.
mærpu f. glory, glorious deed 16/230; 20/280; 23/344.
mæsse f. mass 13/301; 17/17; 18/28.
mæsse-præost m. mass-priest 2/80; 15/199; 32/41.
mæst m. mast 28/24.
mæst see *micel*.
mætan impers. dream 25/2.
mæte moderate, small 20/205; 25/69. [metan.]
mæþ f. honour, reverence 16/33, 102: fitness, right 21/195.
mæpel n. council, meeting.
mæpel-stede m. place of council: †battle-field 21/199.
mæw m. seagull 29/22.
maga m. son, descendant 20/224.
māga g. pl. of *mæg*.
māge f. kinswoman 20/141.
†magu m. son 20/215: man 26/92.
†magu-þegn m. retainer, man 20/155; 23/236; 26/62.
gemā(h)lic disgraceful 5/10.
man see *mann*.
geman remember 2/54; 21/196; 25/28; 26/34; 31 b/8, i/6.
mān n. wickedness, crime 16/190.
gemāna m. community 32/7.
mancus m. a coin 2/85; 32 b/37.
mān-dæd f. wicked deed 10/91; 16/148.
mān-fræmmende m. evil-doer 24/6.
mānfull wicked 12/46; 14/118.

mānfullice *av.* wickedly 14/190.
gemang *n.* troop, crowd 20/393;
 23/225, 304.
manian admonish, exhort 3/123;
 10/69; 21/228, 31.
manig (æ) many *w. pl. no.* 2/19;
 8/104; *w. sg. no.* 4/128; 20/
 39: *without no.* 31 d/11 (*pl.*).
mani(g)feald (mæ.) manifold, va-
 rious 5/60; 13/138, 321.
manigfealdian multiply 31 d/5.
mann *m.* man, vassal 1/12; 18/4;
 20/284; person 32 c/3: *man*
indef. one 2/13, 41; 22/73.
manna *m.* man 23/98, 101.
manna *n.* manna 13/330.
mann-cynn *n.* mankind 5 b/41;
 13/19; 25/33.
mann-drēam *m.* joy of men 20/
 14.
mann-dryhten *m.* lord of men
 26/41.
mann-siġlen *n.* betrayal of men
 16/149. [*siġellan.*]
mann-slaġa *m.* man-slayer, mur-
 derer 16/181.
mann-sliht *m.* man-slaying, mur-
 der 3/254; 16/152.
mann-þwære gentle, kind.
mann-þwærnis *f.* gentleness 3/3,
 126.
mān-scaþa *m.* enemy 20/89.
mān-swara *m.* perjurer 16/183.
 [*swerian.*]
mære *cp. of micel.*
martyr *m.* martyr 14/121, 213.
martyrdōm *m.* martyrdom 14/
 126.
martyrian martyr 14/69; 17/34.
maþa *m.* worm 14/153.
maþelian harangue, speak 20/71,
 133. [*mæþel.*]
māþ(p)um, *mādm* *m.* treasure,
 object of value 2/34; 20/232,
 78.
māþm-æht *f.* valuable possession
 20/363.
māþpum-giēfa *m.* giver of trea-
 sure 26/92.

māþpum-giēfu *f.* gift of treasure
 20/51.
māwan *i* mow.
meahte *prt. of mæg.*
mealt *n.* malt 32 b/34.
mearc *f.* mark: boundary 12 b/74:
 march, borderland, waste land:
 field, plain 27 c/6.
mearcian mark, mark out 20/14:
 determine 22/118: create 22/150.
mearc-stapa *m.* march-stalker 20/
 98.
mearg *n.* marrow.
†mearh *m.* horse 21/188, 239,
 26/92.
mearn *prt. of murnan.*
mearp *m.* marten 4/59.
gemęcca (æ) *f.* wife 32/2. [*ge-*
maca.]
mēce *m.* sword 21/167, 236; 23/
 78. [*ē = æ.*]
†męcg (æ) *m.* man. [*magu.*]
med- middling, moderate.
mēd *f.* reward 23/335, 44.
gemedemian condescend 31 m/5,
 11.
med-micel small 10/6, 131.
 [*midde.*]
med-trum *see mettrum.*
me(o)du *m.* mead 4/132; 21/212.
medu-burg *f.* mead-city 23/167.
medu-drync *m.* mead-drink 29/22.
medu-gāl mead-excited, drunk 23/
 26.
medu-heall *f.* mead-hall 26/27.
medu-wang *m.* mead-plain (?)
 20/393.
medu-węrig overpowered with
 mead 23/229.
męhte *prt. of męg.*
melda *m.* informer 11/68.
meltan 3 melt 20/358, 365.
męnen *n.* handmaid 31 j/2.
męngan mingle 20/343; 28/24
 (*int.*): join, visit 3/258 (*rf.*);
 20/199.
męn(i)gu, *męniu* *f.* multitude 2/
 35; 13/89, 247; 31 e/10; 34/
 36. [*manig.*]

- mennisc* human 3/167; 15/149.
n. race, people.
menniscnis f. state of man 10/83.
meole, mile f. milk 4/131; 31 g/24.
mēos n. moss 15/30.
†mēowle f. virgin, woman 23/56, 261.
mēre m. sea, lake 4/80, 2; 20/112.
mēre f. mare 4/131. [mearh.]
mēre-flōd m. sea 24/42; 28/24.
mēre-grund m. depths of the sea 20/199.
†mēre-hengest m. ship 27 c/6.
mēre-wærig sea-weary, -worn 29/12.
mēre-wif n. sea-woman 20/269.
mergen see *morgen*.
mergþ see *miergþ*.
gemet n. measure 10/52—'tō þām ~e,' to that degree 31 g/13.
metan 5 measure, traverse 20/383.
mōetan find 1/29; 3/255; 4/25; 11/48; 13/113.
gemōeting f. assembly 31 b/7.
mēte m. food 8/42, 3; 14/149;
pl. *mēttas* 31 f/36.
mēteliest f. want of food 8/99.
gemetgian moderate, temper 3/117, 30; 31 l/11.
gemetgung f. moderation 3/116; 5 b/72.
gemetlice av. moderately 10/101.
me(o)tod m. Creator 10/42; 20/361; 26/2; 30/2.
metsung f. feeding, food 17/2.
met-trum (med-) unwell, ill 3/205; 15/161.
mettrumnis f. illness 3/128.
mōþe weary 25/65, 9.
micel (y) great 2/35; 22/35; 25/34: *no. w. g.* much 5/40, 58.
micle av. much *cp.* 5 b/69; 20/329; 34/126. *miclum* greatly 7/30; 13/4. *cp.* *māra* greater 3/76; 14/49: more 13/309: *mā, mæ* more *av.* 31 c/3; 34/126, *n.* 4/52; 14/208. *sp.* *mæst* greatest 4/44; 7/4; most 8/29: *av.* 32/31—'mæst ælc,' nearly every one 16/87: *no. w. g.* 29/84.
micellice av. grandly 31 b/9.
micelnis f. greatness, size 5 b/28; 31 e/27.
micle see *micel*.
miclian extol 31 j/1.
mid (mip 30 c/12) pp. (adv.) I. w. d. with, among, 'mid hæþenum lēodum' 16/35: *determinative*, 'hū him spēow mid wige' 2/10: *instrumental*, 'mid fēo weorþian' 7/30: *to form adverbs*, 'mid calle' entirely 8/4. II. *w. a.* (*rare*): 10/6. III. *mid-pām-pe* when 13/43; *mid-pām-þæt* through (that) 8/165; *mid-þy (þe), mit-te* when, while 10/109; 31 c/6, 1/8.
middan-(g)eard, middun- m. world, earth 5 a/79; 13/78, 209; 30/7.
midde mid(dle) 7/1; 25/2—in *midum w. g.* in the midst of 31 b/10, c/1.
middel n. middle 24/65—in *midle* in the midst of *w. g.* 31 f/2.
midde-niht f. midnight 10/112.
middeweard middle 4/70; 5 b/17.
mieltan melt 19 b/19.
Mierce mpl. Mercians 15/125, 47.
mierce dark 20/155.
miercelles m. mark 15/136. [mearc.]
miergþ f. mirth, joy 9/17; 13/2; 16/230.
miht (ea, æ) f. might, power 10/42; 13/81, 237; 30/2; 31 j/6; 34/31, 118.
mihtig (ea, æ) mighty 20/269; 22/8, 97; 31 j/4; 34/63, 73.
mīl f. mile 4/146, 8; 18/5.
milde mild, merciful 21/175; 34/8.
mild-heort merciful.
mildheortnis f. mercy 13/197; 31/6, f/5.
mīl-gemeare n. distance of a mile 20/112.

- miltestre *f.* harlot 16/185.
 milts, milds *f.* mercy 9/34; 16/222; 23/85, 92.
 miltsian, mildsian *w. d.* have mercy on, pity 13/198, 9.
 miltsung *f.* mercy 13/186, 286; 34/87.
 mis-beodan 7 *w. d.* ill-treat 16/35.
 mis-dæd *f.* misdeed 16/147, 66, 76; 34/85.
 mis(t)lic various 2/74; 14/133; 16/90.
 mis-lician *w. d.* displease 3/128.
 mis-limpan 3 *impers. w. d.* go wrong 16/143.
 missenlic various 26/75.
 †missere *n.* year 20/248.
 mist *m.* mist 22/146.
 mis-wende erring 13/173.
 mitta *m.* a measure 32/25.
 mīpan 6 conceal 3/5.
 mōd *n.* heart, mind 2/44; 10/9; 20/353; courage 21/313; pride 22/91.
 mōd-cearig sorrowful 26/2.
 mōdig proud 21/147; 23/26; 24/10; 26/62; brave 20/258; 21/80.
 mōdiglice *av.* proudly 21/200.
 mōdor *f.* mother 13/18, 160, 315.
 mōderlic mother's 14/117.
 mōd(d)rige *f.* aunt 13/3. [mōdor.]
 mōd-sefa *m.* mind, heart 26/10, 9; 29/59.
 mōd-swīp resolute 34/90.
 mōd-geþanc *m.* thought 10/42; 30/2.
 mōd-geþoht *m.* thought 22/8.
 mōd-wlanc proud 29/39.
 mōld-ærn *n.* sepulchre 25/65.
 mōlde *f.* earth, mould 15/195; world 25/12, 82; land, country 24/10, 66.
 mōna *m.* moon 13/132.
 mōnap *m.* month 4/88; 8/17; 23/325; 32/10.
 mōr *m.* moor 4/66, 7; 20/98.
 mōr-fæsten *n.* moor-fort 7/6.
 morgen(n) (e, a) *m.* morning, next day 1/25; 15/20, 156; 31 c/7, 8.
 morgen-colla *m.* morning terror (?) 23/245.
 morgen-tīd (a) *f.* morning 23/236; 31 m/19.
 morp *n.* murder, homicide.
 morp-dæd *f.* murder 16/148.
 morpor *n.* murder, homicide 20/14; crime, injury 23/181; punishment, torment 22/52, 97.
 morpor-wyrhta *m.* murderer 16/183.
 mōste *prt. of* mōt.
 gemōt *n.* meeting, assembly, †battle 18/55; 21/199, 301.
 mōt may, be allowed, have opportunity 4/157; 5/98; 13/308; 20/287; 'mōste ic,' would that I might! 22/124.
 moppe *f.* moth 27 f/1.
 gemun *w. g.* mindful 5/84.
 mund *f.* †hand 20/211; 23/229; protection 16/33.
 mund-bora *m.* protector 20/230; 32 b/52.
 mund-byrd *f.* protection 23/3; 34/109.
 mundbyrdan protect 9/27.
 gemunde *prt. of* geman.
 †mund-gripe *m.* grasp 20/284.
 munt *m.* mountain, hill 9/13; 24/21; 31 h/10.
 munuc *m.* monk.
 munuchād *m.* monastic orders 10/70.
 munuolic monastic 15/46.
 munuolice *av.* monastically 15/67.
 murnan 3 care, reckon 20/192, 287; 12/96; mourn 20/135; 23/154.
 mūp *m.* mouth 3/134; 13/267; 28/37.
 mūpa *m.* mouth (of river) 8/5, 15, 188.
 mylier *m.* (?) 12 b/59.
 gemynd *nf.* memory 10/51; 26/51.

gemyndig w. g. mindful 20/280; 23/74; 26/6.

myne m. memory, love: '~ witan,' love 26/27. [*gemunan.*]

mynet f. coin, money.

gemyn(e)gian remember 10/75: remind 14/201.

mynster n. monastery 2/87; 10/1, 71: cathedral 15/91.

mynster-hām m. monastery 32 c/37.

mynster-hata m. persecutor of monasteries 16/182.

mynsterlic monastic 15/71.

mynster-lif n. monastic life 32 b/28.

mynster-mann m. monk 15/149.

myntan intend, mean 14/51, 67: think 23/253. [*gemunan.*]

myrre f. myrrh 14/32.

N.

nā, no av. not, no 3/19, 20; 6/39; 8/112; 24/80.

nabban see habban.

naca m. boat 29/7.

nacod naked 13/130, 1, 51.

nāð(d)re f. snake 31 g/62.

nāfre av. never 1/35; 13/110.

(*h*)*nāgan* address, speak to 20/68.

nægel m. nail, 25/46.

næglian nail 14/99.

nānig no-one, none, no, *no. w. g.* 1/22; 11/8; 16/80: *aj.* 1/34.

næs av. not 19 b/17.

næss m. headland, promontory 20/108, 10, 89, 350: earth 23/113.

næss-hlip n. headland-slope 20/177.

nāge = ne āge.

nāht see nāwiht.

nāhte = ne āhte.

nā-hwær av. nowhere, never 13/311.

nā-hwæper, nō-, nā(w)per, nāpor aj. neither—'~ ne .. ne,' neither .. nor 2/28; 8/182; 16/82.

nā-læss (-es) av. not (at all) 5/107; 10/13; 26/32, 3.

nama m. name 2/29; 20/207.

namian name: appoint 14/182.

nān (nāenne a.) none, no (one), *no. w. g.* 8/197; 23/257: *aj.* 2/48; 17/42.

nānuht see nāwiht.

nāt = ne wāt.

nātes-hwōn av. not 14/18.

nāt-hwilc aj. indef. (I know not which) some 20/263.

nā(n)-wiht, nō-, -(w)iht, nāht,

nōht av. not (at all) 2/19; 14/72: *no. w. g.* nothing 2/37; 5 b/44; 10/16—*inst.* nāhte *w. cp.*

nothing 3/195.

nāwper see nāhwæper.

ne (ni 30 c/3) av. not: nor 30 c/5, 6: *aj.* ne .. ne, neither .. nor.

nēadian compel 13/234; 14/181. [*nīed.*]

nē(a)h av., prp. w. d. near, of place: of time 18/27; 23/287: nearly

4/37: *cp.* nēar 23/53: *sp.* nīehst, nēst *av., prp. w. d.* 4/148; 8/24; *aj.* 23/73; 32 c/20;

æt nīehstan *av.* next 13/162; 31 g/37 (ot nēstan): nīehsta *m.*

neighbour 3/234.

geneahhe av. often 21/269; 23/26; 26/56.

nēah-pēod f. neighbouring nation 5/63.

nēalæcan w. d. approach 14/102, 201; 23/34—tō-nīol. 31

f/3.

nēalæcung f. approach 14/187.

n(e)alles av. not (at all) 20/192. [*ne and calles.*]

nearon see earon.

nearu narrow 20/159: full of hardship 29/7.

nearulice av. accurately 3/39.

nearwian afflict, press hard 20/188.

nēat n. cattle, animal 3/85; 9/16; 10/28.

- genēat m.* companion 8/204; 21/310; 22/39.
nēa-wist (nēowest) fm. neighbourhood, presence 5/35; 10/102; 14/200; 31 f/24.
nēbb n. face.
nefne, nemne cj. unless, except 20/103, 302; 29/46.
nempe, nympe, nybbe cj. unless 23/52; 26/113; 31 g/51, 8.
nēh(st) see nēah.
nele see willan.
nēmn(i)an name, call 8/174 (*nēmdē*); 10/31; 23/81.
nēo-bēdd n. corpse-bed, bed of death 22/98.
nēod see nīed.
nēod f. desire, zeal.
nēod-lapu f. (friendly) invitation 20/70.
nēolnis f. abyss, depths 31 f/21. [*nēowol.*]
nēos(i)an w. a. or g. visit, go to 23/63; 31 i/1, 14.
nēosung f. visitation 13/2, 135.
nēotan 7 w. g. use, enjoy 21/308; 22/156.
neopan, neopone av. beneath, down 22/66, 130. [*nīper.*]
neowol low, deep down 20/161; 23/113.
nergend, nerriend m. saviour (God, Christ) 23/45, 73, 81; 34/16, 150 (-iende).
nerrian save, preserve 1/43; 8/105; 17/19 (*w. d.*); 31 g/74.
genesan 5 escape from 19 b/5.
nese av. no.
nest n. nest 31 g/19.
nest n. provisions, food 23/128.
nētele f. nettle 19 b/1.
nētt n. net.
nēpan venture on, dare 5/67; 23/277; *w. inst.* risk 20/219.
nīcor m. sea-monster 20/177.
nīcor-hūs n. nīcor-dwelling 20/161.
nīed, nēad, nēod f. need, necessity 14/127; 23/277; force, violence 5/57; 31 c/11. *nīede inst.* necessarily 3/241; 16/3, 21.
nīedan compel 5/18; 31 g/39.
nīed-bepearf necessary 2/61.
nīed-faru f. compulsory journey 30 b/1.
nīed-giēld n. forced payment 16/121.
nīed-pearf f. need, necessity 3/116, 249; 16/22.
nīerwan curtail 16/53; harass 31 l/4. [*nēaru.*]
nīeten n. animal 3/50, 70; 10/75; 31 f/2. [*nēat.*]
nigon nine 8/187; 13/291.
nigopa ninth.
niht (ea, æ) f. night 23/34; 31 h/7; *w. numbers* = 'day' 6/2; 13/287. -es by night 23/45.
niht-helm m. shades of night 26/96.
nīhtlic nightly 14/162.
nīht-scūa m. shades of night 26/104; 29/31.
nīht-waco f. nightwatch 29/7.
nille see willan.
(ge)niman 4 take, capture 4/155; 5/33; 8/65; 31/5; 32 b/17; take away, carry off 20/231, 41, 362; receive 21/71; produce *w. d.* 29/48.
genip n. mist 20/110. [*nīpan.*]
nīpan 6 grow dark 26/96, 104; 29/31.
nīp, m. anger, hatred, malice, indignation 3/130; 23/34; 29/75; violence, war 19 b/5; '~e rōf,' strong in war 23/53.
nīper av. down 20/110; 22/98.
nīperian throw down 23/113; condemn 13/65.
nīperlic low 31 l/6.
nīp-heard bold 23/277.
nīp-hyegende hostile 23/233.
genīpla m. enemy. [*nīp.*]
nīp-sele m. hostile hall 20/263.
†nīppas mpl. men 27 d/27; 27 g/6.
nīp-wundor n. dire wonder 20/115.

nīwe new 5/82; 8/187; 14/216.
 nī(o)winga *av.* recently 31 g/32.
 nīwian renew 20/53, 72; 23/98;
 34/94.
 nō *see* nā.
 genōg enough; much, many 4/134;
 25/33: *av.* very, 5/98, 99.
 nolde = ne wolde.
 nōn *f.* noon 20/350. [*L.* nona
 hora.]
 norp *av.* northwards, in the north,
 north 4/4, 12; 8/51; 22/30;
cp. ~or 4/69; *sp.* ~mest
 4/2.
 norpan *av.* from the north 4/16;
 18/42: be . . ~ *prp. w. d.*, wip
 . . ~ *prp. w. a.* north of 4/85;
 12 b/55.
 norp-dæl *m.* north 5/5.
 norpweard *aj.* (*av.*) northward 4/
 71, 7; 12 b/38.
 Norp-hymbre *mpl.* Northumbrians
 8/18, 124.
 Norp-hymbre Northumbrian 15/9.
 Norp-hymbrisc Northumbrian
 15/58.
 Norp-mann *m.* Norwegian 4/2, 63.
 norpmest *sp.* of norp.
 norp-rihte *av.* direct north 4/8, 9.
 Norp-sæ *f.* North Sea 8/52.
 Norp-wēalas *mpl.* North Welsh
 8/120.
 Norp-weal(h)-cynn *n.* inhabitants
 of North Wales 8/94.
 norpweard northward 4/3.
 norpweardes *av.* northwards 8/36.
 notian consume 8/43.
 notu *f.* use 5/99: employment
 2/68. [nēotan.]
 nū now *av.* 2/14; 16/7: nū-giet
 still 5 b/55; 31 c/6: *cj.* now
 that, since 5 b/38, 42; 22/159;
 nū . . nū, *correl.* 15/206.
 genyht *f.* abundance. [be-neah.]
 genyhtsum sufficient 13/120.
 genyhtsumian *w. d.* suffice 13/
 136; 31 g/16.
 genyhtsumlice *av.* sufficiently 13/
 231.

genyhtsumnis *f.* sufficiency 13/
 137.
 nylle *see* willan.
 nyste, nyte *see* wāt.
 nyten ignorant 13/81.
 nytennis *f.* ignorance 13/169.
 nytt *f.* use, utility 27 d/27. [nēo-
 tan.]
 nytt usefūl, profitable 32/33, b/11.
 nytt-wierpe useful 8/183.

O.

o- *see* a-.
 ō *see* ā.
 odeawan *see* ætēowan.
 of (ob 31 c/2) *prp.* (*av.*), *w. d.*
 (*inst.*) motion, from 7/19: origin,
 'þā menn of Lundenbyrig' 8/152:
 departure, privation, separation,
 etc. 13/51, 169: *partitive*, 'scōf
 on hālig wæter of þām trēowe'
 15/217: *cause*, 'of yflum, willan
 syngian' 3/112: *material*, 'of
 tigelan geworht' 5 b/32: concern-
 ing, about, 'sædon him fela spella
 of heora lande' 4/33: *time*, from
 15/96.
 ofdrædan 1 fear: *plc.* ofdrædd
 afraid.
 ofen *m.* oven: furnace.
 ofer *prp.* (*av.*), *w. d.* and *a.* above,
 over 15/151: *motion across*, 'ofer
 land ðeodon' 8/150: *extension*,
 throughout, 'ofer ealne þone ymb-
 gong' 5 b/35: *superiority* 31 d/2:
rule: against, contrary to, 'ofer
 þā trēowa' 8/20; 'ofer willan'
 27 c/10: *time*, after, 'ofer twelftan
 niht' 7/1: during, 'ofer ealle þā
 niht' 15/154.
 ofer *m.* shore, banks 20/121; 21/
 28.
 ofer-cuman 4 overcome 20/23;
 23/235.
 oferdrēncan ply excessively 23/
 31.
 ofer-ēaca *m.* surplus 32 c/36.
 ofer-færeld *n.* passage 5 b/6, 61.

oferfaran 2 traverse 5 b/9.
 oferfæran traverse 4/74, 5.
 oferfolgian *w. d.* persecute 3/247.
 oferfrēosan 7 freeze over 4/170.
 oferfyll *f.* gluttony 16/212.
 ofergān traverse 20/158: over-
 spread 14/152; 17/4.
 ofer-giētol, -geotul forgetful 31 g/
 34.
 oferhelman overshadow 20/114.
 oferhergian overrun, devastate 5/
 93.
 oferhoga *m.* despiser 16/159:
 proud one 31 j/7.
 oferhygd *f.* contempt, pride 22/
 83.
 oferlice *av.* excessively 16/203.
 ofer-mōde *n.* pride 22/48. [mōd.]
 ofer-mōtto *f.* pride 22/87, 92.
 ofer-mōd *n.* pride 21/89; 22/27.
 ofer-mōd proud 22/17, 93.
 ofer-spræc *f.* loquacity 3/221.
 oferstīgan 6 *sv.* excel 13/220.
 oferswīpan overcome 13/256;
 14/140; 31 d/8; 34/59.
 oferweorpan 3 throw over 19/1:
 stumble 20/293.
 oferwinnan 3 overcome 23/320.
 oferwlencan, *ptc.* -ed haughty
 5/11. [wlanc.]
 oferwrēon 6 cover 31 e/7, f/7.
 ofet *n.* fruit 24/77.
 offaran 2 intercept 8/95, 112.
 offerian carry off 20/333.
 offrian sacrifice 13/191.
 ofgiēfan 5 relinquish 20/350; 26/
 61; 27 b/1.
 ofhrēowan 7 *w. g.* pity 13/160;
 w. nom. 15/217.
 oflētān 1 give up, relinquish 20/
 372.
 oflystan desire: *ptc. w. g.* oflyst
 pleased with 9/29.
 of(o)st *f.* haste 16/2; 20/42; 23/
 10, 70.
 of(o)stlice *av.* with haste 21/143;
 23/150, 69.
 ofscēotan 7 shoot, hit 21/77.

of'sendan summon 18/20.
 of'sēon 5 see 13/54.
 of'sittan 5 press down 20/295.
 of'slēan 2 slay 1/3, 18.
 of'stingan 3 stab 1/5.
 oft *av.* often 1/7; *cp.* 8/33; *sp*
 16/161.
 oftēon 7 *w. inst.* withhold 20/270.
 of'torfan pelt to death 17/48.
 of'pyncan *impers., w. d. g.* be dis-
 pleased, weary of 3/144; 14/162.
 [æfpanca.]
 ōga *m* fear, terror. [ege.]
 ō-leccan *w. d.* flatter, soothe, pro-
 pitiate 9/20; 22/45.
 ōleccung *f.* soothing 3/2.
 oll *sn.* (?) contumely 16/168. [*cp.*
 Ælfric's Hom. II. 166/15.]
 om- see am-.
 on (an 32 b/12; 34/5) *prp.* (*av.*),
 w. d. (inst.) and a., on(to) 1/11;
 8/41: besides, in addition to
 32 b/40: in, into 8/4, 47: hos-
 tility, against, 'woldon rædan on
 hi' 18/44; 6/18; specification,
 definition, 'þæt gafol biþ on deōra
 fellum' 4/55: instrumental, 'wur-
 don on flēame genērede' 8/105;
 15/165: to form adverbs—'on
 riht' rightly 20/305; time 8/1,
 17.
 on- see an-.
 on'ælan inflame 3/121, 96, 208.
 on'bærnan set fire to, inflame 3/
 204: incite 10/10.
 on'bīdan 6 wait for, await 3/42.
 on'bryrdan excite, inspire 13/14;
 23/95. [bryrdan, 'sharpen, from
 brord, 'point.']
 on'bryrdnis *f.* inspiration, ardour
 15/97.
 on'būtan *prp., w. d.* about, around
 3/172.
 on'cann *vb.* reproach: be in-
 dignant with 12/21.
 on'cierran reverse, change, annul
 29/103.
 on'cnāwan 1 acknowledge, under-
 stand 13/81; 21/9; 34/43.

- on-cwēpan *g* address, answer 21/245; 29/23.
 on-cȳp *f.* sorrow, pain 20/170.
 on-drēdan *i* fear 3/131, 7; 5/90; 13/129; 31 f/1.
 on-œgnan fear 30 c/13.
 on-ēmn *prp., w. d.* alongside of 21/184. [efen.]
 onettan hasten 23/139, 62: be brisk, revive 29/49. [anda.]
 on-fægnian fawn 9/23.
 on-findan find out, discover, experience 1/13, 8; 20/43, 247; 34/25.
 on-fōn *i w. g. or a. or inst.* receive 7/28; 13/261, 316; 20/244; 21/110; 34/136.
 on-foran *prp. w. a. (d.)* before (time) 8/108.
 on-gē(a)n (ongægn 31/7) *prp. w. d. and a.* towards 8/37; 14/40; . against (*hostility*) 17/42; 18/46; 21/100. *av.* opposite 4/96: back, 'gecierde ~' returned 13/39; 18/18; 21/137 —' eft ~' back 21/156.
 on-giēldan *3* atone for 20/1; 22/50; 28/56.
 on-giērwān strip, undress 25/39; 31 i/11.
 on-giētan *5* understand, perceive, see 2/37; 20/262, 68: assail 20/41.
 on-ginnan (æg.) *3* begin 2/74; 13/86: attempt 5/67; 9/19.
 on-hætan inflame 23/87.
 on-hiēldan bow 10/131.
 on-hlīdan *6* open, reveal 24/12, 49.
 onhrōeran touch 29/96.
 on-innan *prp., w. d. (av.)* within 23/313; 27 b/3.
 on-lētan relax 20/359.
 on-lēon *6 w. d. g.* lend, give 20/217; 22/113; 23/124.
 on-līc like 20/101.
 on-līcnis, an- *f.* likeness 22/151: image, picture 3/49, 69; 13/249 (idol).
 on-lichtan enlighten, illuminate 13/310.
 on-liēsan relax 31 i/4.
 on-lūcan *7* open 3/56, 61.
 on-lūtan *7* incline (*int.*) 2/44; 3/73, 86.
 on-man *vb. rfl. w. g.* care for 1/39.
 on-gēmang *prp., w. d.* among 2/74; 9/12.
 on-mōēdian *pl.* pomps 29/81.
 on-rēas *m.* attack 31 f/17.
 on-ridan *6* ride 6/39.
 on-sægdnis, -sæg(e)d- *f.* sacrifice 31 g/70, 1; 34/121.
 on-sæge assailing 16/69. [sigan.]
 on-scunian fear, detest 9/15; *rfl.* fear, be afraid 9/9.
 on-scunigendlic detestable 3/50, 70.
 onscuning *f.* detestation 31 g/31.
 on-scyte *m.* calumny 16/87, 175.
 on-sēcgan sacrifice 31 g/31.
 on-sēndan, an- send 2/84; 20/233; 34/16: give up 25/49.
 on-sien, -sion *f.* face 29/91; 31 f/10; 34/86, 96.
 on-sien *f.* want, lack 24/55.
 on-slēpan sleep 10/30, 131.
 on-springan *3* spring forth 24/63.
 on-stāl *m.* supply 2/23.
 on-stellan institute 10/44.
 on-stigend *m.* mounter, rider 31 e/2.
 on-styrian stir, agitate 3/121; 31 f/11.
 on-sund, an- sound, uninjured 13/5, 282; 24/20.
 on-sundnis *f.* soundness 13/75.
 on-sundran *av.* separately 32 b/24, 31.
 on-týnan open 3/102, 5; 31 f/29; 34/28. [tūn.]
 on-ufan *prp., w. d. (up)* on 23/252.
 on-uppan *prp., w. d.* upon 3/35.
 on-wacan *2* awake 23/77.
 on-wācan soften 22/158. [wāc.]
 on-wæcnan awake 26/45.
 on-weald, an- *m.* authority, rule 2/6, 8; 5/95.

on'weg *see* weg.
 on'wēndan subvert 5/83; 24/82;
 transgress 22/160: change (to the
 worse), *tr.* 22/186: deprive *w. d.*
 g. 22/155.
 on'windan 3 unwind, loosen 20/
 360.
 on'wrēon 6 uncover.
 on'wrigennis *f.* revelation 13/33.
 on'wripan 6 uncover 23/173.
 open open, evident 24/11; 25/47.
 openian open, reveal 3/141; 13/
 317; 14/31.
 openlice *av.* openly, publicly 3/24,
 36; 13/13.
 ōr *n.* beginning 30/4.
 ōra *m.* border, shore.
 orc *m.* pitcher, flagon 23/18. [*L.*
 urceus.]
 ord *m.* point, spear 20/299; 21/
 47: beginning 10/44: *collective*,
 first men, the flower 21/69: line
 of battle 21/273.
 'or-eald very old 9/26.
 ōrett *m.* (?) battle.
 ōretta *m.* warrior 20/282.
 ōrett-męc (æ) *m.* warrior 23/
 232.
 orf *n.* cattle.
 orf-cwealm *m.* cattle-plague 16/72.
 or-feorme *w. inst.* without 23/
 271.
 organan *pl.* a musical instrument
 31/3. [*L.* *organum.*]
 or-lęge *n.* war 20/76. [*originally*
 'fate,' 'decision,' *from* *ligan.*]
 or-mæte intense 14/184.
 or-mōd despairing.
 ormōdnis *f.* despair 3/223, 44.
 orop *n.* breath.
 or-sāwle lifeless 23/108.
 or-sorg *w. g.* unconcerned, care-
 less 3/254; 13/137.
 or-panom device: work 28/2.
 orpian breathe 14/152.
 or-wēna *indecl. aj. w. g.* hopeless,
 despairing of 20/315.
 or-wēne *w. g.* hopeless, despairing
 of 14/172.

otēawan *see* ætēowan.

op (ot 31 c/9) *prp., w. a.* (rarely
w. d.) place, up to 7/21; 8/10:
 time, until 15/86; op-pæst, op-
 pe *cj.* until 1/5; 8/57; 14 b/75.
 op *cj.* until 1/3; 4/154; 23/293.
 ōper second 5/147; 13/53: other
 7/4; 20/88: *corr.* the one ..
 the other 6/11; 8/34: *adv.* 'ōper
 oppe .. oppe,' either .. or 5/7,
 21.
 op'fæstan set (to task) 2/67.
 op'feallan 1 fall off, decline 2/16,
 51.
 op'rōwan 1 row away 8/206.
 op'standan 2 stand still 9/39.
 oppē (oppa 30 b/4, eppa 30 b/4)
 cj. or 25/36; 26/26; *corr.* either
 .. or 8/22, 67, 68.
 op'pringan 3 *w. d. a.* deprive 23/
 185; 29/71.
 op'wēndan *w. d. a.* deprive 22/
 158.
 op'windan 3 escape 8/192.
 ō-wæst(e)m *m.* shoot, twig 31 g/
 60.
 ōwana *see* āhwanon.
 oxa *m.* ox 31 f/37, g/24.

P.

pād *f.* (?) coat.
 pællen of purple 13/116. [pæll
 m. from *pallium.*]
 pæp *m.* path.
 palm-twig *n.* palm-twig 14/215.
 panne *f.* pan 3/200, 4.
 pāpa *m.* pope 15/103.
 papol-stān *m.* pebble 13/105.
 pēni(n)g, pēnding *m.* penny 32 b/
 25, c/26.
 Peohtas *mpl.* the Picts 15/88.
 plantian plant 31 e/29.
 plega *m.* play, pleasure, festivity 4/
 141, 4; 13/150.
 plegian play 9/24.
 port *m.* port, harbour 4/86, 99.
 [portus.]
 post *m.* post 15/187, 92.

prass m. (?) array, pomp 21/68.
prēost m. priest. [presbyter.]
prōfian assume to be 11/51. [pro-
bare.]
prūt proud.
prȳte f. pride 16/177.
pund n. pound, *weight*: money 12/
5. 9.
pytt m. pit.

B.

racente f. fetter 22/127, 89.
racu f. narrative 13/8; 14/4.
rād f. ride, raid, expedition 6/39;
15/179.
gerād n. reckoning, account—'tō
þæm ~e þæt,' on condition that
33/10.
radost see hraþe.
ræcan reach, obtain, overtake 5 b/
20; 8/25, 125: take (a city)
5 b/20: hit 21/142, 58.
ræd m. advice 18/36; council 18/
62: help 20/126; benefit 32/
31: good fortune 22/179: plan,
scheme 14/87; 22/41: sense,
understanding 23/68.
rædan advise 21/18: decree 13/
36; 18/47; decide, agree to 21/
36: plot 18/44: rule 22/44.
rædan read 13/7.
ræd-bora m. councillor 20/75.
ræde ready (?) 23/97.
geræde n. trappings, ornaments 21/
190.
ræden(n) f. condition 32 b/50.
rædend m. ruler 20/305.
ræding f. reading 15/63; 16/195.
ræfnan perform, do 23/11.
ræpan bind. [rāp.]
ræpling prisoner 17/29. [rāpan.]
ræran raise 31 d/15; 33/10: do
16/12. [rīsan.]
ræs m. rush.
ræsan rush 1/16.
†ræswa m. chief 23/12, 178.
ramm m. ram 31 g/25: battering-
ram 3/150, 84.

rand m. border: †shield 21/20;
28/37.
rand-wiga m. warrior 20/48.
rand-wig(g)end(e) m. warrior 23/
11, 20, 188.
rāp m. rope 31 g/16.
rārian lament 13/157.
rape see hraþe.
rēad red 13/104; 23/339; 17 d/15.
rēaf n. dress, armour 21/161.
rēafere m. robber, plunderer 16/
188.
rēafian rob, plunder 16/140.
rēafīac n. robbery, plundering 16/
73, 206.
rēc m. smoke 22/80. [rēcōcan.]
rēcēan prt. *rohte w. g.* reckon, care
16/144; 21/260.
rēcēan prt. *re(a)hte* explain, inter-
pret 15/55: tell, narrate 15/27:
tell, direct 12/14: declare, decree
12/46, 7: guide 31 i/16: govern
31 k/7. [racu.]
rēcēlēas careless 2/50.
rēcēre m. ruler 3/1, 17; 31 l/1.
rēced n. house, chamber 20/322.
rēcels m. incense, frankincense 14/
32.
recene, ricene (y) av. instantly
21/93; 23/188; quickly 26/112
—'swā ~ swā' as soon as 14/178.
rēdan 12 b/78.
gercēfa m. governor, officer 8/201;
17/21; 32 b/1.
reg(e)n, rēn m. rain 31 g/2.
regen-scūr, rēn- m. shower of rain
13/133.
regol m. rule (of conduct) 11/11.
[regula.]
regol-bryce m. breach of rules 16/
206.
re(o)gollie according to rules 10/
93.
regollice av. according to rules
16/81.
re(o)gol-w(e)ard, -word m. 32/
30, 8.
rēn see regen.
gerēne n. ornament 27 d/15.

- gerēnian* adorn 21/161; 23/339.
rēocan 7 stink, be putrid 23/314.
reord *f.* voice 29/53; language.
gereord *n.* voice 27 c/16; language 15/55; 8.
reord-berend *m.* man 25/3; 89.
gereordnis *f.* refectory 31 c/23.
gereordung *f.* meal 13/50.
rēotan 7 weep 20/126.
reſt *f.* rest, bed 10/29, 110; 25/3; 31 1/2.
reſtan rest *absol.* and *refl.* 10/107; 25/64, 9; 31 f/33: remain 23/322.
rōpe fierce, severe, zealous 3/217; 5/88; 14/64, 120; 31 k/7.
rōpnis *f.* fierceness, zeal 3/143, 240.
ribb *n.* rib 13/97.
riċe of high rank 4/130; 13/133; 20/48.
riċe *n.* sovereignty, kingdom 1/1, 8; 2/22; 26/106.
ricene *see* *recene*.
riċ(c)etere *n.* ambition 14/96.
riċſian *see* *riċian*.
riċan 6 ride 1/26; 4/156; 22/127 (of fetters).
geriċan 6 occupy (a country) 7/2, 4.
ridda *m.* rider 15/176. [*riċan*.]
riċpan spoil, plunder 16/140; 17/15.
riepere *m.* spoiler 16/73, 188.
riht (y, e) right, true 22/44; 23/97; 25/89.
riht (y, e) *n.* right 16/163; 22/115: on ~, rightly 11/13: duty 3/138.
rihtan correct 3/36.
rihte (y, e) *av.* rightly 3/43; 16/84; 21/20: exactly 5 b/28.
gerihte *n.* right, law 13/301; 16/24, 43: on ~, straight on 12 b/39; 23/202.
riht-fæderen, *reht-* direct descent on father's side 32 c/20.
rihtlæcan (y, e) direct, guide 15/114.
riht-lagu *f.* just law 16/160.
rihtlic right, righteous 3/82, 187; 13/240.
rihtlice rightly 3/91, 197; 14/209.
rihtmædren-cynn, *reht-* direct descent on mother's side 32 c/49.
riht-norpan-wind *m.* direct north wind 4/18.
riht-regol *m.* right rule of conduct 11/12.
riht-wis righteous 3/257; 31 g/7.
rihtwislic righteous 3/196.
rihtwisnis *f.* righteousness 3/203; 31 c/21.
rim *n.* number 31 g/15.
riman count 6/39.
riċan, *riċgan* rain.
trine *m.* man 21/18; 23/54; 27 c/16.
rip *n.* harvest 8/143.
ripan 6 reap 8/142.
riþian ripen 14/113.
riſan 6 rise.
geriſan 6 besit, be proper.
riſc, *riſ-* *f.* rush 12/83, 4.
geriſen *f.* due 16/44. [*geriſan*.]
geriſenlic proper, suitable 3/83; 93; 10/3.
riċian rule, reign, prevail 6/31; 13/22, 229; 14/199; 16/9. [*riċe*.]
rōd *f.* cross 13/80; 15/14; 25/44.
rōde-hengen *f.* cross 13/19; 14/99. [*hangian*.]
rōde-tācn *n.* sign of the cross 10/130; 13/267.
rodor *m.* sky, heavens 20/126, 305, 22.
trōf strong, brave 22/41; 23/20, 53.
rohte *prt.* of *reccan* 'reck.'
Rōmana *g. pl.* '~ rice,' Roman empire 13/23.
Rōmanisc Roman 14/45.
Rōme-burg *f.* Rome 15/100.
rōmian *w. g.* possess 22/115.
Rōm-ware *mpl.* Romans 5/91.

rōse *f.* rose 13/117. [rosa.]
 rōt glad.
 rotian rot 3/27.
 rōtlice *av.* cheerfully 10/115.
 rōw sweet, gentle 27 g/3.
 rōwan I row.
 rūm spacious 23/349; 24/14; 28/37.
 rūm *n.* opportunity 23/314.
 rūme *av.* roomily 23/97.
 rūn *f.* rune: mystery: council 23/54; 26/III.
 rūn-wita *m.* councillor 20/75.
 rȳman extend 2/9; 15/87: clear (a way) 21/93; 25/89.
 rȳmet *n.* room, space 8/24.
 ryne *m.* running, course 31 k/13. [iernan.]

S.

sacan 2 fight, contend 28/53.
 sācerd *m.* priest 3/173. [sacerdos.]
 sācerd-bana *m.* priest-slayer 16/181.
 sacu, sæcc- *f.* strife, war 20/368; 23/289; 24/54.
 sæ *fm.* sea 8/118, 27; 26/4; 29/14; 31 e/34.
 sæcce *see* sacu.
 sæd *n.* seed 31 j/II.
 sē-dēor *n.* sea-beast 20/260.
 sē-draca *m.* sea-dragon 20/176.
 sē-fōr *f.* sea-journey 29/42.
 sēgan lay low 23/294. [sigan.]
 sēgon *prt. pl.* of sēon.
 sæl *n.* hall.
 sæl *mf.* prosperity, happiness 20/72: occasion, time 13/91; 15/73; 25/80: opportunity 12/30.
 sē-lāc *n.* sea-booty 20/374.
 sēlan bind 23/114; 26/21. [sāl.]
 sēlan *w. d.* happen 32 b/43, 5.
 sē-lida *m.* pirate 21/45, 286.
 gesælig happy, blessed 14/109; 22/166.
 gesæliglic happy, blessed 2/5; 22/7.

gesæliglice *av.* happily 14/114.
 gesælp *f.* happiness.
 sē-mann *m.* pirate 16/132; 21/29, 38.
 sēne *w. g.* slow 20/186.
 sē-rima *m.* coast 8/186.
 †sē-rinc *m.* pirate 21/134.
 sē-strand *m.* sea-strand 13/203.
 sēt(i)an *w. g.* lie in wait for 3/170. [sittan.]
 sēte, -an *mpl.* dwellers. [sittan.]
 Sæternes-dæg *m.* Saturday 17/41.
 sēting *f.* ambush, snares 3/188.
 sāl *m.* rope, chain 22/127, 33.
 salu sallow, dark.
 salu-pād dark-coated 27 g/3.
 saluwig-pād dark-coated 23/211.
 sam *cj.*—*corr.* whether... or 4/171.
 same *av.* similarly, 'swā ~,' similarly 2/57; 22/154; 'swā ~ swā,' in the same way as 5 b/82.
 samnian collect, assemble 4/150; 8/34; 10/56.
 gesamnung *f.* assembly, association 10/72; 11/5; 32/4 (monks).
 samod *av.* together 4/123; 13/84; 14/148 (entirely).
 samod *prp., w. d.* together with, at (of time) 20/61—'~ mid,' together with 31 g/82, 3.
 sām-worht (*ptc.*) half-built 8/12.
 sanct *m.* saint 15/150.
 sand *m.* sand.
 sand *f.* sending: course (of food) 15/79.
 sang *mn.* song, poem 10/52, 76; 27 g/3; 29/19.
 sang-cræft *m.* poetry 10/15.
 sangere *m.* singer, poet 34/6.
 sār grievous, sad 23/182; 25/80.
 sār *n.* pain 29/95: grief 3/234.
 sære *av.* grievously 16/47; 20/1; 25/59.
 sǣrettan be vexed 3/34.
 sǣrgian wound 8/208: grieve 31 f/20.
 sǣrig sorry, sad 5/30; 9/11.
 sǣrlie grievous, sad 15/206.
 sǣrnis *f.* pain, 13/328.

sāwan *i* sow.

sāw(o)l *f.* soul, life 13/165, 85;
16/92; 21/177.

sāwollēas lifeless 20/156.

sc(e)acan 2 shake: hasten *int.* 23/
292.

gescādan (ēa) *i* b separate: decide
20/305.

sc(e)adu *f.* shadow 25/54.

gescād-wis (ēa) sagacious 3/1.

gescādwislice (ēa) *av.* sensibly
5 a/9.

gescādwisnis (ēa) *f.* sagacity 15/
68.

scæd *n.* shade.

scær *prt.* of scieran.

scafan 2 shave, scrape 15/217.

sc(e)amian *impers., w. a. g.* shame
3/207; 16/165, 73, 91.

sc(e)amu *f.* shame 3/17; 10/25:
disgrace 16/114.

sc(e)and *f.* disgrace 3/47, 64, 5.

sc(e)andlic disgraceful 5/76; 16/
87.

sc(e)apa *m.* thief 13/274: enemy
23/193. [scēþpan.]

sceaft *m.* shaft 21/136.

gesceaft *f.* creature, being 13/219:
creation 20/372 (existence); 25/
12, 55: decrees (of fate, of God)

26/107; 28/65. [sciēþpan.]

sceal, scæl *vb.* shall, have to, must
3/107; 4/18, 58; 33 a/1: to
express future 13/152; 14/79—
without *infin.* 16/11, 20 (is re-
quired); 28/16 (belongs).

scealc *m.* servant, man 21/181;
23/230.

gesceap *n.* creation 10/79: limb
14/153: *pl.* fate, nature 27 b/7.
[sciēþpan.]

scēap *n.* sheep 4/53; 31/2; 32/21.

scearn *n.* dung 31 d/15.

scearp sharp 3/193; 23/78. [scie-
ran.]

scearplic sharp 3/54, 191.

scearpnis *f.* sharpness 13/30.

scēat *m.* lap: shelter 27 b/7: sur-
face, tract 24/3; 25/8, 37, 43.

sceatt *m.* tribute, payment, money
12/9; 14/183; 21/40.

scēap (æ) *f.* sheath 21/162; 23/
79.

scēawian look at, survey, examine
3/126, 236; 13/325; 20/163:
decree, grant 18/65.

scēawung *f.* surveying 4/38.

scēndan shame, injure 3/206; 16/
138. [scand.]

sceo- *see* sco-.

sceocca, scucca *sm.* demon 13/
175.

sceorp *n.* dress, ornament.

scēot *m.* shooting, darting 28/40.

scēotan 7 shoot 21/143, 270.

scēotend *m.* warrior 23/305.

scepen *n.* stall 10/28.

sceþpan 2 *w. d.* injure 20/197, 252,
74, 337; *prt.* scēþede 20/264.
[scapa.]

sciæld *m.* shield 21/98; 23/204;
28/37.

sciæld-burg *f.* phalanx 21/242;
23/305.

scielfan 3 shake 30 c/7.

sciēne beautiful, fair 22/20; 23/
317.

sciēþpan 2 make 8/182: create
10/45; 24/84; 30/5.

sciēþpen(d), sceþen *m.* creator
10/39, 46; 23/78; 30/6; 34/8,
46.

sciēran 4 cut 20/37, 276; 23/305.
sciērian decree, appoint 22/13,
179.

soildan protect 5 b/55; *rfl.* 19 b/
5; 31 g/84.

gesciöldend *m.* protector 31 c/2,
g/72.

Soildingas *mpl.* (sons of Sciæld),
the Danes 20/71.

gesciöldnis *f.* protection 13/26.

soilling *m.* shilling 11/17; 14/
183.

scīma *m.* light, brightness 25/54;
31 k/3^o [scinan.]

scīnan 6 shine 13/94; 20/267;
25/15: be conspicuous 34/46.

scin-hī(o)w phantom, illusion 31 f/21.

scip *n.* ship 4/81, 3; 21/40, 56.

scip-herē *m.* fleet 8/98.

scipian furnish with ships 8/3.

scip-rāp *m.* ship-rope 4/40, 57.

scīr *f.* office, administration: district, shire 4/84; 8/44; 15/155.

scīr bright 21/98; 23/193; 25/54.

scīr-mæled brightly adorned 23/230.

scīr-mann *m.* governor of a shire, ruler 3/52.

scīr-gercēfa *m.* governor of a shire, sheriff 12 c/13.

gescōd, *prt.* of sceppan.

sc(e)ōp *prt.* of scieppan.

scop *m.* poet.

scop-gereord *n.* poetical language 10/6.

sc(e)orian refuse 13/253.

sc(e)ort short.

gescot *n.* shot 19 b/23, 5.

Scottas *mpl.* Irish: Scots 15/89.

Scott-land *n.* Ireland: Scotland 15/4.

scotung *f.* shooting 31 f/23.

scræf *n.* cave.

scrēadian peel 14/188.

scrid *n.* chariot 31 e/5.

scrīn *n.* shrine 15/144, 59.

scrincan 3 shrink.

scripan 6 go, wander 28/13, 40.

scrūd *n.* dress 13/139.

scrȳdan clothe 17/61.

scu(w)a *m.* shadow, shade.

scūfan 7 push 18/67; 21/136.

scūr *m.* shower 23/221; 28/40: scouring (?) 23/79.

scyld *f.* guilt, sin 3/5, 13, 22; 34/46.

scyldig *w. g.* guilty 3/144: having forfeited 11/24; 20/88; 34/20.

scyld(i)gian sin 3/23.

gescyldru *pl.* shoulders 31 g/21.

scyle, scylun *see* sceal.

scyte *m.* shooting 5/47. [scēotan.]

Scyttise Scotch 15/57.

sē, se he 21/150—'pæt wāron Finnas,' they were Fins 4/28: *rel.* who 20/17, 46: *def. art.*—*w. voc.* 20/224. pæs *av.* from then, afterwards 6/2, 4: thence (*causal*) 16/63. pæs-pe *rel.* since, afterwards 8/17; 23/13: because, that 20/378; 22/58: as 20/91, 100; *to express proportion*, the. þon the *w. cp.* (*often pleonastic*): 'þon mā' 1/39; 3/195. þȳ therefore 16/68: because 3/213; the, *w. cp.* 16/78—'þȳ . . þȳ' *corr.* the . . the 2/52.

sealm *m.* psalm 15/65; 31 c/22. [psalmus.]

sealm-scop *m.* psalmist 3/33.

sealt *n.* salt.

sealt salt 28/45.

sealt-stræt *f.* road to salt 12 b/70.

sealt-ȳp *f.* salt-wave 29/35.

sēar withered.

sēarian wither 29/89.

searu *nf.* art, skill 27 e/6: artifice 5/29: armour 20/307.

searu-cēne *aj.* brave 34/10.

searu-cræft *m.* artifice 16/150.

searu-fæg *m.* variegated by art 20/194.

searu-pancol wise 23/145, 331.

searu-wrenc *m.* treachery 17/18.

sēap *m.* pit 25/75: pool 31 c/19.

seax *n.* knife 14/188; 27 d/6: sword 20/295.

Seaxe *mpl.* Saxons 4/100.

(ge)sēcān seek 3/30; 14/86; 34/110: visit 4/48; 20/200: attack 5 b/65; 8/29.

†sæg *m.* man 20/129; 21/159; 26/53.

sægān say, tell 8/81; 23/342; 25/1; 29/2; 31/4: signify, mean.

sefa *m.* mind, heart 20/92; 26/57.

sœfte gentle, pleasant.

segel *mn.* sail 4/110.

segel-giġrd *f.* mast 28/25.

segel-rād *f.* sea 20/179.

- seglian, siglan** sail 4/14, 8, 20, 88.
segnian, sēnian mark 31 m/15: cross (oneself) 10/130, 8. [segen.]
se(o)h-pe *av.* behold! 31 b/2, c/16.
sœl *aj. (av.)* good *only in cp. and sp.* 8/166; 20/134, 39; 32/32, c/4 (*av.*).
seld *n.* hall 20/30.
seld *n.* seat 31 j/8.
seld- seldom-.
geselda *m.* retainer, man 26/53.
seldan, -on *av.* seldom 15/66.
seld-cūp rare 9/29.
seld-siene rare 5 b/66.
sēle *m.* hall 20/390; 26/25.
sēle-drēam *m.* festivity 26/93.
sēle-giēst *m.* hall-guest 20/295.
sēle-rædend *m.* hall-ruler, house-owner 20/96.
sēle-secg *m.* retainer 26/34.
self (eo, i, y) (*strong and weak*) self 2/28; 8/183; 20/218; 32 b/28; 34/18; *aj.* same 10/77; 13/143.
self-willes *av.* voluntarily 15/222.
sellan (y) give 2/26; 8/19; 13/140; give up, yield 21/184; sell 13/88; 16/103.
sellie rare, strange 20/176; 25/4, 13. [=seld-lic.]
sœman reconcile 21/60.
sēmninga forthwith 20/390. [gesamnian.]
sēndan send 3/149; 14/53; 23/190, 224; *absol.* 17/1; 18/60. [siþ.]
sēnian *see* segnian.
sēo, sīa *f.* pupil (of eye) 31 g/19.
sēoc sick, ill 3/206; 20/353.
seofian sigh 29/10.
seofon, syfan seven 4/42.
seofopa seventh 7/15.
seolfor, silfor *n.* silver 25/77; 27 c/2.
seolh *m.* seal 4/58, 62.
seomian rest, stand 24/19; 28/25.
sēon 5 *see* 4/36; 13/84; 20/25: *see* fit, decree 33/13.
set *n.* seat, entrenchments 8/33, 5. [sittan.]
geset *n.* seat, dwelling 26/93; 28/66.
setl *n.* seat, throne 20/39; 22/166. [sittan.]
geset(t)nis *f.* foundation 15/72: law 13/36; narrative 13/221: settlement, will 32/49.
settan set 3/151, 210; set down 13/48: found 5/82: appoint 13/121: people 22/151: create 22/7: compose 10/137; 13/216, 31.
sibb *f.* peace 2/8; 5/107: relation-ship 13/4.
gesibbakin 16/78; 27 d/22; 32 c/55.
sibb-leger *n.* incest 16/153, 84.
sibbling *m.* relative 14/180.
sibbsum peaceful 5/96.
gesibbsum peaceful 5/109.
sicettung *f.* sighing 14/151.
sīd wide 20/41, 194; 23/338.
sīde *av.* widely 16/164; 25/81.
side *f.* side 25/49.
sidelice *av.* fitly 3/25, 30.
sīd-rand *m.* wide shield 20/39.
sidu *m.* morality 2/8.
sīeclian sicken 15/170.
sīefre pure.
gesīene visible 16/67; 20/5, 153.
sīerce *f.* shirt.
sīerwan plot 14/94, 191, 7: arm 21/159. [searu.]
sīerwung, syr(e)wung *f.* artifice 14/73, 92, 100.
siex six 13/10; 19 b/16.
siexta sixth.
siextig sixty 4/45.
sgan 6 sink, 19/8; 20/1.
sige *m.* victory 6/4, 22.
sige-bēam *m.* tree of victory 25/13.
sige-cempa *m.* victorious warrior 34/10.
sige-dryhten *m.* Lord of victory 34/120.
sige-ēadig victorious 20/307.

- sigefæst** victorious 14/139; 27 d/19.
sige-folc *n.* victorious people 23/152; 28/66.
sige-hrœpig rejoicing in victory 20/347.
sigelēas unvictorious 16/126; 22/67.
sige-pūf *m.* banner of victory 23/201.
sige-rōf victorious 23/177.
sige-wang *m.* plain of victory 23/295; 24/33.
sige-wif *n.* victorious woman 19/8.
siglan *see* seglian.
†sigor *m.* victory 23/89, 124, 299. [sige.]
†sigor-ēadig victorious 20/61.
†sigor-lēan *n.* reward of victory 23/345.
gesihp *f.* sight 3/161; 13/57, 125.
silf *see* self.
silfor *see* seolfor.
silfren of silver, 15/75.
sīn = his.
sinc *n.* treasure, gold 20/235; 23/30; 25/23.
sin-ciēldu *f.* perpetual cold 24/17.
sinc-fāg bright with gold 27 c/15.
sinc-giēfa *m.* giver of treasure, lord 20/92; 21/278.
sinc-pegu *f.* receiving treasure 26/34. [picgan.]
sinder cinder 27 d/6.
sin-gāl continual 14/160; 15/93.
singāllice *av.* continually 16/138.
singan 3 sing. compose poetry 13/216; 23/211; 29/22.
sittan 5 sit, encamp, settle 20/174 (sit down); 26/111; 7/22; 8/12; 23/15; on~assail 16/17, 113.
gesittan 5 sit out, finish 8/43; occupy 7/3; possess 31 g/10.
sīp *m.* journey, voyage, motion 20/28, 179; 27 b/11; 29/2: fate 27 e/14: time (once, &c.) 8/34; 20/213.
sīp *av.* late 23/275. [*cp.* sīþpan.]
gesīp *m.* companion 20/47, 63; 23/201.
sīp-fæt *m.* journey 23/336; 31 f/13.
sīþian journey 21/177, 251.
si(o)þpan *av.* since, afterwards 2/69; 8/26; 34/67: beyond that (number) 11/47: *cj.* when 2/57. [sīþ = *sīþ 'since.']
slæd *n.* valley 5 b/84; 12 b/77.
slæp *m.* sleep 13/51; 23/247; 24/56; 31 l/2.
slæpan 1, and weak sleep 20/331; 31 l/10, o.
slæplēast *f.* sleeplessness 14/160.
slagen (æ) *ptc.* of slēan.
slāw slow.
slēan 2 strike 20/315: kill 3/256; 5/40, 5: forge 19 b/13; forge 22/138.
geslēan 2 strike down 23/31: 'wæl ~,' make a slaughter 6/7.
slēge *s.* killing 5 b/78; 14/67, 108: defeat 15/13.
slēge-fāge death-doomed 23/247.
slieht *m.* slaying. [slēan.]
slitan tear 9/42; 29/11.
slīpen cruel, dire 26/30.
slīp-heard severe 22/133.
smæl narrow 4/64, 9, 72; 12 b/42.
smēa(ga)n consider, reflect 3/39, 96; 14/209; 16/196 (*tr.*); 31 c/10.
smēa(g)ung *f.* contemplation 13/62.
smēalīc careful 3/55.
smēalīce *av.* carefully 3/7, 194.
smēocan 7 smoke.
smeoru *n.* fat, tallow 31 g/25, 6.
smœpe smooth 31 l/7.
smīec *m.* smoke, vapour 31 l/11.
smierenis *f.* ointment 31/6.
smierwan grease, anoint 31/6.
smīp *m.* smith 19 b/13; 20/202; 27 d/14.

- smippe *f.* smithy 13/108.
 smylte gentle, mild 10/117, 33;
 24/33.
 snæd *f.* morsel, food. [snīpan.]
 snædan take a meal 18/4.
 snāw *m.* snow 24/14; 26/48.
 snell bold 21/29; 23/199.
 snīcan 6 creep 3/75.
 snīpan 6 cut 27 d/6.
 snīwan snow 29/31.
 snot(t)or wise 20/63; 26/111;
 28/11, 54; 31 g/9.
 snotornis *f.* wisdom 14/131.
 snotor-wyrde plausible 14/48.
 snūde *av.* quickly 23/55, 125, 99.
 snytru *f.* wisdom 34/72.
 sōfte *av.* comfortably, easily 21/
 59; 22/188. [sēfte.]
 sol *n.* mud, wallowing-place.
 sōn *m.* sound 9/17, 30. [sonus.]
 sōna *av.* soon, forthwith, then 2/
 49; 3/147; ~ swā as soon as
 8/75; 15/39.
 sorg *f.* sorrow 20/72; 24/56; *w.*
g. anxiety (about) 29/42.
 sorgfull sorrowful 20/28, 179;
 lamentable 34/142.
 sorgian sorrow 20/134; 22/102.
 sorg-lēop *n.* song of sorrow 25/67.
 sōp true 4/35; 13/74; 23/88; tō
 ~e in truth 26/11.
 sōp *n.* truth 16/209; 28/10, 64.
 sōpfæst true: righteous 34/6.
 sōpfæstlice *av.* truly, faithfully
 32 c/52.
 sōpfæstnis *f.* truth 3/227; 13/
 312.
 sōp-giēdd *n.* true song, true tale
 29/1.
 sōplice *av.* truly, indeed 31/9.
 spanan 2 allure, entice 22/29.
 gespang *n.* bond, chain 22/132.
 sparian *w. a.* spare 23/233.
 spearca *m.* spark 15/189.
 specan *see* sprecan.
 spœd *f.* success: riches 4/47; 13/
 64, 100, 15. [spōwan.]
 spœdan prosper, succeed 21/34.
 spœd-dropa *m.* useful drop 27 d/8.
 spœdig rich 4/46; 24/10.
 spell *n.* story 4/33; 10/62; 21/
 50.
 spendan spend. [expendere.]
 spere *n.* spear 21/108, 37.
 spic *n.* bacon 32 b/34.
 spillan destroy 21/34.
 spor *n.* track, footprint 2/44.
 sporetan kick 31 g/27.
 spōwan 2 *impers. w. d.* succeed
 2/10; 23/175, 274.
 sp(r)æc *f.* speech 14/26: trans-
 action 12/36.
 gesprec *n.* speech 31 g/2.
 sp(r)ecan 5 speak 5/76, 100;
 13/154; 18/2; 20/216; 34/
 30.
 sprengan scatter: sow: break *int.*
 21/137.
 springan 3 spring 20/338; 21/
 137.
 spurnan 3 kick, stamp.
 spyrian go 2/42; 27 d/8. [spor.]
 staca *m.* stake 15/139.
 stæf *m.* staff: *pl.* learning 10/5.
 stæl *n.* place, stead 20/229.
 stælan institute 20/90; 28/54:
w. d. accuse of 22/146.
 stæl-giēst *m.* thievish stranger
 27 f/5.
 stæl-here *m.* predatory army 8/
 177. [stelan.]
 stæl-hrān *m.* decoy-reindeer 4/
 49.
 stæl-wierpe serviceable 8/154.
 [cp. stēdefæst.]
 stānen of stone, 5 b/36; 13/11.
 stæ(r)(ē) *n.* history 10/73, 80. [L.
 historia.]
 stæp *n.* shore 4/123; 21/25. [stan-
 dan.]
 stalian steal 11/38, 40.
 stalu *f.* robbery 11/37; 16/71,
 149.
 stān *m.* stone, rock 13/202; 20/
 165; 25/66.
 stān-brycg *f.* stone bridge 12 b/61,
 75.
 stān-clif *n.* cliff 24/22; 29/23.

- standan** 2 stand 2/34; 4/99; 20/184; 21/171: arise, come 13/128; 14/157; 'lēoht stōd,' a light shone 20/320.
stān-hlīp *n.* rocky slope 20/159; 26/101.
starian gaze 20/235. 353; 23/179.
stapelian establish, confirm, strengthen 29/104, 8.
stapol *m.* foundation 25/71; 27 f/5; 31 g/44: security 11/6. [standan.]
st(e)apolfæst firm 31 g/49.
gesteald *n.* dwelling. [steall.]
steall *mn.* place.
gesteall *n.* foundation, extent 26/110.
stēam *m.* vapour, exhalation 14/157: moisture 25/62.
stēap steep, lofty, deep 23/17; 24/22; 28/23.
stearn *m.* tern 29/23.
stede(y) *m.* place 21/19; 22/111. [standan.]
stedefæst steadfast 21/127, 249.
stede-heard steadfast 23/223.
stefn, stemn *f.* voice 3/139; 27 c/18: *m.* term of (military) service 8/43.
stefn *m.* stem: foundation, roots 25/30.
stefn(a) *m.* prow 29/7.
stefnian *w. d.* summon 18/54, 56.
stelan 4 steal.
stellan place. [steall.]
stemn *see* stefn.
stemnettan stand firm (?) 21/122.
stenc *m.* odour: stench 13/181: fragrance 24/8, 81. [stincan.]
steng *m.* stake. [stingan.]
stēor *f.* steering: government.
stēor-bord *n.* starboard 4/10, 27.
steorfa *m.* pestilence 16/72.
steorfan 3 die.
steorra *m.* star 14/11, 81; 22/11.
steort *m.* tail 9/23; 12/70 (of land).
steppan 2 go 13/43; 21/131; 23/212.
sterced-ferhþ stout of heart 23/227.
stiele *n.* steel.
stiel-æg steel-edged 20/283.
stieran (ēo) *w. d. g.* govern 31 c/21: restrain: deprive of 3/143; 23/60.
stierne, stiern-mōd stern 23/227.
stīg *f.* path 20/159. [stīgan.]
stīgan 6 move on, ascend 25/34, 40— of dūne ~' descend 31 c/19.
stihtan incite 21/127.
stillan cease 9/41, 4: become still 31 c/4.
stille still, quiet 9/8; 31 l/13.
stillnis *f.* quiet 2/65; 10/132.
stincan 3 *int.* smell (well or ill) 14/154, 7: rise (of dust, &c.) 27 c/12.
stingan 3 pierce 21/138.
stīp strong 20/283: fierce 21/301.
stīp-hycgende brave 21/122.
stīplīc severe 3/242.
stīplīce *av.* fiercely 21/25.
stīp-mōd brave 23/25; 25/40.
stoec *m.* stump, stake 12 b/58, 64, 5; 15/215.
stōl *m.* seat, throne 22/15, 28, 36.
stōp *prt.* of steppan.
storm *m.* storm 26/101; 29/23.
stōw *f.* place 2/39; 4/65; 20/122.
stræc strenuous 31 k/6.
stræclīce *av.* severely 3/9.
stræl *m.* arrow 23/223; 25/62; 31 g/45.
stræt *f.* street, road 20/384.
strand *m.* shore 13/105.
strang strong 3/213; 5 b/44; 31 d/4, 8; *cp.* strengra 5/47; *sp.* 20/293: brave 25/40.
strangian strengthen 31 d/19.
stranglīc strong 22/121.
stranglīce *av.* strongly 3/209.
strēam *m.* stream 5 b/10, 34; 20/11.
streccan stretch.
strēgan strew, spread 29/97.

stregdan 3 scatter, sprinkle 31 f/20.
 strēnge *m.* string.
 strēnglic strong 22/28.
 strēngra *cp.* of strang.
 strengu *f.* strength 20/20, 283; 31 b/4.
 gestrēon *n.* possessions 4/159; 13/55.
 stric *n.* sedition 16/72.
 strienan (ēo) *w. g. or a.* beget 5/43; 32 b/42; acquire, gain 13/309.
 strīp *m.* strife 22/39.
 strūdung *f.* spoliation, robbery 16/149.
 stund *f.* time 21/271; ~um from time to time 20/173.
 styce *n.* piece.
 styccemælum *av.* piece-meal: here and there 4/5.
 styde *see* stēde.
 styrian stir, move 9/6; 20/124.
 styrman storm 23/25, 223. [storm.]
 sūcan 7 suck 31 g/23.
 sufl *n.* what is eaten with bread, relish 32/36.
 gesufl—'~ hlaf' loaf of fine flour (?) 32/28.
 sulung *n.* a Kentish measure of land 12/26.
 sum *no.* a certain one, some one 20/182; 27 c/15; 'sixa sum,' one of six 4/45; 7/26; *aj.* some 8/93; 'sum hund scipa' about 8/50, 114; 'sume þā tēp' some of 4/39.
 sumor *m.* summer 4/6, 171; 28/7.
 sumor-lida *m.* summer army (one that does not winter in the country) 6/29.
 sund *n.* swimming 5 b/9; 20/186; sea, water 20/176, 260.
 gesund sound, healthy, unhurt 1/36; 13/304; 20/378.
 sund-gebland *n.* commotion of the sea 20/200.
 gesundfull unimpaired 15/86.

gesundfullnis *f.* health 14/143.
 sundor *av.* apart 26/111.
 sundor-iēfe *n.* private property 23/340.
 sundor-seld *n.* separate throne 31 d/16.
 sundor-spræc *f.* private conversation 14/21.
 Sunnan-æfen *m.* Sunday evening 17/46.
 Sunnan-dæg *m.* Sunday 13/296.
 Sunnan-uhte *f.* Sunday morning 13/299.
 sunn-bēam *m.* sunbeam 15/154.
 sunn-bearu *m.* sunny grove 24/33.
 sunne *f.* sun 13/131; 24/17; 27 d/4.
 sunn-wlitig sun-bright 28/7.
 sunu *m.* son 3/44; 8/69; 20/300; 32 c/28.
 sūpan 7 sup, drink 15/218.
 susl *n.* torment, torture 14/145; 23/114.
 sūp *av.* south(wards) 8/50, 2, 161; 32 b/19.
 sūpan *av.* from the south 4/124; be ~ *prp. w. d.* south of 2/21; 17/7; wip ~ *w. a.* south of 4/93.
 sūp-dēl *m.* south 5/3.
 sūperne southern 21/134.
 sūpeward southward 4/76, 86.
 sūp-rihte *av.* direct southwards 4/19, 20; 12 b/58.
 Sūp-seaxe *mpl.* South-Saxons 8/171, 207.
 sūp-stæp *n.* south bank 8/176.
 swā, swæ *av.* so 7/25; *intensive,* 'swā clæne . . þæt' 2/15; 16/127; *emphatic,* 'wine swā druncen' 23/67; as 2/24, 25; swā . . swā *correl. as . .* as 8/20, 179 (*also in* 'swā hwā swā' &c.; *see* hwā &c.); as if 23/68; swā . . swā *w. cp.* the . . the, 'simle swā norþor swā smæltre' 4/69; 16/3; although 22/146; *ëac-swā* also 8/74; swā same in the same way 2/57; swā-swā as 2/78:

- so that 2/81; 8/125; 'swā...
 swā-swā' *correl.* so... as 2/87.
 swæ *see* swā.
 swæs beloved, own 26/50; 27 b/11.
 geswæs gentle 13/243.
 swæsendu *npl.* dainties 23/9; 32/17, 30.
 swætan sweat: †bleed 25/20.
 [swāt.]
 swæp *n.* track, footprint 2/41.
 [swaþu.]
 swān *m.* herdsman 1/5.
 swāpan I sweep.
 swār heavy, grievous 24/56.
 swāt *m.* sweat: †blood 20/36; 25/23.
 swātig †blood-stained 20/319; 23/338.
 swāþeah *av.* however 3/245; 14/69; 30 c/11.
 swaþu *f.* track, footprint 31 m/22;
 on -e behind 23/322. [swæþ.]
 swealwe *f.* swallow 31 c/9.
 sweart black, dark 22/67, 146;
 27 g/3.
 sweart-lāst with black tracks 27 d/11.
 swefan 5 sleep 20/30.
 swef(e)n *fn.* sleep (*often pl.*) 10/30; 14/194, 201: dream 10/58; 25/1.
 swefl *m.* sulphur.
 swcæg *m.* sound, melody 9/6; 29/21.
 sweg(e)l *n.* sky, heavens 23/80, 345; 28/7.
 swelc *see* swile.
 swelgan 3 *w. inst.* swallow 27 c/15; 27 f/6.
 sweltan 3 die 14/114, 69; 20/367.
 swencan afflict, molest 14/156; 20/118, 260.
 geswencednis *f.* tribulation 31 f/33.
 sweng *m.* stroke, blow 20/270; 21/118.
 sweofot *m.* sleep 20/331. [swefan.]
- Swēo-land *n.* Sweden 4/77.
 Swēon *mpl.* Swedes 4/117.
 swēora *m.* neck 23/106.
 swēor-bān, swir- *n.* neckbone 31 f/27.
 sweorcan 3 darken, become clouded 26/59.
 sweorcend-ferhp gloomy of mind 23/269.
 sweord (u, y) *n.* sword 14/126; 20/36; 21/15.
 sweord-freca *m.* warrior 20/218.
 sweord-geswing (u) *n.* sword-brandishing 23/240.
 swe(o)stor (u, y) *f.* sister 13/21; 14/174; 21/115; 32 b/46.
 gesweostor *npl.* sisters 5/72.
 swēot *n.* troop, army 23/299.
 sweetol (u) distinct, clear 3/28, 31; 16/67; 28/10.
 sweotole *av.* clearly 23/177; 26/11.
 sweotolian (u) display, show 13/32; 14/145; 23/285.
 sweotollice (u) *av.* clearly 14/4; 23/136.
 swerian 2 swear 31 g/76, i/7, 7.
 swcete sweet 5 b/69; 10/76: *n.* 29/95.
 swcetnis *f.* sweetness 10/6, 87.
 swican 6 fail 20/210, 74: cease *w. g.* 13/241; 17/3.
 swicdōm *m.* deceit, betrayal 5 b/70; 14/73; 18/41. [swican.]
 swician be treacherous 16/85.
 swicol deceitful 14/89.
 swight *m.* death 20/5, 186. [sweltan.]
 swiġerman swarm 19/7.
 swift swift 4/150; 8/181; 28/3.
 swig(i)an (ū) be silent 3/21, 3, 219; *w. g.* 16/209.
 swilc (e, y) such *no.* such a one, he 14/125; *relative* which 23/65; 'swilc... hwilc,' *correl.* such... as 5/76; *aj.* 22/38.
 swilce (e, y) *av. ej. w. sbj.* as if 2/38; 23/31; *w. indic.* as 5 b/22; 29/83; 34/59: (so) also

20/177; 29/53— ~ ēac 23/18,
ēac ~ 32 c/2 also.
swima *m.* swoon 23/30, 106.
swimman 3 swim 20/374; 26/53.
swin *n.* wild boar: hog 4/53: image
of a boar 20/36.
geswine *n.* labour, hardship 22/
72.
geswinc-dagas *mpl.* days of hard-
ship 29/2.
swincan 3 labour, toil 15/92.
swin-lica *m.* image of a boar (on
helmet) 20/203.
swinsian sound melodiously 27/7.
swinsung *f.* melody, harmony 10/
64.
swiþ strong, severe 22/7; 28/5;
cp. swiþre right (hand, side) 5/
46; 23/80; 31 e/7, 8.
swiþe (*v̅*) very, severely 3/132; *cp.*
-or more 13/199; 23/182; *sp.*
-ost most 4/160 (nearly); 13/
210 (chiefly); 22/92 (eallra -ost).
swiþlice vigorous, excessive 14/163;
23/240.
swiþlice *av.* severely, excessively
3/9; 5/31.
swiþ-mōd stout-hearted 20/374;
23/30, 340.
swiþrian weaken, destroy 23/266.
swōgan sound 27 a/7.
sworen *ptc.* of swērian.
swūgian *see* swīgian.
swu- *see* sweo-.
sȳcan suckle 14/125. [sūcan.]
syfan *see* seofon.
symbol *n.* banquet 10/25; 23/15;
26/93: on ~ always 23/44.
sym(b)le (*i*) *av.* always 3/78; 8/
31; 13/15; 22/71; 34/56.
synderlic special.
synderlice, *av.* specially 10/1;
13/4.
syndrig separate: various 15/96.
syngian sin 3/112; 16/174.
synn *f.* sin 3/170; 13/134; 34/
39: †injury, hostility 24/54; 28/
54.
synn-dæd *f.* sin 16/169.

synnfull sinful 3/33, 5.
synn-lēaf *f.* impunity in sin 16/
179.
gesynto *f.* health, salvation 23/90
(*pl.*). [gesund.]

T.

tāc(e)n *n.* token, sign 3/40; 13/
79, 83: miracle 13/12, 14.
tācnian signify, represent 3/52,
152: show 23/197, 286.
tācan show, direct 3/150, 211:
teach 13/197; 16/176.
getæl *n.* number 12 c/7: narrative
10/73.
tālan blame 3/12, 131; 16/168;
31 f/25.
tāsan tease (wool), pluck to pieces:
wound 21/270.
getāse pleasant 20/70.
tam tame 4/48; 9/7.
tealt unstable 16/76.
tēam *m.* progeny, race.
tēar *m.* tear 13/168.
getel *n.* number: narrative.
tela *av.* well 10/129. [til.]
geteld *n.* tent 15/150; 31 c/5.
tēlg *m.* dye, colour 27 d/15.
telga *m.* branch 24/76.
tēllan reckon 13/209.
Tēmes *f.* Thames 8/37, 40.
tempel *n.* temple 13/246, 9.
tengan hasten 13/262.
getenge resting on 27/8.
teohhian appoint 20/50.
teolung *see* tilung.
tēon 7 pull 20/189; 23/99; draw
(sword) 20/38: go 9/12; 20/
82.
tēon adorn 20/202: create 10/48;
30 a/8: decree 32 c/54.
tēona *m.* injury, insult.
tēopa tenth.
teran 4 tear 23/281.
tīd *f.* time 5/24, 9; 21/104: hour
13/270: anniversary 32/15.
tieman bring forth 28/48. [tēam.]

- tien ten 32/35.
 tien-wintre ten year old 11/41.
 tigele *f.* tile 3/146, 54; 5 b/32.
 til good 20/54; 26/112; 28/20.
 [tela.]
 til *prp. w. d.* to, for 30/6.
 tilian *w. g. d.* gain, provide 23/208.
 tilung (eo) *f.* tillage, husbandry 13/149.
 tīma *m.* time 3/25, 7, 30; 13/58.
 getimbre *n.* building 22/31.
 timbr(i)an build 5/54, 82; 5 b/26; 8/178.
 timian happen 14/209; 15/178.
 tin-treg *n.* torment.
 tintr(eg)ian torment 5/86.
 tintreglic full of torment 10/87.
 tīr *m.* glory 21/104; 23/93, 157.
 tīrfēst glorious 24/69; 28/32.
 tīp *f.* giving 'we fremian,' grant 23/6.
 tīpian *w. g. d.* grant 13/336; 15/42 (*d. of thing*), 44.
 tō *prp. (av.) I. w. d.* motion, to 7/15, 16: *rest, at*, 'þā hegas wæron þā gegaderode tō Sceōbyrig on Eāstseaxum' 8/84; 18/74: *figurative direction, object of verb*, 'cweþan tō' 3/43; 'fēng tō rice' 2/22: *definition, destination*, 'būton hīo (sīo bōc) hwær tō lāne sīe' 2/90; 'worhte hit him tō wite' 22/73: *to form adverbs*, 'tō ahte' at all 16/22: *time*; 'tō midre niht' 25/2; 'tō dæg' 'tō langum fierste' for a long time 15/115: *with the gerund in -enne (-anne) to express, purpose, necessity &c.* II. *w. g.* 14/22 (*time*). III. tō-pām, tō-pæs *intensive*, so, 'hīe wæron tō þēm gesāgode þæt' 8/208; 14/153; 'sweord ær gemealt . . . wæs þæt blōd tō þēm hāt' 20/366; tō-pām-þæt, tō-py-þæt in order that 5/33, 97; tō-pæs-þe when 20/335.
 tō *av.* too 16/8, 9.
 tō-berstan 3 burst, break *int.* 14/148; 15/28; 21/136.
 tō-blāwennis *f.* inflation 14/156.
 tō-brecan 4 break in pieces 8/68; 13/60; 21/242 (break through): violate 16/111.
 tō-bregdan 3 *w. inst.* shake off 23/247.
 tō-clēofan 7 cleave asunder 12 b/39, 91.
 tō-cnāwan 1 know 13/247.
 tō-cwiesan crush 13/56, 73.
 tō-cwiesednis *f.* crushed condition 13/83.
 tō-cyme *m.* coming 14/79, 103; 16/4.
 tō-dælan divide 4/143; 5/51.
 tō-ēacan *prp. (av.) w. d.* besides 4/37; 5/60; 16/194.
 tō-ēmnas *prp. w. d.* alongside 4/76, 8; 12 b/52.
 tō-faran 2 disperse *int.* 8/159.
 tō-fōran disperse *int.* 17/57.
 tō-flōwan 1 flow away, melt 31 f/12, 3.
 tō-foran *prp. w. d.* before (time) 17/37.
 -toga *m.* leader, [tēon.]
 tō-gædere *av.* together 16/135; 21/67. [gadrian.]
 tō-gēanes *prp. (av.) w. d.* towards 13/44; 20/251: against (*hostility*): before 24/11.
 tō-hopa *m.* hope 3/253, 60.
 getoht *n.* battle 21/104.
 tohte *f.* fight, battle 23/197.
 tō-licgan 5 separate 4/119.
 tō-līesan loosen, relax 31 l/2: dissolve, destroy 31 g/69.
 tō-middes *prp. w. d.* in the midst of 15/189; 22/79.
 tō-niman 4 divide 8/31.
 torht bright, beautiful, noble 23/43; 24/28.
 torhte *av.* clearly 27/8.
 torhtlic glorious 23/157.
 torht-mōd glorious, noble 23/6, 93.

torn *m.* anger 23/272; 26/112.
 torne *av.* angrily 23/93.
 tōsamne *av.* together.
 tōslitan 6 tear open 3/60; 31 f/19.
 tōslūpan 7 slip asunder, relax 14/168.
 tōstandan 2 be put off 11/53.
 tōstregdan 3 disperse 31 g/14, 50, j/6.
 tōswellan 3 swell 14/154.
 tōtwēman separate 21/241.
 [twā.]
 tōp *m.* tooth, tusk 4/39.
 tōp-mægen *n.* strength of tusks 28/20.
 tō-w(e)ard, -word future 14/39; 23/157; 31 g/55; 32/5, c/61.
 tōweard *prp. w. d.* towards 4/152; tō...weard 18/14.
 tōweorpan 3 destroy 5/81; 13/238.
 træf *n.* pavilion 23/43, 255, 68.
 tredan 4 tread 20/102, 393: traverse 27 g/5.
 trēow *n.* tree, wood 3/230; 24/76; 25/4.
 trēow *f.* faith, agreement 8/20 (*pl.*); 26/112; 28/32.
 getrēowe faithful, honest 27 d/23; 31 g/6.
 trēowfæst faithful 34/115.
 trēow(i)an (ū) *w. d.* trust, be confident 5 b/63; 20/283; 22/3; 31 g/70.
 getrēowlice (īw) *av.* faithfully, honestly 12/28; 16/84; 31 b/3.
 trēowp (ȳ) *f.* faith, fidelity.
 getrēowp (ȳ) *f(pl.)* faith, fidelity 16/8, 77, 227.
 trum firm, strong 20/119; 23/6; 28/20.
 getrum *n.* troop 28/32.
 getruma *m.* troop 6/14, 5.
 truwian *see* trēowian.
 trym *n.* (?) step 21/247. [*cp.* *Past.* 441/27, wiptrēm = wiptrymþ.]

tryme(d)nis *f.* firmament 31 h/22.
 trymian, trymman strengthen, encourage 10/124; 15/12: prepare, array, arm 3/165, 171; 18/45; 21/17, 22: build 22/31: establish, create 11/8; 22/3; 31 g/83; 32 c/52; 34/103, 64.
 trywe *see* trēowe.
 tū = twā.
 tūcian ill-treat 15/9.
 tudor *n.* progeny.
 tūn *m.* (enclosure): farm: village 4/147, 149.
 tunece *f.* tunic 13/277, 81.
 tunge *f.* tongue 10/18, 136; 34/115.
 tungol *n.* luminary, star 13/132; 28/48.
 tungol-witega *m.* astrologer 14/9, 21.
 tunne *f.* cask.
 tūn-gerēfa *m.* bailiff 10/53.
 turf *f.* turf 24/66.
 tūsc *m.* tusk.
 tuwa *av.* twice 8/33. [twi-]
 twæfan *w. g.* separate from 20/183. [twi-]
 twāgen two 31 f/2—'on twā' into two (parts) 5 a/51—twā *av.* of measure twice 8/179.
 twēlf twelve 24/28, 69; 32/10.
 twēlftha twelfth 7/2.
 twēntig twenty 4/52, 3.
 twēo *m.* doubt 22/31. [twi-]
 twēo(ga)n *w. g.* doubt 23/1, 346. [twi-]
 twēolice *av.* doubtfully 3/98.
 twēonian *impers.* doubt 13/274.
 twēonung *f.* doubt 13/276.
 twig *n.* twig.
 twī-wintre two years old 14/55, 84.
 tydernis (i), *f.* frailty 3/118.
 tydran bring forth, produce 28/48. [tuddor.]
 tydre tender.
 tyhtan entice, persuade 13/244. [tēon.]
 tyncen *n.* small cask 5 b/9. [tunne.]

p.

pā *av. cj.* then 1/4, 10: 'pā... pā,'
correl. when... then 2/32; 9/54:
 pā-pā when 2/22.
pæc *n.* roof.
pægon *prt. pl.* of **piegan**.
pær *av., cj.* there 1/12; 8/3:
 thither 8/59; *indef.* 'pær cōmon
 six scipu' 8/184; *pleonastic* (often
 with *rel. prn.*) 4/143; 8/105:
 where 1/29; 13/92: (thither)
 whither 16/54, similarly 15/173
 (thither where): *of time*, then 15/
 177: when 16/210: if 22/143:
 because, since 34/122.
pærrihthe *av.* forthwith 13/14, 259.
 ***pæss** *see* **se**.
pæt *cj.* that; 'pæt (*prn.*)... pæt
 (*cj.*),' *correl.* 20/247; *pleonastic*
 4/139.
pæt-te *cj.* that 2/19; 24/69. [te =
 pæ.]
gepafa *m.* consenter 22/169.
p(e)afian consent to, tolerate 3/
 12, 22; 10/71; 23/60.
gepafung *f.* permission 13/38; 16/
 127.
pāg *prt.* of **piegan**.
pā-giet *see* **giet**.
pan *see* **pon**, **ponne**.
panc *m.* thought: grace, mercy 8/
 163: thanks 2/22, 88; 21/120,
 47.
gepanc *mn.* thought, mind 16/173;
 21/13; 23/13; 34/90.
pancian *w. g. d.* thank 13/306,
 321; 20/147; 21/173.
gepancol thoughtful: desirous 34/6.
pancol-mōd thoughtful 23/172.
panc-snottor wise 30 b/2.
pancung *f.* thanks 33/8.
panc-wierpe memorable 23/153.
panne *see* **ponne**.
panon(e), **pōnan** *av.* thence (place,
 time, origin), away 4/4; 20/15,
 42; 23/132; 27 d/3.
panonweard, **pōnan-** departing
 thence 9/49.

pe, **pi** 30 c/10, **py** 34/66, *rel. prn.*
and cj. who *n.* and *a.* 1/25, 28;
rarely for other cases: inst. with
 which: 'sē pē,' who, *rel. prn.*
 3/248, 57: he who 2/66, 70.
w. pers. prn. 'pē hē,' who 23/6;
 25/86; 26/10: *cj.* when 4/141;
 17/34: because 20/84, and in
 various other meanings.
pēah *pret.* of **pēon**.
pēah *av.* though, yet 8/20: *cj.*
 although 8/173: if 4/169; 16/
 116: that 16/143; **pēah-pe** *cj.*
 although 14/107, 13: 'pēah-pe
 .. pēah,' *correl.* 3/22.
pēah-hwæpre *av.* yet, however 3/
 11.
gepeaht *n.* design 14/105: counsel,
 advice, 11/1; 31 g/54. [**pe**ncan.]
p(e)arf *f.* need 20/206; 21/233;
 30 b/2; 32 b/14 (interests)—'tō
 ~e' *adv.* as is needed 21/232:
 benefit 15/52: trouble, hardship
 20/227, 275. [**pur**fān.]
pearf *vb. w. g.* need 21/34, 249;
 22/45.
pearfa *m.* poor man 13/46, 70;
 15/50.
pearfende in want 23/85.
pearflēas useless. *av.* in vain 14/
 94.
pearl strong, severe 3/256.
pearle *av.* severely, very 14/53;
 16/73; 25/52.
pearllice *av.* severely 3/220.
pearl-mōd severe 23/66, 91.
pēaw *m.* custom, habit 3/66; 5/
 42: *pl.* morality 2/31; 23/129.
peccan cover 24/42; 27 b/4; 27 c/
 1; 31 g/19. [**pæc**.]
pegen, **pēn** *m.* servant 10/105, 7;
 16/34: officer 1/19, 25; 18/
 59: freeman, master (as opposed
 to slave) 16/118, 9: † man 20/
 91, 169.
pegenlice *av.* bravely 21/294.
pegenscipe *m.* service 22/81.
pegnian (**pēn-**) *w. d.* serve 10/
 104.

pegnung (pēn-) *f.* service, mini-
stration 13/21; 14/119: mass,
mass-book 2/17.

pegnung-mann, pēnig-*m.* serving-
man 13/10.

pēh *see* pēah.

pēn- *see* pegen-.

pēncan think (of) 2/21, 7; 26/
58: intend 20/285; 21/258.

pēnden while 23/66.

†pēngel *m.* prince, king 20/257.

pēnian stretch 25/52; 31 f/18.

pēnian *see* pēgnian.

pēod (īe) *f.* people, nation 2/59;
31 g/14.

pēodan join, associate 10/53, 72;
13/90.

gepēode *n.* language 2/38, 48.

†pēoden *m.* prince, king 20/348;
21/120; 23/11. [pēod: *cp.* dryh-
ten.]

†pēoden-māpum (-ādm) *m.*
princely treasure 22/164.

†pēod-guma *m.* warrior 23/208,
332.

gepēodnis *f.* association 10/9.

pēod-scaþa *m.* injurer of the people
16/189.

pēodscipe *m.* nation 16/146; 18/
37: discipline 10/93; 31 g/59.

pēod-wita *m.* sage, historian 16/
201.

pēof *m.* thief 11/43, 4; 13/263;
16/188; 28/42.

pēon 6 flourish 3/171; 28/44.

pēon push.

pēosterfull dark 13/179.

pēostre (īe) dark 23/34; 28/42.

pēostru (īe) *f.* darkness (*often pl.*)
9/53; 25/52.

pēow *m.* slave, servant 2/35; 16/
33.

pēowa *m.* slave, servant 4/132;
13/120, 45; 34/9.

pēowdōm *m.* servitude 5/108, 9.

pēowen *f.* servant 23/74.

pēow(i)an, pīwan *w. d.* serve 10/
134; 13/145, 280; 22/19;
31 i/9.

gepēowian enslave 16/51.

pēowincel *n.* little servant 31d/10.

pēow-mann *m.* serf, slave 11/20.

pēowot *n.* servitude 11/41.

pēowotdōm *m.* service 2/12.

pēow-wealh *m.* serf 11/72, 3.

perscan 3 beat 3/149.

pes this; 'ær þissum,' formerly 2/
72.

picce close together, thick 31 f/6.

picgan 5 take, receive, accept 1/
22; 15/168; 23/19.

pider *av.* thither 1/19.

piderweard *av.* thither 4/101.

piderweardes *av.* thither 8/44, 5.

piefþ *f.* theft 11/41; 16/51. [pēof.]

piestre *see* pēostre.

pile, pyllic such 14/190.

pīnen(n) *f.* servant 23/172. [pe-
gen.]

ping *n.* thing 3/25, 39; 23/153
(event); 'mid nānum ~um,' not
at all 3/258; '~a gehwilce'
under all circumstances, anyhow
29/68; 'for his ~um,' for his
sake 3/206; deed 23/60.

pingian *w. d.* intercede (for) 15/
211; 34/7: *w. a. and d.* mediate
12/31: *refl.* reconcile oneself (with)
16/218.

pingung *f.* intercession, mediation
13/336; 14/212.

gepoht *m.* thought 3/62, 72; 29/
34. [pēncan.]

polian suffer, endure 20/275; 23/
215, 272: *int.* hold out 21/201,
307.

pon, *inst. of se.*

ponne (a, æ) *av. cj.* then 5/91, 2,
142; 32 c/23: *correl.* when . .
(then) 3/29, 127: *pleonastic* (not
at the beginning of a sentence)
3/138; 8/28: than *w. cp.* 4/41,
2; 30 b/2 (pan).

porn *m.* thorn(-bush) 12 b/42, 2.

porneht thorny 12 b/52.

poterung *f.* wailing 13/182; 14/
58.

geþræc *n.* crash 30 c/6; 31/35.

- præd *m.* thread 30 c/6.
 præl *m.* serf 16/55, 116, 8. [*Scand.*
 præl.]
 præl-riht *n.* serf's right 16/52.
 præfian reprove, correct 3/9.
 præg *f.* time 20/7; 23/237: ~um
 sometimes 24/68; 28/4.
 geþrang *n.* throng 21/299. [*prin-*
 gan.]
 præa *f.* Ia misery, calamity 22/144.
 præa/ga)n reprove 3/18, 111; 13/
 173; 31 c/15.
 præa/g'ung *f.* reproof 3/1, 60,
 117.
 præapian reprove 3/220.
 præapung *f.* reproof 3/247.
 præat *m.* troop 23/62, 164: vio-
 lence, attack 30 c/6.
 præatian reprove 3/8, 31, 246.
 præatung *f.* reproof 3/201, 42.
 præi (præo) three 3/232; 8/157.
 pridda third.
 þringan 3 throng 23/164, 249;
 advance 23/287: afflict 29/8.
 þrinis (y) *f.* trinity 23/86; 31 l/
 15.
 þrit(t)ig thirty 13/156; 15/124.
 þriwa *av.* thrice 13/163.
 þrosm *m.* smoke, vapour 22/81.
 þrōwian suffer 13/153; 14/101;
 20/339.
 þrōwung *f.* suffering 10/84; 14/
 129; 33/8.
 þryccan afflict 10/100.
 þrymm *m.* strength, courage 23/
 332; 28/4 (*pl.*): torrent 24/41:
 crowd 23/164: glory 23/86;
 26/95.
 þrymmfæst glorious 25/84; 27 f/4.
 þrymmfull glorious 23/74.
 þrymmlic glorious 23/8.
 þrymmlice *av.* gloriously 24/68.
 þrymm-setl *n.* throne 14/214.
 þryscan afflict, oppress 3/223.
 [þerscan.]
 þr̥þlio strong, noble 20/377.
 þr̥þu *f.* strength, glory 26/99 (*pl.*).
 þūf *m.* banner.
 gepungen excellent, distinguished
 8/173; 23/129; 31 l/8. [*plc.*
 of *þingan.]
 gepungenlice *av.* virtuously 31 k/
 10.
 þunor *m.* thunder 28/4.
 þūren *plc.* of þweran.
 þurh, þorh 31 e/10, þer(i)h 30 c/
 4, 6. *prp.* (*adv.*), *w. a.* motion,
 through 21/145: extent, through-
 out: time, 'þurh swefn' (in sleep)
 10/30: causal (*agent, means, in-*
strument) 2/40, 58; 3/138, also
 in þurh-þæt-þe 16/101.
 þurh'drifan 6 pierce 25/46.
 þurh'dūfan 7 dive through 20/369.
 þurh'faran 2 traverse 3/67.
 þurh'fōn 1 penetrate 20/254.
 þurh'iernan 3 traverse 14/127.
 þurh'scēotan 7 shoot through 13/
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 þurh'tēon 7 carry out 3/136; 13/
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 þurh'þyrelan pierce 3/44, 5.
 þurh'wacol sleepless 14/160.
 þurh'wadan penetrate 20/317;
 21/296.
 þurh'wunian continue.
 þurst *m.* thirst 31 g/17.
 þus *av.* thus 13/77; 23/93.
 þūsend *n.* thousand 6/18; 13/139.
 þūsend-mælum *av.* in thousands
 23/165.
 geþwære gentle.
 geþwærian *w. d.* agree to, allow
 18/24.
 geþwærlæcan *w. d.* agree to 13/
 243.
 þwēan 2 wash 15/158.
 þweorh perverse 31 g/8, 38.
 þweorhnis (y) *f.* perversity, ob-
 stinacy 13/254.
 þweran forge; *plc.* geþūren,
 -þrūen 20/35.
 þy = þe.
 þy see under se.
 þyhtig strong 20/308.
 þy-læs see læs.
 geþyld *f.* patience 3/17, 32; 20/
 145. [*polian.*]

geþyldig patient 26/65.
 pyle *m.* orator 20/206.
 þȳn press: stab 14/189.
 pyncan *impers.*, *w. d.* appear, seem
 2/60, 61; 8/183; 20/91; *absol.*
 13/241; 16/146.
 geþyngþo (-neþ) *f.* dignity, rank
 14/74; 15/94. [geþungen.]
 þynne thin.
 geþynnian make thin 31 c/10.
 þȳrel pierced 3/104.
 þȳrelung *f.* piercing 3/54.
 þȳrs *m.* giant 28/42.
 þȳrstan *w. g.* thirst 5 b/88. [þurst.]

U.

ufan *av.* from above 20/250; 22/
 63; above 22/130: 'on þæt'
 besides 12/35.
 ufan-cumende coming from above
 31 i/15.
 ufeweard further up 8/189; 12 b/
 48.
 ufor *av.* further away 13/244.
 yferra *aj. cp.* later 32 b/26.
 uforian delay 14/67.
 uhte *f.* early morning, dawn 22/
 70; 26/8.
 uht-sang *m.* matins 10/127; 15/
 95.
 un-āberendlic intolerable 14/155.
 un-āgiēfen (*ptc.*) unpaid 12/9.
 un-āliefed (*ptc.*) unlawful 3/68.
 un-andgiētfull senseless 31 g/59.
 un-āsegegndlic indescribable 13/
 180; 17/24.
 un-beboht (*ptc.*) unsold 4/48.
 un-befliten undisputed 32 c/17, 48.
 un-befohten (*ptc.*) unopposed 21/
 57.
 un-be(o)rende barren 31 d/10.
 un-geboren unborn 12/36.
 un-biēldo *f.* diffidence 3/114.
 un-cōpu *f.* disease 13/125; 16/72.
 [un-intensive, and copu 'disease']
 un-cræft *f.* weakness 16/228.
 un-cūþ unknown 5 b/66; 20/160:
 uncertain 2/87.

un-cyst *f.* vice 13/140.
 un-dæd *f.* crime 16/173.
 under *prp. (adv.), w. d. and a.*
 under 25/55; 23/113; 20/166:
subjection, inferiority; time during
 5/41.
 underfōn I receive 3/156; 13/
 204; 16/224.
 undergiētan 5 understand 13/97.
 undern *m.* morning 13/300.
 undern-mæł *n.* morning time 20/
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 under-standan 2 understand 16/7,
 109, 22.
 underþeodan (īe) subject 3/119;
 5/4; 10/94.
 un-diērne manifest 11/66, 71.
 un-earg brave 21/206.
 un-ēape *av.* with difficulty 9/51.
 un-geēnod (*ptc.*) endless 13/321.
 un-fæstlice *av.* not firmly 3/98.
 un-gefōge *av.* excessively 4/158.
 un-gefōglic impetuous 5 b/33.
 un-forbærned (*ptc.*) unburnt 4/
 135, 9, 65.
 un-forcūþ noble, excellent 21/51.
 un-forht dauntless 21/79.
 un-forhtmōd without fear 13/261.
 un-forworht (*ptc.*) innocent 16/50.
 un-gefræglice *av.* incredibly 9/3.
 un-friþ *m.* war, hostility 4/24;
 18/21.
 un-gefullod (*ptc.*) un-baptized 15/
 128.
 un-gearu unready; 'on ungearwe,'
 unawares 5/70.
 un-gilde *n.* excessive tax 16/74.
 [giēldan.]
 un-gehæle(n)dlic incurable 31 g/
 46, 63.
 un-hēanlice *av.* nobly 1/15.
 un-hold unfriendly, hostile.
 un-īepelice *av.* with difficulty 7/6;
 8/195.
 un-læd poor: wretched 23/102.
 un-lagu *f.* bad law 16/12, 51, 61.
 un-gelēafull unbelieving 13/233.
 un-gelēafullnis *f.* unbelief 14/
 123.

- un-gelic w. d.* unlike 22/111.
un-geliefedlic incredible 5 b/21, 29.
un-geliefendlic incredible 14/156.
un-lifigende (ptc.) dead 23/180, 316.
un-gelimp n. misfortune 16/123.
un-lybba m. poison 13/263, 8. [lybb 'drug.']
un-lýtél much 16/21.
un-gemet n. excess: *av.* (*a.*) excessively 22/68.
un-gemetgod (ptc.) excessive 3/222.
un-gemetlice av. excessively 3/247; 9/40.
un-gemyndig w. g. unmindful 14/86.
unne f. granting, consent 12 d/6.
un-nytt useless 3/221.
un-orne old 21/256.
un-ræd m. bad policy, folly 17/10 (*pl.*).
un-riht (y, e) wrong, wicked 1/2; 31 f/27.
un-riht (e) n. wrong, sin, injustice 16/9, 46, 77; 34/37.
unrihtlic wrong 5/10.
un-rihtlice av. wrongly 16/86.
un-rihtwisnis f. unrighteousness 3/109; 31 g/6.
un-rim n. countless number, host 22/90.
un-gerim n. countless number, host 16/190.
un-gerisenlic improper 3/93.
un-gerisenlice av. improperly 3/86.
un-rôt sad 23/284.
un-rôtnis f. sadness 3/243.
un-gesælig unhappy 13/136.
un-gesælp f. misfortune 17/10.
un-scæppig innocent 14/192, 212. [scapa.]
un-scyldig innocent 16/99.
un-gesibb not related, strange 27 b/8.
un-sidu m. vice 16/150.
un-sïefre impure 23/76.
un-smœpe rough 24/26.
un-snotornis f. folly 16/208.
un-sôfte av. severely 23/228.
un-spœdig poor 4/131.
un-stille restless 9/38.
unstillnis f. disturbance 1/19.
un-swæslíc cruel 23/65.
un-swicen (ptc.) unbetrayed, safe 18/58.
un-tima m. wrong time 3/26.
un-getrôowp (y) f. (pl.) treachery 16/89.
un-trum weak, ill 10/122; 13/66.
geuntrumian weaken, make ill 15/204; 31 d/11.
untrumnis (y) f. weakness, illness 3/114; 10/100; 15/226.
un-twêogendlice av. without doubt 5/6.
un-þanc m.—'his ~es,' against his will 18/9.
un-þeaw m. vice 3/106; 13/67.
un-þegenlice av. unmanly 16/86.
un-þinged aj. (ptc.) unexpected 29/106.
un-wæclice av. vigorously 21/308.
un-wærlice av. carelessly 3/248.
un-wærscipe m. carelessness, folly 13/178.
un-wæstm m. failure of crops 16/75.
un-gewealdes av. involuntarily 3/113, 231.
un-wealt steady 8/181.
un-wearnum av. irresistibly 29/63.
un-weaxen (ptc.) not grown up 21/152.
un-weder n. bad weather 16/74.
un-wemme undefiled 24/46; 31 g/8. [wamm.]
un-gewemmed (ptc.) undefiled 13/6, 27.
un-weorþlice (u) av. unworthily 22/195.
un-windan 3 unwind 13/164.
un-wis foolish 31 g/42.

un-wisdom *m.* folly 3/112.
 un-gewisses *av.* unconsciously 3/113.
 un-gewit(t)ig unreasoning 14/129.
 un-wipmetenlice *av.* incomparably 13/121.
 ūp(p) *av.* up, upwards: up (to a place) 6/2; 8/4, 9.
 ūp-āhæfen exalted 31 h/22.
 up-āstigennis *f.* ascension 10/84.
 ūp-āwēnd (*ptc.*) upturned 15/98.
 ūp-cyme *m.* rising 31 l/5.
 ūp-gang *m.* rising (of the 'sun') 15/97: approach 21/87.
 ūp(p)lic lofty 3/139, 61.
 uppe *av.* above; '~ on,' up on, above on 8/190; 25/9.
 uppon, -an *prp.* (*av.*) *w. d. and a.* (up)on 13/281; 18/11, 2: 'wip ~,' *av.* above 4/66.
 ūp-rodor upper sky, æther 29/105.
 ūp-stige *m.* ascent 13/22.
 ūrig-fepera dewy-winged 23/210.
 urnon *prt.* of iernan.
 ūt *av.* out (motion) 8/206: 'ūt of,' out of 16/97; 18/58: outside, abroad 2/9.
 ūtan *av.* outside 20/253; '~ besittan, begān,' surround, besiege 1/12; 3/148; 8/42.
 ūtan-bordes *av.* abroad 2/13.
 ūtane, -one *av.* externally 3/66.
 ūtanweard external 8/10.
 ūte *av.* out (motion) 8/33: outside, abroad 8/32, 127.
 ūt(t)era *cp.* outer; *spl.* ūtemest last 10/137.
 ūte-weard external 8/191.
 ūt-gang *m.* departure 10/81.
 ūt-lag(-h) *m.* outlaw 18/54. [lagu.]
 uton, wuton *interj.* let us 9/46; 10/129; 16/198. [*Originally subj. of gewitan* = 'let us go.']
 ūtor-mere, ūter- *m.* (outer sea), open sea 8/188.
 ūpe *prt.* of ann.
 ūp-wita *m.* philosopher 13/54.

W.

wā *interj.* woe; 'wā lā wā,' alas 9/51.
 wāc weak 21/43 (slender); 26/67: insignificant, mean 14/18.
 wacan 2 awake: originate 20/15.
 wacian awake, watch.
 wācian become weak 21/10.
 wāclie mean 13/96.
 wāc-mōdnis *f.* weakness of mind 3/114.
 wācnis *f.* insignificance 13/194.
 wacol awake.
 wadan 2 go, advance 21/96, 130; 26/5, 24: wade 5 b/13.
 wæccan watch; -ende watching, watchful 20/18; 23/142. [wacian.]
 wæd *f.* dress 25/15, 22.
 gewæde *n.* dress 27 b/4; 30 c/12.
 wædl *f.* poverty 24/55.
 wædla, wēpla *m.* poor man 13/88; 15/50; 31 d/14.
 wædlian be poor 13/95, 118.
 wæfels *m.* covering, dress 13/96.
 wæfer-sien *f.* spectacle, display 13/57; 25/31.
 wæfre wandering, restless 20/81.
 wæg *m.* wave 29/19. [wegan.]
 wægan afflict 8/99.
 wæg-bora *m.* wave-traverser 20/190.
 wæge *n.* wey (a weight) 32/23.
 wæg-rāp *m.* wave-bond 20/360.
 wæg-sweord *n.* wave-sword (sword with wavy pattern) 20/239.
 wæl *n.* slaughter 6/6; field of battle 21/279, 300.
 wæl *n.* whirlpool, pool 28/39.
 wæl-cyrige *f.* witch, sorceress 16/187. [*literally* 'chooser of the slain' (cēosan), originally a heathen goddess.]
 wæl-drēor *n.* blood of battle 20/381.
 wæl-gæst *m.* murderous stranger 20/81.

- wæl-gifre* greedy for slaughter 23/207, 296; 26/100.
wæl-hrēow cruel 14/70, 100; 16/51.
wæl-rest *f.* bed of slaughter 21/113.
wæl-sceġ slaughter 23/313.
wæl-sleah (-sliht) *m.* slaughter 6/26; 26/7, 91.
wæl-spere *n.* war-spear 19 b/16; 21/322.
wæl-steng *m.* spear 20/388.
wæl-stōw *f.* battlefield 6/8, 27, 35; 21/95.
wæl-wulf *m.* warrior 21/96.
wæpen *n.* weapon 4/160; 5/33; 26/100.
wæpenian arm 13/267.
wæpen-wiga *m.* weapon-warrior 27 c/1.
wæpen-gewrixl *n.* hostile encounter 16/118.
wæpnedhād *m.* male sex 32 c/55.
wæpned-mann *m.* male, man 5/34, 9; 20/34.
wær *f.* security, treaty.
wær wary.
wærlice *av.* carefully 3/4; 16/226.
wær-loga *m.* traitor 16/189; 23/71. [lēogan.]
wæst(e)m *mn.* growth, stature, form 14/131; 20/102 (*pl.*); 22/10; fruit 24/34; 31 f/35.
wæt wet 30 c/1: *n.* liquid, drink 13/147.
wæta *m.* moisture 19 b/29; 25/22.
wetan wet 27 d/2.
wæter *n.* water 4/170; 24/41, 61.
wæter-egesa *m.* water-terror 20/10.
wæter-fæsten(n) *n.* water-protection 8/25.
wæter-sēocnis *f.* dropsy 14/152.
wāg *m.* wall 3/45; 27 c/12.
wagian *int.* move 9/6.
wāg-rift tapestry, curtain 31 m/12.
wā-lā *interj. w. g.* alas 16/131.
wamb *f.* stomach 13/139; 31 f/31.
wamm *m.* defilement 23/59; 25/14; 34/39.
wamm-dæd *f.* sin 34/19.
wammfull defiled, impure 23/77.
wandian care, hesitate 21/258, 68. [windan.]
wang *m.* plain, field 20/163; 24/7, 13; 30 c/1.
wan-hāl sick 15/168, 228.
wan-hoga *m.* thoughtless one 34/106.
wan-hygdig, -hȳdig careless, rash 26/67.
wanian diminish *tr.* curtail, injure 16/29; 20/87; 32 c/62, 2 (*w. d. g.*); diminish *int.* decline, fade 16/40; 20/357; 24/72.
wann dark 20/124; 23/206; 25/55.
wan-spōdig poor 13/149.
war(e)nian warn 14/33: *rf.* take warning 16/214. [wær.]
warian guard, inhabit 20/3, 15/108; 26/32. [wær.]
waru *f.* defence 15/123.
-waru *f.* -waras (-an) *pl.* dwellers.
wāt *vb.* know 4/15, 6; 27 e/14; 31 g/33: 'audan, incan, ege ~' dislike, have a grudge, fear 9/16; 10/120; 16/102: observe 20/100.
wapum *m.* wave 26/24.
wēa *m.* woe, grief, trouble 20/146; 28/13. [wā.]
gewealc *n.* rolling 29/46, 61.
wealc *n.* roll, fluctuate 3/79.
weald *m.* forest 8/9; 23/206; 24/13.
geweald *n.* power, command 5 b/73; 16/50; 20/360; 21/178.
wealdan *i w. g. or inst. or a. rule,* govern, possess 9/33; 14/46, 78; 16/54 (control their own actions); 21/95; 34/151: wield 20/259: cause 16/74; 20/304.
gewealden inconsiderable 8/55.
wealdend *m.* ruler, king 13/119; 25/53; 26/78; 34/19, 31 (-en).

- weald - swapu f.** (forest-track), forest-path 20/153.
wealh m. foreigner.
wealh-stod m. interpreter, translator 2/58; 15/56.
weall m. wall, rampart 3/149; 5 b/28; 31 c/13.
weallan I boil 13/25; 16/230; 22/108; swarm 14/153.
weall-geat n. rampart-gate 23/141 (-gat).
weall-stān m. wall-stone 28/3.
weall-steall m. foundation 26/88.
wealt shaky.
wealwian roll int. 15/171, 2.
weard m. guardian, possessor 10/41; 20/140; 23/80; 30/1.
weard f. watch 23/142.
weard av. towards; 'wip hire ~,' towards her 23/99; 15/99.
wearg m. wolf: felon, criminal 25/31; 28/55.
wearg-cwe(o)delian revile 31/9.
wearm warm 24/18.
wearn f. reluctance.
wearp m. warp 30 c/5.
wēa-gesip m. companion in evil 23/16.
wēa-spell n. tidings of grief 20/65.
wēa-tācen n. sign of grief 24/51.
weax n. wax 32/32.
weaxan I grow, increase 3/181; 13/146.
w(r)ēccean awake, arouse 23/228, 43. [wacan.]
węcg m. wedge 13/61.
wędd n. pledge, agreement 16/111, 226.
wędd-bryce m. breach of agreement 16/154.
wędd-loga m. violator of agreement 16/189. [lēogan.]
Weder-gēatas mpl. Goths 20/242.
wefan 5 weave 31 c/6.
wefl f. warp 30 c/5.
weg m. way, road 4/156; 25/88.
ealne weg (ealne) av. always 2/89. on **weg (a weg) av.** away 8/105; 17/22; 20/180.
wegan 5 carry 21/98; 23/326.
weg-brāde f. dock (plant) 19 b/2.
weg-farende (ptc.) wayfaring 15/169.
weg-nest n. viaticum 10/125.
wel av. well 2/69; 3/18; 26/114; nearly 2/88: pleonastic 8/74 (eāc wel); cp. **bēt** 16/24.
wela m. wealth, riches (often *pl.*) 2/40, 43; 24/55.
weleg m. willow 12 b/59.
we(o)ler m. lip 31 c/15; 34/117.
gewel-hwær av. nearly everywhere 16/33.
wel-hwelc nearly every 20/94.
gewel-hwile nearly every 16/71, 124.
welig wealthy 5 b/5; 13/118; 31 j/9.
geweligian, weoleg- enrich 31 d/13.
wel-gelician please well 31/7.
wel-willende benevolent 15/50.
wōēman entice 15/43.
węmman defile. [wamm.]
gewęmmednis f. defilement 13/329; 14/215.
wōēn f. I b hope.
wōēnan w. g. think, expect 3/107; 20/346, 354; 21/239.
węndan turn; *tr.* translate 2/48; bring about, compass 22/183; *rfl.* go 8/54: *int.* 14/195; go 5/17; 13/52, 298.
węnian accustom, treat; '~ mid wynnum,' treat kindly 26/29; '~ tō wiste,' feast, entertain.
wēofod, wigbed n. altar 13/303; 34/139. [wih-bēod, 'idol-table.']
weorc n. work, action 3/93, 108; 5 b/39; 30/3; 31 h/1: affliction, persecution 25/79; ~um with difficulty 20/388.
geweore n. work, fortification 7/12; 20/312; 28/3.
weorce av. grievously 20/168.

- weorpan** (u) 3 throw 8/209; 20/281.
weorþ(e), **wierþe** worthy *w. g.* 10/52; 32 b/7; 34/151: of high rank 10/52.
weorþ (u) *n.* worth, price 13/70, 75; 16/106; 31 m/12; 32 c/24.
weorþan (u) 3 happen 16/105; 20/30, 52 (arose); 34/12, 105; become 5 a/75; 'wearþ on felle,' fell 20/294; 23/21: be 16/5 (will be): *impers. w. a.* 'hū hine hæfde geworden,' how he had fared 23/260; *w. g.* 'þæs mōnige gewearþ,' it appeared to many that . . . 20/348.
weorþian (u) honour, worship 7/30; 10/2; 13/273: commemorate 32/10: adorn 20/200; 25/15.
weorþlice (u) *av.* honourably, nobly 21/279; 25/17.
weorþ-mynd (wurþ-, ~mynt) *fm.* honour, glory 13/337; 15/229; 23/343.
weorþscipe (u) *m.* honour 16/138.
weorþung (u) *f.* honour, worship 16/27; 33/8.
weoruld *see* woruld.
wēpan I weep 9/14; 13/175; 25/55; 31 m/20. [wōþ.]
wer *m.* man 13/40; 20/6; husband 5/22, 33.
wer *m.* wer-geld, wær- *n.* capitis aestimatio, the legal money-equivalent of a person's life 11/45, 58, 78; 32 b/38, c/14.
werg- *see* wearg-.
werian defend 1/15; 20/77; 21/82.
wērig weary 21/303; 26/15, 57; 31 l/3.
wērig-ferhþ disheartened 23/291.
wērig-mōd disheartened 20/293.
werod *n.* troop 1/11; 23/199; 31 e/6; 34/17, 30.
wesan *vb.* be: happen 10/112; 18/71.
west *av.* westwards, west 8/54, 98; 21/97.
westan *av.* from the west 8/58; be-, wip- *pp. w. d.* west of 5/17; 12 b/82.
wēstan ravage 5/20.
westan-wind *m.* west wind 4/16.
west-dæġ *m.* west quarter 5 b/2.
West-dene *mpl.* West-Danes 20/328.
wēste waste 4/5; 5/99; 26/74.
wēsten(n) *n.* wilderness, desert 4/9; 13/332; 20/15; 31 g/17.
west-lang *av.* westwards 8/7.
West-sæ *f.* west sea 4/3.
West-seaxe *mpl.* West Saxons 1/1; 6/1; 15/101.
west(e)weard *av.* westwards 8/2; 12 b/38.
wēpla *see* wēdla.
wīc *n.* dwelling 20/54, 362: camp 7/19.
wicce *f.* witch 16/187.
wic-gefēra *m.* bailiff 8/172.
†wīcg *n.* horse 21/240; 27 c/5, 14.
wice (wucu) *f.* week 4/74; 7/15, 25.
wician dwell 4/5, 31; 18/9: encamp 8/23, 141: anchor 4/88.
wicing *m.* pirate 16/117; 21/26, 73. [wīg.]
wīc-stōw *f.* camp 5 b/64, 67.
wīd wide.
wīd-cūþ widely known 20/6, 239.
wīde *av.* widely, far and wide 20/153; 23/156; 25/81; 29/57; 30 c/11.
gewīder *n.* tempest 20/125. [weder.]
wīd-gille extensive 15/172.
wīdl *n.* (?) impurity 23/59.
wīd-sæ *f.* (open) sea 4/11, 28, 103; 31 e/7.
wīduwe (wu.) *f.* widow 13/44, 155; 16/45.
gewīeldan overpower.
Wīelisc foreign 18/28, 38: Welsh 11/57, 58; 32/25. [wealh.]

wiella *m.* well, fountain 24/63.

[weallan.]

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